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18 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-143
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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Australia's Labor Party Accepts East Timor Integration
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Jul 86) 1

Murdani Receives Thai Military Officers
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 11 Jul 86) 2

Muhammadiyah Chairman Denounces Iran-Iraq War
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 11 Jul 86) 3

MITI To Encourage More Japanese Investment
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Jul 86) 4

British Soft Loan Agreement Signed
(BUSINESS NEWS, 18 Jul 86) 5

Government To Reduce Some Fuel Oil Prices
(BUSINESS NEWS, 11 Jul 86) 6

Value of Oil Exports Up, LNG Exports Down
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 14 Jul 86) 9

Coal Exports From Bengkulu Projected To Increase
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 16 Jul 86) 10

Plywood Exports Expected To Reach $1 Billion
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 18 Jul 86) 11

Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities 12

Briefs

PRC Refining Indonesian Oil 15
Military Transmigration Sites 15
New Ambassadors Sworn In 16

Unregistered Ex-PKI Members Found 16
New Palm Oil Factory 16
1985 Industrial Growth 17
Nonoil Exports Drop 17

LAOS

Commentary Scores ASEAN Ministerial Conference, Thais (PASASON, 25 Jun 86) 18

Vientiane Criticizes Thai-U.S. Military Exercise (Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86) 20

Thai Voters Cautioned on Election Choices (Vientiane Domestic Service, 24 Jul 86) 22

PASASON Supports DPRK 'Peace Initiatives' (Vientiane Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86) 25

Phoumi Vongvichit Addresses Vientiane Woman's Rally (Vientiane Domestic Service, 23 Jul 86) 27

Anti-Smuggling Measures, Kip Value in Gold Noted in Oudomsai (Khao Kheui; PASASON, 10 Jun 86) 28

Problems With Profiteering Merchants in North Noted (Khao Kheui; PASASON, 11 Jun 86) 29

Briefs

Champassak-Nghia Binh Agreement 30
Oudomsai Sugar Factory 30
Route 42 Hand Over 30
PRK State Inspection Delegation 30
Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Ceremony 30
PRK Delegation Visit 31
GDR's Stoph Message to Kaysone Phomvihan 31
Cooperation With SRV Province 31
Champassak Delegation Back 31
Cooperation With FAO 31
Kampuchean Ambassador's Lectures 32
Scientists Delegation to Moscow 32
Envoy to DRA 32
Drug Factory Begins Tests 33
Delegation to Budapest 33
Trade Union Delegation 33
District LPRP Congress, Membership 33

PHILIPPINES

Provincial Weekly Lauds Aquino Leadership (Panoy Gatia; LANAO MAIL, 30 Jun 86) 34

Deputy Defense Minister Views Military, CPP
(Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 10 Jul 86) 35

Sison on CPP Cooperation With Government
(Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 7 Jul 86) 38

Military Academy Commandant Discusses Changes at PMA
(Thepchai Yong; THE NATION, 10 Jul 86) 42

THAILAND

Government Calls for ASEAN Sugar Firm Creation
(BANGKOK POST, 26 Jul 86) 44

Economy Shows Improvement, Trade Deficit Falls
(THE NATION, 24 Jul 86) 45

Bangkok Radio, Television Clarify Election Results
(Bangkok Domestic Service, 28 Jul 86) 47

Khukrit Column on Not Voting in 29 July Election
(M. R. Khukrit Pramot; SIAM RAT, 24 Jul 86) 57

Police Report on Election Violence Issued
(BANGKOK POST, 25 Jul 86) 59

Supreme Command Reports on Border Situation
(Bangkok Voice of Free Asia, 24 Jul 86) 60

Cambodians in Amnesty Case To Face Trial
(BANGKOK WORLD, 26 Jul 86) 62

Briefs

ASEAN Team Campaign for CGDK Support 64
Cambodian Border Situation 64
Chawalit Receives U.S. General 65
Clash With Insurgents 65
Role in UNIFIL Extension 65

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK Denounces Indochinese Economic Agreement
(Voice of the Khmer, 22 Jul 86) 66

VODK Raps SRV-PRK Economic, Cultural Agreement
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 Jul 86) 68

CGDK Spokesman Condemns SRV Starvation Policy
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,
30 Jul 86) 70

VODK Says 40 Killed in Kampot by SRV Poison
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24, 25 Jul 86) 72

100 Others 'Seriously Affected' 72
Further Report 72
Crime Denounced 73
More Casualties 74

VODK Commentary on DK Forces' Political Work
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 23 Jul 86) 75

VDK Notes Need for Unity Among Factions
(Voice of the Khmer, 28 Jul 86) 77

Roundup of VONADK Battle Reports 18-24 Jul
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 18-24 Jul 86) 79

VONADK on South Phnom Penh Front Clashes
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 25 Jul 86) 81

VONADK: Thmar Puok Town Liberated 20 Jul
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea 28 Jul 86) 83

Briefs
SFRY Minister Thanks Khieu Samphan 84
Thiounn Thioeunn Receives Japanese 84

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VPA General's Article on Artillery Corps
(Nguyen Trung Kien; NHAN DAN, 28 Jun 86) 85

NHAN DAN Editorial on Army Rear Services Policy
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Jul 86) 88

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
Draft Code on Marriage, Family 91

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Minority Nomads Reportedly Adopt Sedentary Farming
(Anh Trang; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86) 92

Job Training Development Discussed
(Hong Long; VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86) 95

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs

Jute Mill Under Construction 98

CHRONOLOGY

Chronology for 15 Apr-14 May 86
(VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 86) 99

/9987

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR PARTY ACCEPTS EAST TIMOR INTEGRATION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Jul 86 p A1

[Text] Hobart, July 10 (ANTARA)--Australia's ruling Labour Party has formally recognised the integration of East Timor into Indonesia and rejected left-wing demands to reprimand Jakarta for alleged human rights violations, Reuter reported.

The party's national conference also rejected a motion last night calling for an international investigation in East Timor which became part of Indonesia in 1976.

The conference expressed regret that there had been no internationally-supervised act of self-determination in the former Portuguese colony and said it supported U.N. moves for a settlement.

After years of opposition, Prime Minister Bob Hawke signalled a change last July when he said in a radio interview that Australia had "recognised de jure" the integration.

Science Minister Barry Jones, who moved the resolution at the bienniel policy-making meeting, said the East Timor issue had raised practical difficulties in dealing with Australia's closest neighbour.

"There are different starting points, different cultural assumptions between the way in which the Indonesians run their system and we run ours," Jones said.

East Timor celebrates its tenth anniversary as the 27th province of Indonesia this month.

Official statistical data show the per capita income of the East Timorese people has increased by 400 percent in the last ten years.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1281

MURDANI RECEIVES THAI MILITARY OFFICERS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Jul 86 pp A4, A5

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (ANTARA)--Indonesian Armed Forces Commander in Chief General L.B. Moerdani at Armed Forces headquarters Thursday received a courtesy call of the leader of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Staff College, Lieutenant General Somchita Klongkanian.

During the meeting the Indonesian Armed Forces commander and his guest exchanged views on matters pertaining to the armed forces of both countries and to their respective staff college training in particular.

During his visit Lieutenant General Somchita Klongkankian was accompanied by Thai Ambassador to Indonesia Rongpet Sucharitkul, the deputy leader of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Staff College Air Vice Marshal Coochoke Na Nakorn and the Thai Defence Attache to Indonesia Colonel Sanong Nilsa, while the Indonesian Armed Forces Commander was flanked by the Indonesian Armed Forces Staff College commander, Major General Soekarto.

The 60-member Thai group is in Indonesia on a study tour from July 6 through 13 to increase the group members' knowledge about the situation in other Asian countries. Previously the group visited Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

During the group's stay in Indonesia, it is scheduled to visit the Nusantara Aircraft Industry (IPTN) in Bandung, the TMII (Indonesia in miniature park) and Bali.

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CSO: 4200/1281

MUHAMMADIYAH CHAIRMAN DENOUNCES IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Jul 86 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, July 11 (ANTARA)--Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Central Executive Board Lukman Harun has deplored the Arab countries which at the present revival of Islam are quarrelling one with another.

When opening the executive meeting of the Muhammadiyah Islamic organization here Friday, Lukman Harun denounced the Iran-Iraq war which has been dragging on for more than six years without a sign of an end as an unaccountable waste.

He said Arab countries during the war had spent 150 billion US dollar to help Iraq in addition to hundreds of billions dollar spent by Iran and Iraq themselves.

The money generated from oil, which is a gift from God, was not used at the interest of Moslems in the world, instead it was spent for purchasing weapons from the US and Soviet Union, he said.

"Thus the money from the God is used to help the US, Soviet Union and the Jews, while millions of Moslems in the Third World are stretching their hands for aid," he added.

The conference which would last until Sunday themes "Youths pioneering in development of the Moslems and the nations."

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CSO: 4200/1281

MITI TO ENCOURAGE MORE JAPANESE INVESTMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A3

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (ANTARA)--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will continue to encourage Japanese companies to expand investment in Indonesia, MITI Deputy Minister Makoto Kuroda said here Saturday.

Speaking at a meeting with executives of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI), Mikoto assured that Japan would give a significant attention to investment in Indonesia.

He said it was because Japan at present ranks second in foreign investment in Indonesia after the United States and that Japan through the Inter-governmental Group of Indonesia (IGGI) had pledged US$485 million in financial aid in fiscal 1986/1987, or a 6.1 percent increase over the figures of last period.

"This indicates that we still give a great attention to Indonesia," said the MITI deputy minister.

In the context of the MITI efforts to expand Japanese investment in Indonesia, he also appealed to Indonesia to improve the investment procedures.

Makoto Kuroda said that in terms of investment facilities, Indonesia is still left behind, compared with several other ASEAN countries such as Thailand and the Philippines.

The four-day visit of the MITI officials to Indonesia is meant to have dialog with the HIPMI on the possibility of joint investment offered by the HIPMI two years ago.

While in Indonesia, the MITI mission has been received by Coordinating Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana.

Mikoto further said that most of the Japanese investors want to invest in Indonesia in the small and middle scale industries which he described as a good prospect in a bid to help boost Indonesia's non-oil exports.

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CSO: 4200/1281

BRITISH SOFT LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] British Ambassador to Indonesia Alan Donald and Director General for Foreign Economic Relations Atmono Suryo signed here Wednesday an agreement for the extension of a concessional loan amounting to £ 140 million to Indonesia.

The loan will be used to cofinance several development projects in Indonesia including a rural electricity project in Sumatera, seaport and railway development projects, the construction of bridges, navigation aid, the procurement of diesel engines, the rehabilitation of radio studios in Jakarta and the construction of a colour TV station in Bandung.

The new loan agreement has been signed as the follow up of the commitment made by the British Government at the IGGI meeting in The Hague, the Netherlands, on June 18 and 19. It is expected that the funds made available by the Concessional Loan Agreement will be spent over the next 2 to 3 years.

The agreement springs partly from the intention the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, expressed during her visit to Indonesia in April 1985 to increase British cooperation and investment in the future in this country.

The terms of the British loan accord with the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/84 which stipulates that concessional loans should be at 3.5% interest with 7 years' grace and repayment period of 25 years.

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CSO: 4200/1281

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE SOME FUEL OIL PRICES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 11 Jul 86 p 9

[Text] The government has decided to lower the prices of residual oil, automotive diesel oil, industrial diesel oil, Avtur and Avgas for domestic supply from July 10. The retail prices of super gasoline, premium gasoline and kerosene remain unchanged.

The price reduction is Rp 20 per liter for residual oil and industrial diesel oil, Rp 40 per liter for automotive diesel oil and Rp 80 per liter for Avtur and Avgas.

The decision to cut the fuel oil prices was announced after a cabinet session on economic, financial and industrial affairs headed by President Soeharto at Bina Graha here Wednesday. The fuel oil price reduction is stipulated in the Presidential Decree No.28 dated July 9, 1986.

The Presidential Decree stipulates the reduction of the retail price of residual oil from Rp 220 to Rp 200 per liter, industrial diesel oil from Rp 220 to Rp. 200 per liter, automotive diesel oil from Rp 240 to Rp 200 per liter, Avtur from Rp 330 to Rp 250 per liter and Avgas from Rp 330 to Rp 250 per liter. The prices of Super gasoline, premium gasoline & kerosene remain unchanged at Rp 440, Rp 385 & Rp 165 per liter respectively.

According to Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto, the new prices of fuel oil include value added tax of 10%. The step taken by the government in fixing the new prices is expected to stimulate national economic activities. The new prices are also aimed at helping the industrial sector step up competitiveness on the export market, leading to the expansion of job opportunities

CONSUMPTION : The domestic demand for fuel oil in 1986/87 is estimated at 3.9 billion liter for residual oil, 1.6 billion liters for industrial diesel oil, 7.7 billion liters for automotive diesel oil, 699,636 liters for Avtur and 14,000 liters for Avgas; while the domestic consumption premium gasoline and kerosene is estimated at 4.2 billion liters and 7.5 billion liters respectively in the same years.

Residual oil is one of basic materials required for the generation of electricity. Thus the reduction of the residual oil price is expected to lead to the reduction of the tariff of electricity.

The lower prices of Avtur and Avgas are aimed at increasing air transport activities and promoting the tourism industry because of the increasing number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia.

NO SUBSIDY : The minister disclosed that with the fuel oil prices at the present level, the government has been able to eliminate the oil subsidy in the stage budget. The government will even be able to enjoy profits from the sale of fuel oil.

The value of oil subsidy eliminated from the state budget is around Rp 142 billion. This calculation is made based on the assumption that the oil price of US$ 25 per barrel. But in fact, the crude oil price on the international market today is far below that level.

In the middle of April 1986, for instance, the crude price on the world market dropped to only US$ 9.8 per barrel, but the price jumped to US$ 17/barrel in the middle of May and declined again to US$ 11/barrel at the end of June.

Minister of Information Harmoko told the press meanwhile that the surplus of the Indonesian balance of trade in April 1986 was US$ 741.9 million. Indonesia's exports and imports during that month stood at US$ 1,674.5 billion and US$ 932.6 billion respectively.

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CSO: 4200/1281

VALUE OF OIL EXPORTS UP, LNG EXPORTS DOWN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, July 14 (ANTARA)--The export value of Indonesian crude oil and other oil products in the first three months (January-March) of 1986 increased by about 12 percent compared with that in the corresponding period in 1985, according to data received by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia Monday.

The export value of crude oil and other oil products in the first three months of 1985 stood at US$ 1,937 million, while that of the corresponding period of 1986 at US$ 2,171 million or an increase of US$ 234 million or 12 percent.

The export value of Indonesian crude oil through Pertamina oil company stood at US$ 1,096 million, and that through foreign firms under work-contract at US$ 23.26 million and that under production-sharing contract at US$ 1,051 million.

Indonesia's crude oil export was for the greater part directed to the US, Japan, the European Economic Community and South Korea.

LNG export value.

The export value of Indonesian liquefied gas (LNG) in the first four months (January-April) of 1986 on the other hand showed a decrease of around 1.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1985.

The export value of LNG in the first four months of 1985 stood at US$ 1,291 million, while that of the corresponding period of 1986 at US$ 1,261 million, a decrease of about US$ 20 million or 1.6 percent.

Indonesian LNG exports in the first four months of 1986 stood at US$ 1,261 million, respectively US$ 665.39 million through the Arun field and US$ 595.32 millin through the Badak field.

Indonesian LNG was for the greater part exported to Japan and South Korea.

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CSO: 4200/1281

COAL EXPORTS FROM BENGKULU PROJECTED TO INCREASE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 16 Jul 86 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, July 16 (ANTARA)--Coal exports from the Bengkulu province are projected to increase to about 300,000 tons in 1986, 600,000 tons in 1987 and 1,000,000 tons in 1988, Governor of Bengkulu Soeprapto has stated.

Speaking before businessmen dealing with the coal mining industry here Monday, Soeprapto expressed concern over the fact that a lot of mining concession holders in Bengkulu had not started the exploitation of coal deposits in the province.

Director General for General Mining Affairs Sutaryo Sigit was also present at the meeting. He disclosed on the occasion that there were 43 mining concession holders found in Bengkulu.

Only two out of of 43 mining concession holders in the province have started coal exploitation and have been productive, five are still carrying out exploration activities, 16 are unable to operate properly and 20 show no activity at all.

At the meeting, five companies promised to intensify their exploration and exploitation activities to increase their coal production. One of the mining companies, PT Bukit Sumur has set its target of coal exports at 200,000 tons for 1986.

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CSO: 4200/1281

PLYWOOD EXPORTS EXPECTED TO REACH $1 BILLION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 18 Jul 86 pp A5, A6

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (ANTARA)--The export value of Indonesian plywood could reach 1 billion US dollars, thanks to the soaring plywood price on international market, in addition to the increasing demands for the Indonesian commodity.

President Director of PT Djajanti Group Sudradjat DP, who deals with plywood industry, told ANTARA here Friday plywood industry in Indonesia has shown a remarkable growth.

Indonesia's plywood output had jumped from 1.55 million cubic meter in 1981 to 4.68 million cubic meter in 1985.

The plywood exports had also increased from 774,000 cubic meter worth 162.78 million dollars in 1981 to 3.78 million cubic meter worth 810.93 million dollars in 1985.

The plywood price on the international market has been recovering in the last few months.

The plywood price on the Middle East market currently has risen to 30-40 US dollar per cubic meter, so as in the other countries, Sudradjat said.

Besides, Japan as one of the new market for Indonesian plywood has increased its demands as its plywood industry is facing difficulties in log supply. Moreover, the quality of the Indonesian plywood is reported to have met the Japanese market requirement.

"With the rise of price on the international market and the increasing demands from foreign countries for the Indonesian plywood, I believe the export value of Indonesian plywood in 1986 could reach one billion US dollars," he said.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1281

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

POLICE MAJOR GENERAL SUBAGYO--On 16 June Police Major General Doctor Subagyo was installed in office as police chief of the province of East Java, replacing Police Maj Gen Dr Wiek Djatmika. Major General Subagyo, who is short in stature and fat, began his career in the Indonesian Police in 1956. In 1964, as a major, he was appointed commander of Police Detachment SI08/704 in South Jakarta. In 1968, as a lieutenant colonel, he became commander of District 72 in North Jakarta. Subsequently, he became commander of District 73 in West Jakarta as well as commander of District 71 in Central Jakarta. In 1980, as a colonel, he was appointed chief of the Crime Laboratory in Police Headquarters. In 1982 he became deputy police chief of metropolitan Jakarta, with the rank of brigadier general. On 1 August 1982 he was appointed chief of police of the province of North and Southeast Sulawesi, with his headquarters in Manado. On 1 August 1983, with the rank of major general, he was appointed police chief of the province of South and Southeast Sulawesi, with his headquarters in Ujung Pandang. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

MAJ GEN EDI SUDRAJAT--General Rudini, Army chief of staff, presided over an exchange of command ceremony at the conference room at Army Headquarters on 16 June, involving the position of Army deputy chief of staff. Lt Gen Try Sutrisno transferred this office to Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat. Maj Gen Edi Sudrajat, who was born on 22 April 1938 in Jambi [Riau Province], was the first graduate from the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] in 1960. He began his military career as a platoon commander in Batallion 515/Brawijaya. This was the beginning of a series of transfers from one field to another. He served as a paratrooper and then was assigned to the Indonesian Contingent in the ICCS [International Commission for Control and Supervision] in South Vietnam. He rose rapidly after becoming commander of the Air Commando unit in the Army Strategic Reserve Command and after he was commander of the ceremonies marking the anniversary celebration of the Indonesian Armed Forces at Jagorawi. [Text] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 Jun 86 p 1] 5170

AIR MARSHAL ISKANDAR--Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono installed in office and administered the oath to Air Marshal Iskandar, the new chairman of LAPAN [National Aviation and Atmospheric Institute], at a ceremony held in Jakarta on 27 June. Air Marshal Iskandar replaced Air Vice Marshal (Retired) Doctor Sunarjo. Air Marshal Iskandar had previously served as inspector general at Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters. He had previously served as commander of the National Air Defense Command and commander of Wing 100 in the Indonesian Air Force. In his various assignments Air Marshal Iskandar had worked in cooperation with LAPAN in the 1960's. He often attended the launching of rockets at Pemeungpeuk [Aceh], together with the former chairman of LAPAN and also looked into various space questions. Doctor Sunarjo will be assigned to the Technological Research and Applications Institute as a senior adviser and scientist. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

MAJ GEN MUCHAMMAD POEDY SJAMSOEDIN--Police Maj Gen Muchammad Poedy Sjamsoedin will be installed in office on 17 June as chief of police of metropolitan Jakarta. Major General Poedy, an alumnus of class VII at the Police Academy (he graduated in 1962), likes to smile but is very careful about what he says. He is well-known for his willingness to make trips to the field. When he became police chief of Aceh Province in 1981, as soon as he learned of the problem of the traffic in marijuana, he immediately looked for the source of this prohibited substance. With the use of helicopters, the marijuana fields were destroyed. When he was police chief of the province of West Sumatra, and the province was the center of MTQ activity in Padang, Poedy helped to reestablish security by strengthening proper coordination with other state security organizations. When Major General Poedy was police chief of the province of South Sumatra, he dealt with cases involving robberies from ships in the Musi River. He was able to arrest the thieves, who were generally known to be from Kayu Agung. After some 12 years service in the police force in metropolitan Jakarta, Poedy also served as police chief of Tangerang Regency. In 1973 he left Jakarta to serve as police chief in Malang, East Java. In addition to having served as chief of police in three provinces, Aceh, West Sumatra, and South Sumatra, he also served as commander of the Regiment of Cadets at the Police Section of the ABRI Academy. When he was commander of the Regiment of Cadets, a cadet at the academy was caught red handed, stealing money from other cadets. The cadet was immediately dismissed. Poedy Sjamsoedin said: "I dismissed the cadet who had stolen the money at an official ceremony, so that the other cadets would understand that theft is severely punished, they saw their friend expelled from the Regiment of Cadets at the academy." According to Poedy, these national cadres, who are leaders of the coming generation, must be honest and disciplined from the time they are cadets at the ABRI Academy. He added that students at the academy who are particularly intelligent must be encouraged and brought into more responsible positions. When Poedy was commander of the Police Section of the ABRI Academy, Made Mangku, a cadet, was sent directly to Australia for further studies, immediately after graduating from the academy. Now he is a major and holds a doctoral degree. He is assigned to the Research Section in the metropolitan Jakarta police force, where he participated in handling the case of YR, a film star, and HI, a big gambler. Poedy, who likes tennis, golf, and bowling, added: "I am proud that a student whom I previously taught is now a success. If I didn't teach him correctly, the results wouldn't be right."

The future police chief of metropolitan Jakarta was most recently assistant for plans to the chief of the Indonesian Police at Police Headquarters. Although he was born in Bogor, in fact his family is originally from Cirebon, and his wife is from Tegal. Of their six children, four have attended college, while the other two, both boys, are still in senior high school. Poedy Sjamsoedin attended the Police Staff and Command School (1970), the Joint Staff and Command School (1977), the Regional Coordination Course on Drug Enforcement in Singapore, and the Senior Officer Course at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C. He speaks English and Dutch fluently. He served for 2 years as commander of the Police Research Detachment in Kedu, which covered the Magelang, Purworejo, Kebumen, Temanggung, and Wonosobo areas. He also served as chief of staff of the North Sulawesi police, with headquarters in Menado. After serving for 14 months as chief of police of the province of South Sumatra, on 1 June 1985 he was appointed assistant for planning to the chief of staff of the Indonesian Police. After 2 months in this new position he was promoted to the rank of police major general. After 8 months in this rank, Poedy, who was a classmate of Police Maj Gen Dr Muhammad Sanusi, the incoming chief of police of Indonesia, was appointed police chief of metropolitan Jakarta, by order of President Soeharto. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/168

BRIEFS

PRC REFINING INDONESIAN OIL--Indonesian petroleum has recently begun to be refined in the Maoming Refinery in Guangdong Province in the southern part of the People's Republic of China [PRC]. The crude oil is the first consignment of 1.5 million barrels (about 200,000 tons) of petroleum purchased by the PRC from Indonesia. According to information gathered by Alam Prawiro, a KOMPAS representative in Hong Kong, the purchase agreement for this crude oil was signed in April 1986 between Perta Oil Marketing Limited, a subsidiary of PERTAMINA, and the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation (SINOCHEM). The first consignment of 55,000 tons of petroleum arrived in Zhanjiang, an oil port, from Dumai [Riau Province] at the end of April. The oil was then shipped by pipeline over the 115 kilometers to the Maoming refinery. According to the results of the test program, the processing of Indonesian crude oil has met the standards set by the PRC and international standards as well. Some of the Indonesian oil will be used for PRC domestic consumption, and part of it will be re-exported. The Maoming oil refinery is the largest in South China, with a throughput capacity of 6 million tons per year. The refinery also processes oil from Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and other countries. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 86 p 2] 5170

MILITARY TRANSMIGRATION SITES--The Department of Transmigration is cooperating with the Ministry of Defense and Security in preparing several special transmigration locations for members of the Indonesian Armed Forces in border areas. Two of the locations are along the border of East Kalimantan with the State of Sabah, in East Malaysia. Wargito Rahardjo, the chief of the East Kalimantan Transmigration Office, told an ANTARA representative on 7 June in Samarinda [East Kalimantan] that plans for the development of the two locations are still being considered in the Nunukan and Kerayan border areas in Bulungan Regency, the northernmost area of East Kalimantan which borders on Malaysia. Details were not provided as to when the results of the cooperation between the two Indonesian Government departments will take shape. However, the basic objective is to develop Desa Saptamarga [Seven Duties of the Soldier Village] which will be capable of overcoming difficulties resulting from the isolation of the transmigration location. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Jun 86 p 6] 5170

NEW AMBASSADORS SWORN IN--President Soeharto administered the oath of office to eight new Indonesian ambassadors at the Istana Negara [State Palace] on 18 June. R. Achmad Djumiril was appointed ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt and also ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti. Rear Admiral (Retired) Haryono Nimpuno was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Spain. Pongky Soepardjo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Finland. Abdullah Alwi Murthado was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Iraq. Sajid Basoeki Sastrohartojo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Bulgaria. Atmono Suryo was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg. Maj Gen (Retired) Bagus Sumitro was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea. Master of Laws Raffly Rasad was appointed Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 18 Jun 86 p 10] 5170

UNREGISTERED EX-PKI MEMBERS FOUND--A census team reviewing data concerning persons involved in the G-30-S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965] in Cilacap Regency [Central Java] has been able to identify 3,209 persons formerly involved in the communist movement who have not previously been registered. The newly identified persons are now being processed. This information was obtained from a report on his administration and development activity during 1985-86 which was submitted recently by Poejono Pranyoto, regent of Cilacap Regency, to a plenary session of the regency council, whose chairman is H. Sarjono. Meanwhile, information dated 1 April 1986, collected in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No 32/81, shows that there were 7,598 former detainees associated with the G-30-S/PKI in Category OT. OT. 1-1987, three persons in Category A, 212 persons in Category B, and 7,373 persons in Category C. Changes of status between 1 April 1985 and 1 April 1986 among former communist detainees indicate that 10 persons died and one person left the regency without permission. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 18 Jun 86 p 6] 5170

NEW PALM OIL FACTORY--PT Perkebunan XX-VIII, working in cooperation with PT Perkebunan VII, will build a factory for processing palm oil with a capacity of 60 tons per hour in Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The factory, valued at 10 billion rupiahs, will process palm nuts from a producing area of 9,000 hectares which will be developed in Masamba, Wotu, Bone-Bone, and Suka Maju Districts in Luwu Regency. Data on the development activity of PT Perkebunan XX-VIII obtained by an ANTARA representative on 18 June shows that during the period up to the end of the first quarter of 1986 5,200 hectares of the palm oil plantation had been developed, including 2,500 hectares in the core estate and 2,700 hectares in the surrounding estate. The 1986 expansion program will cover 2,800 hectares, and the 1987 plan will cover 1,000 hectares. To handle the palm nuts produced in the first crop on an area of 500 hectares, the company is building a factory for processing palm oil in Wotu District, with a capacity of 5 tons per hour. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 19 Jun 86 p 3] 5170

1985 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH--Industrial growth in 1985 was satisfactory as a result of export development, implementation of linked trade, improved efficiency, increased use of installed domestic industrial capacity, use of the domestic market and further structural development. Ir Hartarto, minister of industry, made this statement on 13 June, after witnessing the transfer of functions, responsibilities, and development authority for 106 industrial commodities among the various directors general in the Ministry of Industry. According to the minister, by expanding our industrial structure our dependence on imports has been reduced. Many businessmen now purchase their raw materials and parts in Indonesia. According to the minister, export development has been considerable. The value of export development only increased by 1.4 percent. However, the volume of production increased 20 percent, he added. The export value of industrial products in 1985 was $3.9 billion. However, Minister Hartarto was not prepared to state what the rate of industrial development was for 1985. He admitted that it was above the 1985 rate of overall economic growth. Ir Iman Sucipto Umar, spokesman of the Ministry of Industry, contacted on a separate occasion, said industrial development clearly did not decline, compared to 1984. Data from the World Bank states that the Indonesian rate of industrial growth in 1985 was above 7 percent, while Asian Development Bank data puts it was about 7 percent. In 1984 the growth rate for Indonesian industry was about 5.8 percent. The World Bank has also stated that overall Indonesian economic growth in 1984 was 2.3 percent, about equal to the rate of population growth. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesia 14 Jun 86 pp 1, 2] 5170

NONOIL EXPORTS DROP--Jakarta, July 14 (ANTARA)--Indonesia's exports of non oil/gas commodities declined by about 11 percent during the first five months of this year compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, figures from the Bank Indonesia released Monday show. During the first five months of this year the non oil/gas exports were recorded at 2,375 million dollars against 2,662 million dollars in the corresponding period of last year or a drop of 11 percent. The non oil/gas commodities mainly comprised plywood, rubber, coffee, spices, tobacco, tea and tin. The drop of the non oil/gas exports was due to the lowering of prices on the international market. In a bid to increase the exports of non oil/gas commodities, the government has adopted various policies including the Presidential Instruction No 4/1985 to facilitate the flow of goods and the Presidential Decree No 28/1986 to lower the price of fuel oils. Besides, the government has also consistently carried out the counter-purchase policy to increase the foreign exchange earnings. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 p A6] /9317

CSO: 4200/1281

COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE, THAIS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Jun 86 p 4

[Commentary: "A Conference Which Remains Unclear for ASEAN"]

[Text] According to the foreign news, the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers was finished on 24 June after being held for 2 days. In order to continue talks with delegations from other countries called discussants by ASEAN, the delegations, including the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of Japan and the European Common Market nations, are heading toward the Philippine capital of Manila.

ASEAN has held 18 conferences since it was established. During the 2 days of the conference which ASEAN has just completed most of the participants focused on the urgent problems that it is facing, including problems of the development, economy, cooperation, and growth of ASEAN. The most important issue was one that was directly involved with relations between the members of ASEAN and the United States, Japan, and the European Common Market. The powerful industrial nations do not consider the ASEAN members to be equal trade partners but only as sources of inexpensive raw materials, as markets for their industrial goods, and as good places for investment. The United States is the second most important trade partner after Japan. Eighteen percent of ASEAN's foreign trade is with the United States. The growth of U.S. trade in this region is as follows: $967 million in 1967 and $23.5 billion in 1985. Meanwhile, the growth of trade within ASEAN itself has been the slow. For example, trade between the Philippines and other ASEAN members is only 12 percent, but it is 30 percent with the United States. Trade between the Philippines and Japan is slightly less than with the United States, and more than 15 percent with the European Common Market. The reason is that raw materials and manufactured products from ASEAN are becoming steadily cheaper. On the other hand, the goods that ASEAN needs to import from the powerful Western industrial nations are increasingly expensive, and the interest rates for loans are also increasing steadily. ASEAN summarized the problems mentioned above after the 2-day discussion in order to bring them up with the delegations that ASEAN calls discussants. However, viewing the results of the seven powerful nations that met recently in Tokyo, we can see the cruel nature of the self-protective trade policies of the United States and the other capitalist nations, and it is possible to predict that the meeting between ASEAN and the group it calls discussants will not have a positive economic result for ASEAN, but it could result in political and military expansion. The strange reason for this is that during the conference of ASEAN ministers which was held for 2 days for economic purposes, Thailand managed to bring up the so-called "Cambodian issue" so as to propagandize the so-called "genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries' eight-item policy," which was in reality created by the Beijing reactionaries in the hope that Thailand would disseminate it in order to commit genocide again against the Cambodian people. These acts are not only an open violation of the sovereignty of the Cambodian people but a shameful interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. This is why, instead of focusing on the problem of a declining economy, the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers deviated to something else. Thus, all the problems remain unclear and unsolved.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/113

VIENTIANE CRITICIZES THAI-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

BK270936 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

/"Talk": "Thailand and Military Exercises"/

/Text/ Following the collapse of U.S. neocolonialism in Indochina in 1975, particularly after the present Thai Government took power, combined military exercises between Thai and U.S. forces have been organized at least annually, someimtes two or three times a year, with Thailand acting as host. Some exercises have been held with the participation of as many as five countries.

In 1986, a major U.S.-Thai military exercise was organized in the latter part of June. This exercise, codenamed "Cobra Gold-86," involved more than 5,000 U.S. soldiers and other forces, including modern F-16 jet fighters, transport planes, and dozens of landing ships. It was also attended by hundreds of U.S. Marines, who are regarded as well trained soldiers. Thailand, in its capacity as host country, spent a large sum of money to feed these soldiers and used more than 10,000 Thai soldiers in this exercise. It also used modern weapons, including F-16 aircraft, which it recently purchased from the United States and is still paying for, in the military exercise.

As a matter of fact, the number of Thai troops and the quantity of weapons used during the exercise are important. But what is more important is the objectives and true nature of the exercise. Each previous combined military exercise between Thailand and the United States and among Thailand and other ASEAN countries has not made Thailand any money, but rather has cost Thailand money, equipment, and property. Without a military exercise, the Thai Government will have no chance to exploit the people to enrich itself; to publicize and expand its role, influence, and stubborn, reactionary, and bellicose nature; or to show the military might of the pan-Thai doctrine to the world's people.

The main objective of each previous combined U.S.-Thai military exercise has been to intimidate various neighboring countries, particularly the LPDR and other Indochinese countries and to express their hostile attitude toward the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, thus upsetting the balance of forces between the two grups of countries in the region. Another objective of each exercise has been to threaten peace and stability in the region and to force various nations in this region to follow the orbit of imperialism, reaction, and expansionism-hegemonism, thereby threatening the peaceful and progressive movements in the region and the world as well.

These objectives have been clearly displayed through actual deeds. Following each combined military exercise, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles always dispatched troops to provoke Laos along the Mekong River and other border areas and sent forces to Laos to collect intelligence, intercept, ambush, and plunder the people in various areas. They have attentively fed and trained the exiled Lao reactionaries and later used them as tools to cause confusion and obstruct the Lao people's cause of national construction.

According to reliable Western military sources, a combined U.S.-Thai military exercise will be held in Thailand's territorial waters early in August involving 5,000 U.S. soldiers, 16 F-16 aircraft, and a large quantity of other military equipment. After the conclusion of this exercise, the United States will hand over two F-16 aicraft to Thailand. In its capacity as host country, Thailand will use as many as 3,500 marines in the combined exercise. The main objective of the forthcoming exercise will differ from previous ones.

The present Thai Government, particularly Athit Kamlang-ek and his colleagues, will react quickly--as quickly as a bat after seeing fruit--if one talks about a military exercise, regardless of how the situation in Thailand develops. The country is now beset with confusion--inflation, conflicts among political parties, strikes, the Thai people's poor living conditions, and the current preparations for the forthcoming general election. Why is the Thai Government not trying to resolve all these problems? Why is it so much interested in military exercises? Millions of baht earned from the sweat and tears of the poor Thai people have been squandered on the exercises. Why has the Thai Government not used the money to improve the living conditions of the poor, enable its 50 million people to enjoy a good standard of living, and save the country from various crises? Would it not be better for Thailand to do all these things?

/12228
CSO: 4206/130

THAI VOTERS CAUTIONED ON ELECTION CHOICES

BK251419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

/Talk: "Election For National Administration"/

/Text/ It is difficult for either Thai or foreign political observers to say who will win in the forthcoming election in Thailand because each of the more than 50 /figure as heard/ political parties running in the election claims that it is capable of administering the country and truely pays attention to improving the wellbeing of the Thai people.

Let us look at a Thai politician who claims that he is capable of administering the country and extremely concerned over the wellbeing of the more than 50 million Thai people. He is none other than the Thai military supreme commander. In the past, this person held two powerful military posts--military supreme commander and Army commander in chief. But we do not know why one of his posts--Army commander in chief--was taken away from him. Talking about being capable, this man is somewhat capable of doing something. But he has gained such quality from the manipulation of the imperialists and international reactionaries. This man is capable of being obstinate, warmongering; he is fascinated with modern weapons of the imperialists and international reactionaries. Of course, he is capable of doing something, such as oppressing and intimidating Thai people and workers, committing acts without respecting the constitution, and raising himself above other people--even the King of Thailand. If we combined the greed, ambition, arrogance, warmongeringness, and crime of Athit Kamlang-ek against the Thai people together, all this towering crime would be deeper than the Chao Phraya River which runs the length of Thailand.

In 1984, Athit himself sent nearly 2,000 soldiers to openly attack and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District of Sayabourgy Province. That aggressive act stemmed from nothing else but from his greed and line of thinking about Pan-Thaism.

Another politician who is rival of Athit Kamlang-ek in the election is the present Thai foreign minister. When Athit Kamlang-ek sent forces to attack the three Lao villages, instead of consulting with Athit as military supreme commander who had ordered the Thai Armed Forces to invade another country, Sitthi Sawetsila went directly to the UN Security Council to explain the development as if he had known so much about it. That was only an act of getting rid of each other between the two persons. In the past, Sitthi Sawetsila was very powerful in Thai military circles and now he has gained some power in the political arena. He is also an ambitious man. The level of his capability in doing sinister things is not much lower than that of Athit. When the former leader of the Social Action Party /SAP/ resigned from his post, it would be correct if the first deputy party leader had been elected as party leader in accordance with the party regulations. But Sitthi Sawetsila disregarded those regulations by arbitrarily declaring himself leader of the SAP. So, we can see now what kind of a person Sitthi Sawetsila is actually like. The current political turmoil in Thailand has partly stemmed from this man's line of thinking as being bureaucratic, monopolistic, militarist, and individualistic. This is because a foreign policy of a country is always charted by the foreign minister of that country. In the past, Sitthi Sawetsila has paved the way for the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries to take control of Thailand's political, military, and economic spheres. Thailand has lost its independence and become a colony of the imperialists and international reactionaries because of the behavior of Sitthi Sawetsila. If Sitthi is allowed to remain powerful, the Thai people will stand to lose more than this.

The third party vying for political power in Thailand is none other than the Democrat Party under Prem Tinsulanon's leadership /as heard/. This party is also more or less dangerous to the wellbeing of the Thai people. In recent years, after assuming the post of premiership following the resignation by Kriangsak, Prem Tinsulanon has led Thailand to a point where it has lost its independence and sovereignty. The destiny of more than 50 million Thai people has been given to the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries by Prem Tinsulanon for inescapable control.

In the past few years, Thailand has suffered an allround crisis. Inflation is worsening and millions of workers and people are jobless. The problem of unemployment in Thailand is getting worse and worse. The living conditions of the Thai people are deteriorating. Prices of state-controlled goods are spiralling rapidly. On the contrary, prices of rice and other crops are becoming lower and lower. One has to sell several bushels of paddy just to get enough money to buy a pair of trousers.

Another person vying for power in this election is Prasong Sunsiri. This man is also very arrogant. He forgets that he is in stalemate. He does not realize that he is only a bait using other persons to catch fish. Prasong always pokes his nose in affairs of other persons as if he knew everything. His actual career is to serve as lackey of any powerholders be they Sitthi Sawetsila, General Prem, or General Athit Kamlang-ek. If we carefully look at his activities, we can see that he is trying to mediate conflicts among the various parties to attain his status in society and to serve his endless greed. He always acts as a faithful servant of the ruling political party in Thailand.

Therefore, the exercising of voting rights to elect the head of the Thai Government in this election is the duty and responsibility of all Thai people and workers. You must know who and which parties that are genuinely capable of guiding the destiny of all Thai people and workers. However, if these persons are elected to assume power again, the living conditions of the Thai people will inescapably worsen and the Thai people and workers will suffer even more hardships.

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CSO: 4206/130

PASASON SUPPORTS DPRK 'PEACE INITIATIVES'

BK300525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

/25 July PASASON Commentary: "DPRK's Proposal Conforms to Aspirations of Various Nations"/

/Text/ As everyone knows, the tense situation and confrontation on the Korean peninsula currently threatening the peace, stability, and peaceful and happy life of the Korean people and other nations in the region and the world have continued for several years due to the U.S. imperialists' refusal to implement the armistice agreement signed by them on 27 July 1953. Since this date, under the pretext of countering the so-called communist threat and defending vital U.S. interests in the region, the U.S. imperialists have gone farther down the path of aggression and intervention on the Korean peninsula with each passing day, attempting to permanently separate Korea. This has been clearly demonstrated by Washington's new global policy.

In the U.S. imperialists' militarist policy of building and consolidating the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance to create an eastern front against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, national liberation movements, and peace forces in the region, the Washington administration has turned the Korean peninsula into an important nuclear base in the Far East--a base similar to their nuclear bases in Western Europe.

There are now as many as 1,000 or more extremely dangerous nuclear bombs and F-16 fighters in South Korea. U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers regularly visit South Korean ports. Meanwhile, the annual military exercises, codenamed Team Spirit and organized between the United States and its lackey on the Korea peninsula, are used to gather offensive nuclear weapons. The storage of nuclear weapons and regular military exercises conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their lackey on the Korea peninsula constitute a serious and direct threat to the peace and stability of various nations in the region and around the world.

In the face of the tension and war atmosphere prevailing in the southern part of Korea as a result of the U.S. imperialists' militarist and bellicose policy, the DPRK's peace initiatives for unifying Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone proposed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK, conform to the aspirations of the era of struggle against nuclear war and the arms race and for peace, independence, and development. The initiatives also meet the earnest aspirations and legitimate interests of various nations in the region and around the world.

On the occasion of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people, the Lao people as well as other progressive nations and peaceloving forces in the world support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone and against the bellicose policy and the arms race of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, thus positively contributing to defending peace, eliminating the threat of war, and ensuring the security of the various nations in the region and the world.

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CSO: 4206/130

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES VIENTIANE WOMAN'S RALLY

BK230455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Yesterday morning, the Lao Women's Federation of the cultural and social branch held a rally at Vientiane theater to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the Lao Women's Federation. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committe Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and official in charge of guiding the cultural and social affairs, attneded as guest of honor and addressed the fraternal women attending the rally.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit praised and hailed the achievements in various fields scored by the fraternal women in recent past in contributing to the cause of transforming and building socialism in our country in a firm step. Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit also noted the significant status and roles of the Lao women in the society in the new stage of Lao revolution. Simultaneously, he appraised the achievements of the Lao Women's Federation in leading the fraternal Lao women throughout the country to march forward to successfully fulfill their tasks in the same way as men have done. Noteworthy is that the fraternal Lao women are now concentraing on translating into reality the 3-good and 2-duty emulation campaigns.

In conclusion, Phoumi Vongvichit called on all fraternal Lao women to together uphold, promote, and expand the roles, status, traditions of struggle, and fine initiatives of the Lao women and to endeavor to score new, ever greater achievements in implementing the two immediate, strategic tasks.

Attending the rally on this occasion were more than 1,000 members of the women's federations and fraternal women from the cultural and social service attached to the Education, Public Health, and Culture Ministries, the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, and the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans.

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CSO: 4206/130

ANTI-SMUGGLING MEASURES, KIP VALUE IN GOLD NOTED IN OUDOMSAI

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Khao Kheui: "Journey to the Northern Region--The Hat Kham in Ban Setsongkham"]

[Excerpt] No one ever refuses to travel by boat in going from Luang Prabang District to the northern provinces. The reason is that while it is not the only route, it is easier and more convenient than traveling by car. We went down to the Luang Prabang District port at about 9 am, but it was not until close to noon that we set off. It had to pass the regulations of the Luang Prabang Province navigation association, whose aim is only the safety of the passengers and the prevention of smuggling, along with the collection of fees that are fair. According to the signs, it is difficult for passengers to hide illegal goods because of the new security measures of the association. Along with the customs authorities and the police, the association had every boat and individual passenger arriving or leaving report the purpose of their trip, as well as present for inspection their travel permits and their goods. Passengers must also have the fee receipts and the receipts for their customs fees for their goods with them. The regulations are easy and convenient for most passengers, but make things very difficult for bad persons and those who attempt to distribute illegal goods.

Although travel by boat takes a day longer than travel by car to the same destination in Oudomsai Province, it is safer and more convenient.

Along the way we had to stay overnight in Ban Hat Kham, Nga District, Oudomsai Province. Our host, Mrs Vansi, told us that her husband had gone to pan for gold for 2-3 days. Each trip he would bring home about 1 or 2 houn at least (10 houn make a saleung (quarter)). If he is lucky each time her family will receive approximately 1,000 or 2,000 kip (1 houn sells for 1,200 kip [five U.S. dollars--FBIS]). This is the fastest and easiest way for her family and for the people in Ban Hat Kham to earn money.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/113

PROBLEMS WITH PROFITEERING MERCHANTS IN NORTH NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Khao Kheui: "Journey to the Northern Region: Pak Beng, a New District"]

[Excerpts] We left Hat Kham in the morning, and the destination of the boat and the passengers was to reach Pak Beng before dark. If we wanted to continue on to Bo Keo Province we would have to proceed further north for a day or a day and a half at least.

We reached Pak Beng after 1600. There were many boats and people crowded along the river bank. They were all there for different purposes. Some were there to bathe or to get water. Some were loading or unloading goods at the boats. However, some were profiteers who tried to buy goods cheaply from the boats and make a profit by doubling the price for the minorities in hard-to-reach rural areas in Oudomsai Province. Of course, there is not much of this business compared with state and collective trade, but it still exists as long as the transformation of private trade has not been achieved.

After only 7-8 years Pak Beng has become an outstanding place in the north. One reason for the change is because Pak Beng is a port and has convenient bus routes to every province in the north. Most of the goods from Vientiane, Luang Prabang, and Bo Keo Provinces which are sent to Oudomsai, Phong Saly, and Louang Namtha Provinces have to pass through this port. On the other hand, most of the goods from the three provinces, the SRV, and Houa Phan Province whose destination is Bokeo or Luang Prabang Provinces must also pass through this port.

We spent 2 nights in Pak Beng. We noticed that the people in this district had no real problems. We can almost say that there is no difference in the indispensable goods needed for living in this district and the big districts. If there is a difference, it is one of lower quantity and price.

9884/12859
CSO: 4206/113

BRIEFS

CHAMPASSAK-NGHIA BINH AGREEMENT--An agreement on agricultural and industrial cooperation was signed in Champassak Province on 28 June between the two sister provinces of Champassak and Nghia Binh. In this agreement, the SRV's Nghia Binh Province pledged to render assistance to Champassak Province in the agricultural field, such as crop cultivation, livestock raising, irrigation work, veterinary service, training of technicians, and building of one more sugar factory. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0000 GMT 8 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

OUDOMSAI SUGAR FACTORY--The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Sugar Refinery operated by the ministry command of Oudomsai Province began production in early June. The factory was built early this year with assistance from the SRV's Ha Nam Ninh Province. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

ROUTE 42 HAND OVER--A ceremony was held at Khoua District administrative office in Phong Saly Province in late June to hand over Route 42 to the province transport and post service by the SRV's Construction Company No B-142. This 70-km long and 4-meter wide road linking the Vietnamese border and Nam Ou in Phong Saly Province has two 17-meter bridges. /Summary/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PRK STATE INSPECTION DELEGATION--A delegation of the PRK State Affairs Inspection Ministry led by its Minister Sin Song arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 17 July for an 8-day friendship visit to the LPDR. On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai airport were Maichantan Sengmani, chairman of the central party-state control committee, and many high-ranking cadres of the committee. Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport. During its visit to Laos, the delegation will exchange experience on the control work with the Lao counterpart and will tour various factories, plants, cooperatives, and important ancient ruins in some localities. /Text/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS CEREMONY--Vientiane, 26 Jul (KPL)--The FRG Government handed over here 30 sewing machines and about 10,000 metres of fabric to the Lao Commission for the International Year of Child. The hand-over ceremony was organized yesterday by Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of

Ministers and President of the Lao commission, and Dr Helmut Schatzschneider, FRG ambassador to Laos. /Text/ /Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

PRK DELEGATION VISIT--Yesterday morning, Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, received, in Vientiane, a courtesy call from the PRK State Affairs Inspectorate delegation led by Sin Song, director of the State Affairs Inspectorate, which was paying a friendship visit to Laos. In the meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and close friendship, Sisomphon Lovansai expressed profound welcome to the great achievements and victories in many fields scored by the entire party and fraternal people of Cambodia in the previous years. He also pointed to the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two parties, states, and people of Laos and Cambodia, which have been daily enhanced and developed extensively and effectively. On this occasion, the PRK delegation head pledged that the Cambodian party, state, and people will strive to increasingly promote, expand, and strengthen the allround cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. The PRK State Affairs Inspectorate delegation left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of the same day after ending a 1-week visit to Laos. /Text/ /Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

GDR'S STOPH MESSAGE TO KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--Vientiane, July 25 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has received a message of thanks from his GDR counterpart Willi Stoph. The message wrote: "I would like to thank you cordially for your greetings addressed to me on the occasion of my reelection as chairman of the C.M. of the GDR." "I share your conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Lao PDR will be further developed and enhanced for the interest of peace and socialism, and for the interest of our two peoples," the message concluded. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Jul 86] /8309

COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE--Vientiane, July 15 (KPL)--The southern province of Attopeu of Laos and the Vietnamese Province of Gia Lai-Cong Tum have unceasingly strengthened their all-round cooperation since they were twinned in 1978. Thanks to the fruitful cooperation of the two sister provinces, a construction of a new road linking Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Attopeu was recently completed. The Vietnam side, in the past provided its Lao sister province with 100 [metric] tons of salt, and also constructed in Attopeu with the assistance of Gia Lai-Cong Tum. [sentence as received] It also helped Laos in exploiting 10,000 hectares of forest and did feasibility study for drinking-water supply project. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 16 Jul 86 BK] /8309

CHAMPASSAK DELEGATION BACK--Vientiane, July 17 (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of propaganda [service] of the southern Champassak Province recently ended an 8-day friendly visit to the Vietnamese Province of Nghia Binh. The two provinces are twinned. The Lao delegation had discussion with the Vietnamese officials, exchanging experiences on the propaganda and training works. It also visited a number of production bases. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /8309

COOPERATION WITH FAO--Vientiane, July 15 (KPL)--The Lao PDR and the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) are to sign a project document at an F.A.O. regional conference for Asia and Pacific on agricultural production into the 21st century, currently opened in Rome. The document is expected to be signed by the head of the Lao delegation to the conference Khamsing Sai-Gnakon, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives, and F.A.O. director-general Edouard Saouma. The project document is known as "emergency assistance for supply of small agricultural material" valued at 69,000 U.S. dollars. The F.A.O.'s 18th regional conference for Asia and Pacific opened from July 8 to 17, in Rome, is discussing ways of sustaining and accelerating the dramatic surge of agricultural productivity in the region into the 21st century. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 15 Jul 86 BK] /8309

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR'S LECTURES--Vientiane, July 17 (KPL)--The Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon, has returned to Vientiane from his lecture tour in the southern Lao provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak. The lectures were given in the framework of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK]. (June 28, 1941-June 28, 1985). At his lectures, the ambassador emphasised on the development of the PRPK, the struggle of the three Indochinese people as well as achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in the national defence and construction after the 5th Congress of the PRPK. The Kampuchean delegation gave lectures to more than 9,000 persons and visited factories and production bases in Savannakhet and Champassak. Champassak is a Lao province borders [as received] with Kampuchea. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Jul 86 BK] /8309

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, July 11 (KPL)--A delegation of Lao scientists headed by Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy-minister of public health left here for the USSR on July 9 to attend an antinuclear conference of socialist scientists which is to be held from today till July 14 in Moscow. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr Ponmek Dalaloi, deputy-minister of public health, and other high-ranking Soviet Embassy officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 11 Jul 86 BK] Vientiane, July 18)OANA-KPL)--A team of Lao scientists led by Prof Vannalet Lasapho, deputy-minister of public health, was back home on July 15 following their attendance in the Moscow international conference of scientists on banning of nuclear tests held on July 11 to 14. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK] /8309

ENVOY TO DRA--Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)--Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, on July 24, presented his credentials to Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Kabul. T. Khaikhamphithoun was accredited as ambassador of the LPDR to the DRA, with a residence in Moscow. During the presentation of credentials, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the bilateral relations. They also briefed each other about the revolutionary tasks and foreign policy of their respective countries. Following his credentials presentation, the Lao ambassador additionally paid a courtesy visit to General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Najibulah, and others. At a meeting, the two sides spoke of issues of mutual interest. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 29 Jul 86] /8309

DRUG FACTORY BEGINS TESTS--Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)--A new pharmaceutical factory located in the southern suburb of Vientiane capital recently started its experimental production. According to the Public Health Ministry's report, this new factory installed with modern equipment could turn out 100 million tablets and 2-3 million ampoules of different medicines, and 150,000 litres of saline solution per year. In addition, the factory could yearly produce 60 tons of traditional medicinal herbs. The factory was constructed in 1984 with the Japanese Government aid. Japan has granted 1,745 million yen to the structure construction of the project including the test-room, the central command room, and the main building for drug-production. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 29 Jul 86] /8309

DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST--Vientiane, July 24 (KPL)--The deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Souban Salitthilat, left here yesterday to Hungary. The Lao delegation is to attend the consultative conference of the deputy-foreign ministers of the socialist countries in connection with the preparatory work for the 41st general assembly of the UNO. The conference is to be held in Budapest late this month. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Vientiane, July 26 (KPL)--A delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Union headed by its president Thitsoi Sombatdowang, alternate member of the LPRP CC, left here on July 24 for an official visit to the SRV at the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Somboun Vongnobountham, vice-president of the FLTC C. Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, was also present at the sending off. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK] /8309

DISTRICT LPRP CONGRESS, MEMBERSHIP--The second congress of the district party committee in Samoui District, Savannakhet Province, adjourned on 4 June. There were 47 regular representatives who participated, representing 203 party members districtwide. Besides studying the direction for an immediate work plan and the views of the representatives from various sections, the meeting also included a talk by Comrade Son Asai, assistant secretary of the provincial party committee of Savannakhet Province and assistant administrative chairman of the province. He pointed out the significance and necessity of guidance and leadership work and explained the work details so that the cadres in each work section would be able to improve the efficiency of each work aspect. At the end of the meeting ballots were cast to select nine comrades for the new administrative committee. Comrade Khamveui was selected to be the district party secretary for another term. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/12859

CSO: 4206/113

PROVINCIAL WEEKLY LAUDS AQUINO LEADERSHIP

Iligan City LANAO MAIL in English 30 Jun 86 p 14

[Commentary by Panoy Gatia: "President Corazon C. Aquino's Leadership Strong"]

[Text] The opposition are moving heaven and earth to discredit Pres Aquino's administration. They are filling the air with shouts of illegality and weakness in leadership. They are fomenting chaos in the form of demonstrations, rallies and insinuate disrespect in some instances. Yet when we come to summarize everything, it points out Pres Aquino's Big leadership being acknowledged by the whole world.

The developing countries and the superpower nations are unanimous in recognition of Aquino's leadership. The head of different states in the whole world knows and recognise Pres Corazon C. Aquino as the only commander in chief of the Army, Navy and the Air Force of the country, being the President.

In politics it is a healthy sign when opposition can talk freely in public, write in newspapers and demonstrate in the streets against the government. The administration of Pres Aquino absorbs all these with understanding. It is compensating enough to know that the President is doing all within her means with the aid of all her loyal family in the Cabinet, to maintain decorum amidst the sea of complaints and criticism. For the first time in our country a woman leads, let us all pray and give whatever we can afford, whether in strength, spirit and ideas as well as our cooperation in this troubled times in our country.

Let us bear in mind that the present government is in its infancy stage. For short we can liken her to a baby who's crying for her needs and support. It is but natural for the opposition to create cleavage between the government and the masses, for then they are the outs who again want to be in. It is still fresh in the memory of this republic that presently the ins are just in their quarter of a year in office, whereas the outs enjoyed a fifth of a century, wallowing in abundance and riches of our country's resources. After twenty years they left the country's treasury empty.

For once let us Filipinos go to the air and support of Pres Aquino and be proud of Filipino womanhood.

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CSO: 4200/1283

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY, CPP

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 86 p 17

[Report on an interview by Thepchai Yong with Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Rafael M. Ileto, formerly Philippines ambassador to Thailand: "Philippine Armed Forces Believe in Civilian Supremacy"]

[Text]

MANILA — There may have been a lot of rumours and speculation these days about growing dissatisfaction in the armed forces toward the Aquino Government. But for Deputy Defence Minister Lt Gen Rafael M. Ileto, he believes that the Philippine military have always recognized the supremacy of the civilian government.

He described as "rubbish" the speculated conflicts, particularly between President Aquino and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Lt Gen Ileto, the former ambassador to Thailand, was one of the several senior Cabinet members who expressed confidence in interviews with *The Nation* that Mrs Aquino is in control of the situation in the Philippines and has the confidence of the armed forces.

However, the minister acknowledged that the military do not fully support the current attempts by the Aquino Government to hold ceasefire talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA). The government has been criticised for giving a de facto recognition to the communist movement by entering into the negotiations.

Both the government and the CPP have already named their emissaries to the talks which many Filipinos hope will lead to a long-lasting ceasefire though there are widespread doubts.

Ileto said he personally endorsed the ceasefire talks which he described as a "soft approach" to solve the problem of communist insurgency. "Our old efforts (military solution) have not succeeded. Why don't we try a new approach then," he said, admitting that the military were used to the "hard approach" and may have found the dialogue with the CPP not to be convincing.

But Ileto also questioned the communist insurgents' sincerity in entering into the talks because of their demand for all military units to be pulled out of the rural areas. He predicted that the ceasefire talks would probably drag on and the CPP would use the opportunity to strengthen its bargaining power by spreading its influence and building up its military position. "It's a communist tactic," he said.

The minister also described as unacceptable the proposal of the communist movement for a coalition government to be set up as a form of power-sharing. The proposal, made through Jose Maria Sison, the founding chairman of the CPP, calls for a coalition government that would include Aquino, the CPP and the military bloc led by Enrile, Chief-of-Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and the so-called reformists in the armed forces known as RAM.

Communist insurgency is undoubtedly one of the major problems threatening the stability of the fledgling Aquino Administration. US undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost said recently that the Reagan Administration saw the communist movement as a "formidable threat" to the Aquino Government.

After 20 years of a fruitless military approach to the problem, the Philippine authorities under the new administration may have already begun reviewing their anti-communist strategy. And Ileto himself may have a role to play in this respect.

The minister said he is studying the strategy used so successfully by the Thai armed forces in dealing with the communist insurgency in Thailand. In fact, Ileto had a long discussion with then Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyudh on the issue before he left Bangkok to assume his present post.

"We met for a couple of hours over dinner to discuss the insurgency problem in Thailand and the Philippines," he said.

Ileto said he also had an audience with HM the King to listen about his development projects in rural areas to counter communist insurgency.

The granting of amnesty to some of the captured communist insurgents represented a change in the basic approach by the Aquino Government to the insurgency problem. Some military officers have also begun talking about tactics to win the hearts and minds of the rural masses instead of using brute force to beat the insurgents as before.

Ileto welcomed the pledge by Chinese leaders that Peking would cease all support for the Philippine communist movement. The pledge was made during a recent visit to China by Vice President Salvador Laurel.

He said China's new stand may have some effects on the communists here. He added that though there is no evidence of support from the Soviet Union for the Philippine communists, the fact that Moscow has never openly denied that it is assisting them is left to interpretation.

"They (Russians) are not as cooperative as the Chinese," he said.

The CPP has been claiming that it is a home-grown movement without outside support. The communist movement, whose members now are mostly products of the Moscow-trained ideologues of the early 1950's, claims to have a strength of 27,000 fighters with 59 guerrilla bases in 59 provinces. But the Philippine armed forces put the communist strength at 13,500, controlling 3,000 of a total of 40,000 villages.

Armed forces' obedience

The former ambassador said events in the past 20 years have proved that the Philippine armed forces believe in the supremacy of the civilians.

"If our government says this should be done, the military will obey. That's a very strong sentiment here," he said, and added that it was unlike in Thailand where the military always want to have a say in politics.

He recalled that for 20 years under Marcos's rule, the military took orders from the deposed president though in many cases they might not agree with him. "It was only when everybody was fed up that things exploded," he said, referring to the February revolution led by Enrile and Ramos to oust Marcos.

Commenting on persistent rumours of an impending coup recently, Ileto said: "These rumours are all junk. It is not that easy to come up with a coup. We are not used to it. That is not a way of life here..."

Ileto said President Aquino, in line with her pledge during the election campaign, is pursuing a national reconciliation among all the conflicting parties and groups in the Philippines.

He said the "soft approach" toward the communist movement is part of the national reconciliation programme of the president. The release of the political detainees imprisoned during the Marcos time was also a step toward that direction, he said.

Commenting on the performance of the Aquino Government, Ileto said it may not be moving as fast as many people want. "It is difficult to move too fast, considering what we have inherited from Mr Marcos. We inherited debts, corruption and people who have committed a lot of graft. And we also inherited a country which is practically bankrupt," he said.

The Aquino Government has been criticized for being too slow in putting the country back on the road to economic recovery. Businessmen also blame the cacophony among her Cabinet members — some of whom are accused of being leftists — for discouraging potential foreign investors.

"But I think the government is trying to do its best. And if it is not able to move fast, it is because of the many obstacles left behind by the former government," Ileto said.

However, Ileto admitted that there have been apprehensions that the Aquino Government may be moving "a little too far to the left." He said some people believed there were indications that some of the Cabinet members appear to be "left-leaning or socialist-leaning."

But he stressed that President Aquino will never allow the country to be a communist or socialist country.

On the question of US military bases in the Philippines, Ileto referred to President Aquino's statement that the question may be decided by a referendum after 1991 when the present agreement between the two countries on the bases expires.

"I have a feeling that by that time, our economy will have improved and our political situation stabilized. And the people will have been better educated to determine whether we really need the bases here. That's why the president has delayed talking about it," he said.

Ileto said it was difficult to predict what the outcome of such a referendum after 1991 will be. "But if there were a referendum now, I am sure the bases would stay. The majority of the people would want the bases to stay," he added.

On reports that foreign investors were still reluctant to invest in the debt-ridden Philippines out of fear of political instability, Ileto urged American investors "to take the lead." He said once the Americans begin investing in the Philippines, others will be more confident.

US Secretary of State George Shultz has already urged American investors to invest in the country which hopes that foreign investments will help in its economic recovery. However, since Mrs Aquino came to power, there have been almost no new foreign investments in the country.

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CSO: 4200/1283

SISON ON CPP COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

Bangkok THE NATION inEnglish 7 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview by Thepchai Yong with Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines--"Sison: Aquino Cannot Solve Basic Problems Without Help of the CPP"]

[Text]

MANILA — In the 17 years of its struggle, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) believes there is no better time for an armed revolution than now.

Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the CPP who had spent nearly 10 years in detention under the Marcos Government until his release by President Aquino, said the "ruling system" in Manila is in the process of disintegration.

He cited the worsening economic and political problems besieging the fledgling Aquino Administration, and the widening conflicts within the armed forces.

Sison, who is now considered an unofficial spokesman for the outlawed communist movement, suggested that the only way out for the Aquino Government is to form a coalition with the revolutionary forces. He proposed that the New People's Army, the armed wing of the CPP, be considered as part of the regular armed forces in the event that a coalition is formed.

But President Aquino last week declared at a press conference that she will never form a government with the communists.

Sison, 47, told *The Nation* in an interview that the so-called "people revolution" which overthrew the Marcos regime in February had brought about only a "momentary euphoria" because the basic problems in the Philippines are not being solved.

Sison, who declined to discuss his present position in the CPP, has been described by Philippine military officers as a "diehard ideologue." He has been travelling very frequently around the country following his release to give lectures. His views are taken seriously as reflections of the communist party's stand.

A well-known poet and writer before his arrest in November, 1977, Sison recently wrote an article which was published in a newspaper in Manila to expound on the CPP's political and economic platform.

In the article, Sison said — and repeated during his interview with *The Nation* — that a temporary ceasefire would provide the Aquino Government with a breather and allow it to consolidate itself.

He said the Aquino Government is under orders by the US — through its own agencies and transnational firms as well as the IMF and World Bank — to stick to agriculture, shun industrialization, liberalise importation, attract foreign investments, comply with debt obligations, increase the domestic tax burden, freeze wages, depreciate the currency and so on.

Sison very much hopes that sympathetic socialist countries will come to the Philippines' rescue through expanded trade and other economic relations. In what can be seen as a proposed plan for the recovery of the Philippine economy, Sison proposed that the country engage in counter-trade with socialist countries in order to dispose of its depressed export products and other essential items.

He said the Aquino Government will further plunge the country into a worse economic crisis by trying to abide by the conditions set by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). "The ruling system is deteriorating at a rapid rate. It is simply impossible for the Philippine Government to comply with the dictates of the foreign investors and creditors without causing massive social unrest and the intensification of the people's war," he said.

Sison, a father of four children, said his main weapon against the Marcos Government was "my pen and tongue." And that is probably what he is also using now against the Aquino Government.

Question-and-answer interview with the former chairman of the CPP follows:

Q: What do you think the outcome of the ongoing ceasefire talks between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines will be?

A: A ceasefire is a reasonable and attainable goal. At the moment, the preliminaries to the formal dialogue are being discreetly done. But a ceasefire will be forged with due reference to the basic problems of the people. Certainly, with such crucial issues as national sovereignty and democracy which have to be discussed and agreed upon.

The National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army are fighting for a just revolutionary cause and I do not think that there will be any ceasefire without reference to the cause of the armed revolution — the national and democratic rights and interests of the people will have to be promoted through some agreements on a ceasefire.

A ceasefire in itself does not benefit the revolutionary movement which considers it to be a loss of momentum in its struggle and centrifugal trends could occur in the revolutionary forces. So, a ceasefire cannot be had without satisfying the basic demands of the people.

Q: Can you reiterate the basic demands that should accompany a ceasefire?

A: Certainly, the revolutionary movement will make demands on the question of national sovereignty. That means all the unequal treaties and agreements, especially the laws which give excessive privileges to the United States would have to be taken into consideration.

One of the issues will be the US military bases and extraordinary privileges given to US transnational corporations in the Philippines. And then there would have to be a substantiation of democracy through genuine and thorough-going land reform. This is the way to liberate the peasant majority economically and politically. Land reform would be the minimum the revolutionary movement would demand for a dialogue to be really considered serious.

Q: What about the maximum?

A: The maximum would be of course a full realization of national independence and democracy. The highest demand would be the formation of a coalition government that includes the revolutionary causes, to try to carry out all the basic demands for national liberation and democracy.

Q: How acceptable is your proposal for a coalition government to the Aquino Administration?

A: Of course, it is, if the Aquino Government will use its head. As I have been saying, the Aquino Government can continue using all the old tricks and can comply with all the demands of the Pentagon, IMF and the World Bank. But the political and economic systems will worsen. The ruling system is dying. And there is no way out for the Aquino Government except by seeking an accommodation with the revolutionary forces.

Q: The Aquino Government is willing to hold peace talks with the communist movement but the military remain doubtful of the communists' real motive.

A: Ceasefire is more needed by the Aquino Government than the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement doesn't lose anything by not having a ceasefire. The clever pro-US conservatives would like to have a ceasefire, especially a temporary one, so that the Aquino Government and the armed forces would be able to consolidate themselves as if the basic problems of the people would soon be solved. They hope that in six months or one year these problems would go away.

The armed forces are now divided into three blocs and are deeply demoralized as a result of the overthrow of Marcos. They are Enrile-Ramos bloc, Marcos loyalists bloc and Aquino bloc.

The Enrile-Ramos bloc is the dominant group while the Aquino bloc is fast rising. Lt Gen Ileto (former ambassador to Thailand) is a key man in the Aquino bloc.

The situation now is more complicated for the present government than ever before. The struggle within the ruling system between the two main factions is now more polarized than before. The ruling system is in the process of rapid disintegration. And there is no way that the revolutionary movement will be compelled to accept just any kind of ceasefire.

Q: So you are suggesting that the revolutionary forces are in a much better position to bargain with the government than during the Marcos time.

A: Marcos was in a bad position but he was too stubborn. He was proved to be stupid for taking a rigid stand that denied dialogues with the revolutionary forces. Mrs Aquino is showing more intelligence by seeking negotiations with the communist party.

Q: There have been charges, especially among military officers, that the communist party is trying to drive a wedge between the government and the armed forces. The current ceasefire talks are cited as one of the attempts.

A: The armed forces of the Philippines are also divided into three blocs with or without the communist party. It is but right for the Aquino bloc to increase its strength to be able to be on top of the Enrile-Ramos bloc because she is the president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

For quite some time already, Mrs Aquino has been appearing ridiculous for not being in full command of the armed forces. I think she is waiting for the constitution to be proclaimed before she would move to exert herself over the armed forces. As of now, Enrile and Ramos seem to be in control over the appointments in the armed forces.

Q: Coming back to the question of your proposed coalition, why do you include the Enrile-Ramos bloc in it as the communist party has all along branded these two military leaders as reactionaries?

A: In making a proposal, you have to consider given facts at a given moment, although the proposal might be accepted two years from now. Enrile may not be in the Aquino Government by that time. Even if someone like Enrile should be in the Aquino Government, usually the US will make sure that the minister of national defence is someone who is pro-US and conservative. So, any defence minister or chief of staff who think he has political importance could be included in a coalition government.

I include Enrile and Ramos and members of the military reformist group in the proposed coalition just to assure them that the idea is not entirely unacceptable to them. But all forces in the proposed coalition must agree to stand for national and democratic interests of the people. The armed forces would then cease to be a puppet of the US.

Q: You are planning to set up a new political party. Can you tell us about its policy and future plans?

A: Well, I personally don't intend to run for office. At the moment I am chairman of the preparatory committee of the party but I have no intention to become the chairman of the party when it is finally set up during the first national congress in July this year. My only personal motive is to propagate the programme of national independence and democracy.

The programme of the party is aimed to complete the struggle for national liberation and democracy. In politics, it asserts national sovereignty and it is going to exercise available civil liberty. In economics, it wants economic development through land reform and national industrialization. In culture, it wants to promote a national scientific and pro-people orientation. In foreign relations, it wants to push forward an independent non-aligned and neutral policy.

Q: Where will the members of the party come from?

A: This is a people's party. People who want to become members must go through seminars. And to make sure that the party will have a pro-people character, and to develop leaders from the toiling masses, there is a requirement that at least 60 per cent but not more then 70 per cent of every leading organ of the party from the municipal level upward should come from the labour and peasant associations and from the toiling masses. This will set the party apart from the parties of the elites.

Q: Would you describe your party as a leftist party?

A: This party will consider itself a people's party with emphasis on being the party of the toiling masses.

Q: Since the revolution, have you noticed any changes in the basic approach of the armed forces in dealing with the problem of communist insurgency? Some liberal military officers have reportedly started looking into ways to adjust the anti-insurgency strategy.

A: It has become absolutely clear that purely brute force has not been able to solve the insurgency problem. It has only incited the people to take up arms. There is this understanding in the armed forces. There is a new phenomenon in the armed forces in which officers have dialogues with people's organizations.

There could already be a fourth bloc of young enlightened and progressive officers emerging in the armed forces.

Q: The communist movement and its fronts have reportedly suffered damage to their popularity because of their boycott of the snap presidential election in February, how true is this?

A: The CPP has admitted its decision to advise legal organizations (fronts) to boycott the election was a major tactical error. But the opportunities for making an armed revolution are even much better now than before because of the moribund character of the ruling system, the worsening of the economic and political crisis, the fact that the struggle of the two factions in the ruling system is more two-sided and fraught with violence than ever before, and the division of the armed forces into three factions.

So, these are the advantages for the revolutionary movement. It is only momentary that there is a euphoria over the downfall of Marcos, and the substantial restoration of civil liberty. But the basic problems of the people remain unsolved and the Aquino Government cannot solve them without the help of the revolutionary forces.

Q: When Vice President Salvador Laurel visited China he quoted China's leaders as saying that Peking will give no substantial support to the communist party of the Philippines.

A: The CPP has never received any assistance from China in the first place. There is therefore really nothing for China to stop giving the movement.

/9317
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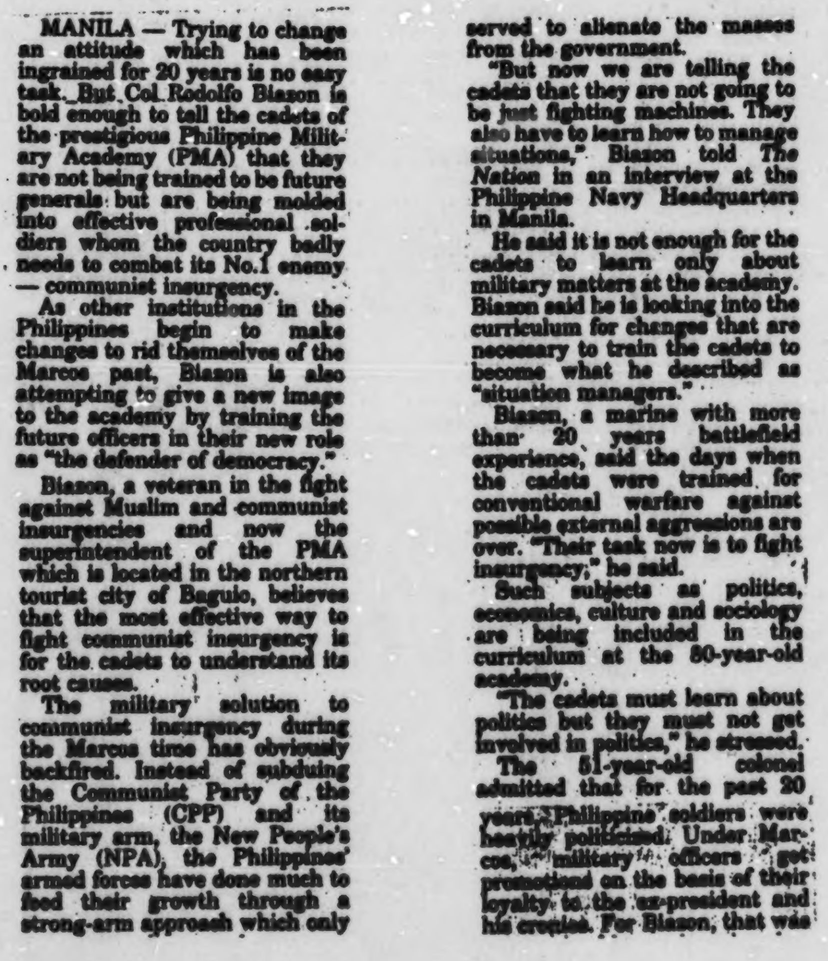
PHILIPPINES

MILITARY ACADEMY COMMANDANT DISCUSSES CHANGES AT PMA

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Report on an interview by Thepchai Yong with Philippine Military Academy Commandant Col Rodolfo Biazon: "Giving Philippine Military Cadets a New Direction"]

[Text]



MANILA — Trying to change an attitude which has been ingrained for 20 years is no easy task. But Col Rodolfo Biazon is bold enough to tell the cadets of the prestigious Philippine Military Academy (PMA) that they are not being trained to be future generals but are being molded into effective professional soldiers whom the country badly needs to combat its No.1 enemy — communist insurgency.

As other institutions in the Philippines begin to make changes to rid themselves of the Marcos past, Biazon is also attempting to give a new image to the academy by training the future officers in their new role as "the defender of democracy."

Biazon, a veteran in the fight against Muslim and communist insurgencies and now the superintendent of the PMA which is located in the northern tourist city of Baguio, believes that the most effective way to fight communist insurgency is for the cadets to understand its root causes.

The military solution to communist insurgency during the Marcos time has obviously backfired. Instead of subduing the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), the Philippines' armed forces have done much to feed their growth through a strong-arm approach which only served to alienate the masses from the government.

"But now we are telling the cadets that they are not going to be just fighting machines. They also have to learn how to manage situations," Biazon told *The Nation* in an interview at the Philippine Navy Headquarters in Manila.

He said it is not enough for the cadets to learn only about military matters at the academy. Biazon said he is looking into the curriculum for changes that are necessary to train the cadets to become what he described as "situation managers."

Biazon, a marine with more than 20 years battlefield experience, said the days when the cadets were trained for conventional warfare against possible external aggressions are over. "Their task now is to fight insurgency," he said.

Such subjects as politics, economics, culture and sociology are being included in the curriculum at the 80-year-old academy.

"The cadets must learn about politics but they must not get involved in politics," he stressed.

The 51-year-old colonel admitted that for the past 20 years Philippine soldiers were heavily politicised. Under Marcos, military officers got promotions on the basis of their loyalty to the ex-president and his cronies. For Biazon, that was one of the Marcos legacies that have to be dismantled if the armed forces want to regain credibility and the confidence of the Filipino people.

And there is certainly no better time to do it than now. The rebellion, led by Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos, that overthrew the Marcos Government in February has to a large extent changed the attitude of the people toward the military.

Biazon said he totally agreed with Gen Ramos' proposal to include in the constitution being drafted by an appointed panel a clause which would insulate the armed forces from politicians. He said the 20-year politicization of the armed forces had resulted in their poor performance and credibility.

The colonel said he believes in Ramos' sincerity in shaking up the armed forces which were once rife with corruption and favouritism. "He is a man controlled by his own conscience and professionalism," Biazon said of the general who rumours have said was not on good terms with Enrile.

Biazon said he believes that the armed forces are now solidly behind President Corazon Aquino whom he described as the "new hope" for the Philippines.

He said Aquino has given back credibility to the government — something Marcos did not. He said that Aquino is now in the best position to lead the country in its fight against communist insurgency.

"She should now expose the evils of the communist insurgents and what they would do to this country. She has the credibility. For Marcos, even when he did say so, nobody believed him because he didn't have credibility," he said.

But he warned that the communist insurgents are trying to drive a wedge between the armed forces and the Aquino Government by spreading rumours of their conflicts.

For Biazon, he believes that unless the cadets of the PMA learn first-hand the problem of communist insurgency they would never be able to defeat it.

The colonel last month sent the first-class and second-class cadets to Davao City, an insurgent hotbed in the south where he had served as the commander of the 3rd Marine Brigade before his appointment as the PMA superintendent five days after the revolution.

There, the cadets met local villagers and officials to discuss and understand their problems. He said radical students from local colleges were also invited to a debate with the cadets on communism. "I instructed them to listen to the students without any emotion. But the debate was inevitably heated in the beginning," he said smilingly.

Biazon is trying to practise the basic tactic for his students to win the hearts and minds of the rural people who are often forced to provide the insurgents with food. He said the cadets were put on patrols with regular soldiers "and carrying their own pots and pans."

The idea was to demonstrate to the villagers that the soldiers can feed themselves and don't have to live off them the way the insurgents do.

Biazon has often pointed out the skeptical assumption that communism in theory is a dream and communism in practice is hell.

The Vietnamese "boat people" and the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime are among the examples that Biazon has often cited on what communism can mean.

Biazon, a graduate of the academy himself, said the cadets are made to understand that many people joined the communist insurgents because they were victims of social injustices. Military abuses were widespread during Marcos' time and attempts are being made by the chief of staff and the defence minister to minimise them.

The colonel said he wants to study the counter-insurgency programme in Thailand but added that the factors involved are different.

There are about 850 cadets studying at the PMA currently. They are chosen through examination and most come from urban schools. The academy has tough standards for cadets to comply with. They include academic, physical, and discipline.

Biazon knows that he is facing a tough job. "But we need to create a new generation of career soldiers," he said.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1283

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR ASEAN SUGAR FIRM CREATION

BK260315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Thailand has proposed the setting up of ASEAN Sugar Trading Co with Thailand and the Philippines acting as the core countries to enable other members of ASEAN to make direct deals with sugar producing countries, Mr Chawarat Chanwirakuny, chairman of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASEAN-CCI), said yesterday.

Mr Chawarat said the proposal was raised during the first meeting of the Working Group on Trade (WGT) in Jakarta two weeks ago.

He said that WGT or what is called the "Group of Fourteen" was formed during the 28th meeting of the ASEAN-CCI in Jakarta on July 8-12.

The meeting agreed to form the "Group of Fourteen" or a Working Group on Trade to give advice and ideas to promote and strengthen the economic grouping among ASEAN, boost cooperation as well as keep member countries in touch with the economic situation and ASEAN's stand.

The "Group of Fourteen" comprised two delegates from each member country, he said.

The working group would report its study to the ASEAN-CCI within November this year and review it again in January next year before submitting it to each of the respective governments of ASEAN to consider at the Third ASEAN Summit to be held sometime in July next year, Mr Chavarat said.

The meeting also discussed the Third ASEAN Summit of the government sectors which would emphasise the strengthening of economic relations in ASEAN and accept possible measures that would later lead to the formation of the ASEAN Market, he said.

Mr Chawarat said further that the meeting also acknowledged the formation of ASEAN Trading and Investment Corporation (ATIC) and approved to propose to their respective ministers of economics to accept ATIC as a unit of ASEAN.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1269

ECONOMY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT, TRADE DEFICIT FALLS

BK240103 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jul 86 p 19

[Text] Thailand showed a considerable improvement in its economy during the first half of this year while there is a surplus in the balance of payments. At the same time, trade deficit sharply declined.

The Bank of Thailand reported that the country showed a surplus in the balance of payments of 15,000 million baht during the first half of this year, a hefty increase from 4,089 million baht in the same period of last year.

At the same time, the trade deficit during the period amounted to only 6,800 million baht compared with 36,400 million baht in the first half of 1985. The sharp fall in the trade deficit was attributed to a substantial growth in exports while imports declined.

Central Bank spokeswoman Mrs Praphaphim Sakuntaphai told a press conference that the export promotion was successful following various changes of government measures. The Central Bank's foreign exchange rate policy also contributed to increased exports.

The sharp increase was seen despite price falls for many products particularly in the agricultural sector, international competition, protectionism, and subsidized exports adopted by many countries, she said.

She said the country registered 16 percent growth in exports compared with the first half of 1985. The baht devaluation since November 1984 has boosted the competitiveness of Thai products though the export prices showed a decline of 3.2 percent in average.

Major products, which faced protectionist measures, showed an average decline in export value of 79 percent though their volumes showed a growth of 19.4 percent.

In addition to the increase in volume and types of products, there is a more diversified range of products. There were exports of new industrial products as well, and they showed a growth of 23.7 percent.

Praphaphim said that imports showed a decline of 11 percent due to sharp oil price fall. The value of oil imports dropped 39.3 percent during the period. Imports of non-oil products remained stagnant such as raw materials, metals, yarn fibre and paper. Increase was seen in import of auto chassis.

Capital inflow during the first half amounted to only 6,447 million baht compared with the net inflow of 23,728 million baht in the first half of 1985.

The balance of payments in dollar terms showed a surplus of $572 million while the current account showed a surplus of $170 million. Trade deficit in dollar terms amounted to $230 million compared with $1,296 million in the same period of 1985.

The country's international reserve showed $3,219.9 million, up $216.4 million from the same period of 1985. Praphaphim said the country's economy is expected to grow by 4.3-4.5 percent while the inflation rate will range between 1.5-2 percent.

She said this year's trade deficit will be about 25,000-30,000 million baht, compared with 61,692 million baht in the same period of last year.

Exports are expected to be 213,700 million baht, while imports will be about 241,100 million baht, she said.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1269

BANGKOK RADIO, TELEVISION CLARIFY ELECTION RESULTS

BK291444 /Editorial Report/ Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai at 1300 GMT on 28 July carries "Official Election Results" of the 27 July Thai elections including some constituencies not accounted for in the list broadcast by the Thai Press Agency Teletext Service over Bangkok Television Service on 28 and 29 July.

The radio version's expansions and clarifications make the total number of MP's 347.

The radio version adds a second constituency to Kampphaeng Phet Province and deletes one MP from constituency one.

Constituency 1
Mr Ruangwit Lik, United Democratic Party /UDP/, 55,056 votes
Police Major Aram Chongsawat, UDP, 37,896 votes

Constituency 2
Thawin Roekkrai, UDP, 50,361 votes
Michai Phanthuwon, UDP, 41,274 votes

The radio version deletes one MP from Khon Kaen Constituency 3 and adds one to Contituency 4.

Khon Kaen Constituency 3
Somsak Kiatsurawan, SAP, 40,539 votes
Khammi Phakham, 30,605 votes

Khon Kaen Constituency 4
Suwit Khunkiti, SAP, 47,003 votes
Phong Sarasin, SAP, 46,641 votes

The radio version also adds the following results in Chaiyaphum Province. This province was not accounted for in the Teletext version.

Chaiyaphum Province

Constituency 1
Santi Chaiwirattana, SAP, 98,394 votes
Kamchung Praphakonkaeorat, SAP, 83,651 votes
Aram Lowira, TNP, 76,164 votes

Consituency 2
Prasit Chaiwirattana, SAP, 62,600 votes
Chawalit Mahachan, TNP, 52,494 votes
Sihanat Rucha, UDP, 47,940 votes

Bangkok Television Service in Thai at 0145 GMT on 29 July continues to carry the Thai Press Agency Teletext report on the "Official Results" of the election in the provinces, as follows:

Kanchanaburi:

Constituency 1
Khongsak Klipbua, DP 41,217 votes
Police Lieutenant General Chamrat Mangkhalarat, TNP, 25,871 votes

Constituency 2
Mrs Somsong Chanthaphakun, PEP, 42,080 votes
Rewat Sirinukun, CAP, 32,679

Kalasin:

Constituency 1
Sangthong Sitharet, SAP, 57,540 votes
Wiwatthanachai Na Kalasin, SAP, 55,070 votes
Phichai Mongkhonwirakun, DP, 51,274 votes

Constituency 2
Mai Sinawakun, SAP, 50,279 votes
Witthaya Phumilaochaeng, DP, 34,394 votes

Khon Kaen:

Constituency 1
Suthat Sirattanaphan, CAP, 54,405 votes
Khaleo Norapati, CAP, 38,580 votes
Dr Suwat Wirasetkun, DP, 33,781 votes

Constituency 2
Police Captain Wurat Osathanukhro, SAP, 95,918 votes
Suphasit Techatanon, UDP, 91,683 votes
Chawalit Osathanukhro, SAP, 60,987 votes

Constituency 3
Somsak Kiatsuranan, SAP, 40,539 votes
Khammi Phakham, DP, 30,605 votes
Suthep Dibunmi Na Chumphae, NDP, 29,356 votes

Constituency 4
Suwit Khunkiti, SAP, 47,003 votes

Chiang Rai:

Constituency 1
Mongkhon Chongsutthanamai, UTP, 55,746 votes
Wiraphon Muttamara, UTP, 53,324 votes
Wichit Yotsuwan, UDP, 47,422 votes

Constituency 2
Prathuan Rommayanon, NTP, 41,397 votes
Ong-at Senatham, UTP, 37,721 votes

Constituency 3
Somsat Rattanasak, UTP, 47,689 votes
Wisan Techathirawat, UTP, 46,161 votes

Chiang Mai:

Constituency 1
Subin Pinkhayan, SAP, 54,452 votes
Chamrun Chailangkan, DP, 52,068 votes
Suraphan Chinnawat, NTP, 44,832 votes

Constituency 2
Charden Chaoprayun, UDP, 101,480 votes
Mana Phraesakun, UDP, 62,508 votes
Kraison Tantiphong, DP, 60,883 votes

Constituency 3
Amnuai Yotsuk, SAP, 70,172 votes
Songsuk Phakkasem, PEP, 63,474 votes
Chanchai Phairatchakun, UDP, 56,595 votes

Tak
Thoetphong Chaiyanan, DP, 52,440 votes
Chaliao Watcharaphuk, PEP, 48,941 votes

Nakhon Phanom:

Consituency 1
General Mana Rattanakoset, PEP, 59,785 votes
Prasong Buranaphong, TNP, 38,097 votes

Constituency 2
Khaisaeng Suksai, DP, 39,149 votes
Wirakon Sitthitham, TNP, 35,668 votes

Nakhon Ratchasima:

Constituency 1
Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, TNP, 47,290 votes
Major Thoetrit Bunyarit, TNP, 46,615 votes
Bunthung Phonphanit, PEP, 46,305 votes

Constituency 2
Sanan Phayakkhakun, DP, 57,833
Sombun Chiramakon, DP, 47,490 votes
Prasan Dankun, UDP, 46,415 votes

Constituency 3
Acting Sublieutenant Wichai Chitphitahk, TNP, 59,767 votes
Sakun Siphrom, TNP, 58,206 votes
Loet Hongphakdi, TNP, 54,524 votes

Constituency 4
Kon Thappharangsi, TNP, 88,400 votes
Wirat Rattanaset, TNP, 82,055 votes
Manasak Intharakoman, DP, 77,771 votes

Constituency 5
Niphon Phromphan, DP, 109,702 votes
Sukhum Laonasiri, TNP, 61,259 votes
Kopsak Saphawasu, TNP, 55,145 votes

Nakhon Sawan:

Consituency 1
Thanet Telan, CAP, 57,917 votes
Prasat Tanprasoet, CAP, 50,559 votes
Dr Prasit Phithunkitcha, UDP, 48,732 votes

Constituency 2
Bunchu Rotchanasathian, CAP, 61,042 votes
Wasan Intharasut, CAP, 55,827 votes

Constituency 3
Prathuang Khamprakop, UDP, 36,981 votes
Wichit Chaemsai, UDP, 33,631 votes

At 0145 GMT on 29 July the television service continues to carry the Thai Press Agency Teletext report on the "Official Results" of the election in the provinces, as follows:

Nakhon Si Thammarat:

Constituency 1
Surin Phitsuwan, DP, 78,175 votes
Samphan Thongsamak, DP, 76,755 votes
Manot Wichaikun, DP, 23,689 votes

Constituency 2
Mrs Suphattra Matsadit, DP, 68,825 votes
Thawin Phraison, DP, 66,072 votes
Bunsong Chamnankit, DP, 61,307 votes

Constituency 3
Narong Nunthong, DP, 40,755 votes
Thongchat Rattanawicha, DP, 40,095 votes
Samphan Paenphat, DP, 39,035 votes

Narathiwat:
Ariphen Udosin, DP, 70,665 votes
Phibun Phongthanet, DP, 67,468 votes
Seni Madakakun, CAP, 50,541 votes

Nan:
Det Wongthep, UDP, 71,644 votes
Khamron Na Lamphun, DP, 51,082 votes
Miss Phunsuk Lohachot, TNP, 42,663 votes

Buriram:

Constituency 1
Panawat Liangphongphan, MP, 71,436 votes
Chai Chitchop, UDP, 61324 votes
Phonthep Techaphaibun, DP, 58,827 votes

Constituency 2
Wutthinan Phong-ARaya, TNP, 55,686 votes
Tosu Latthikun, TNP, 54,787 votes
Phaisan Tiyawanit, UDP, 53,248 votes

Constituency 3
Karun Saingam, DP, 66,378 votes
Phichit Thiraratchatanon, UDP, 57,551 votes
Sawat Khotchaseni, MP, 54,997 votes

Prachin Buri:

Constituency 1
Sano Thainthong, TNP, 100,542 votes
Burin Hiranyaburana, TNP, 86,505 votes
Witthaya Thianthong, TNP, 80,858 votes

Constituency 2
Bunsong Somchai, UDP, 41,299 votes
Sunthon Wilawan, PEP, 41,062 votes

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya:

Constituency 1
Montri Phongphanit, SAP, 52,396 votes
Pramuan Sapawasu, TNP, 37277 votes

Constituency 2
Bunyaphan Khaewatthana, SAP, 50,465 votes
Colonel Narong Kittikhachon, Liberal Party (LP), 42,481 votes

Phichit:

Constituency 1
Phaithun Krongkaeo, PEP, 63,608 votes
Yupha Udomsak, TNP, 54,515 votes

Constituency 2
Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonpraset, DP, 47,788 votes
Tok Rotraksa, DP, 44,399 votes

Phitsanuloke:

Constituency 1
Somphong Phonwai, DP, 82,365 votes
Suchon Champhunut, DP, 74,736 votes
Yingphan Manasikan, TCP, 53,725 votes

Constituency 2
Prathuang Wichanpricha, TNP, 43,687 votes
Wira Patthamasasiriwat, TNP, 42,754 votes

Phetchabun:

Constituency 1
Wisan Khositanon, PEP, 89,344 votes
Charat Phuachuai, CAP, 69,091 votes
Pancha Kesonthong, TNP, 66,011 votes

Constituency 2
Iam Thongchaisot, DP, 55,412 votes
Sublieutenant Suphot Tangtrakun, UTP, 46,340 votes
Wichian Sonnoi, DP, 43,617 votes

Mukdahan:
Mrs Thongsuk Paripunnayo, TCP, 24,559 votes
Rawi Kingkhamwong, DP, 19,767 votes

Mae Hong Son:
Bunloet Sawangkun, UDP, 13823 votes

Yasothou:
Wisan Detsen, PP, 73,044 votes
Withun Wongkrai, Thai People's Party (TPP), 46,622 votes
Phiraphan Phalusuk, DP, 41,397 votes

Roi-et:

Constituency 1
Miss Unruan Ari-ua, CAP, 78,573 votes
Anurak Churimat, UDP, 64,563 votes
General Kriangsak Chamanan, NDP, 55,281 votes

Constituency 2
Rawi Hiranyachot, SAP, 62,464 votes
Wiang Worachet, CAP, 56,200 votes
Khachonsak Sisawat, CAP, 55,249 votes

Constituency 3
Suraphon Danaitangtrakun, DP, 26,349 votes
Niran Namurangrak, CAP, 20,969 votes

Rat Buri:

Constituency 1
Sora-at Klinprathum, TNP, 97,751 votes
Chira Mangkhalarangsi, TNP, 73,612 votes
Thawi Kraikhup, SAP, 65,006 votes

Constituency 2
Thawit Klinprathum, TNP, 49,703 votes
Police Lieutenant Chaowalin Latthasaksiri, TNP, 28,913 votes

Lamphun:
Montri Danphaibun, SAP, 93,620 votes
Charinya Phungsaeng, DP, 54,145 votes
Prathuang Panlak, SAP, 47,481 votes

Sisaket:

Constituency 1
Wichit Saengthong, DP, 95,955 votes
Phairot Khruarat, TNP, 72,773 votes
Mrs Krongkan Wisommai, SAP, 53,943 votes

Constitnecy 2
Piyanat Watcharaphon, UTP, 73,923 votes
Roemrat Chitphakdi, UDP, 51,423 votes
Sawat Supsaiphrom, DP, 48,645 votes

Constituency 3
Sa-nga Watcharaphon, UTP, 32,875 votes
Chamnong Phothisaro, UTP, 26,153 votes

Sakon Nakhon:

Constituency 1
Prathip Namprakai, SAP, 46,242 votes
Thawiwat Ritruchai, DP, 36,805 votes
Among Tongsiri, DP, 35,378 votes

Constituency 2
Wirat Tayangkhanon, SAP, 43,921 votes
Chiramit Chiamcharden-Udom, SAP, 40,197 votes
A-Ngun Sutthiwong, DP, 37,105 votes

Songkhla:

Constituency 1
Surachai Sirinuphon, DP, 67,509 votes
Amnuai Suwankhiri, DP, 44,714 votes
Sa-Ngop Thipmani, DP, 44,427 votes

Constituency 2
Naruchat Bunsuwan, DP, 41,654 votes
Sawai Phatthano, DP, 30,855 votes

Constituency 3
Trarong Suwankhiri, DP, 37,243 votes
Samonlo Pochari, DP, 23,002 votes

Sukhothai:

Constituency 1
Somsak Thepsuthin, SAP, 49,617 votes
Phaithun Mokkhamakkun, PP, 43,666 votes

Constituency 2
Sublieutenant Praphra Limpaphan, SAP, 57,872 votes
Araya Chumduang, UDP, 38,416 votes

Suphan Buri:

Constituency 1
Banhan Singlapa-Acha, TNP, 151,096 votes
Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan, TNP, 134,351 votes
Chumphon Sinlapa-Acha, TNP, 131,045 votes

Constituency 2
Praphat Phothasuthon, TNP, 73,213 votes
Chongchai Thiangtham, UDP, 56,276 votes

Surin:

Constituency 1
Wichai Chancharoen, UDP, 57,049 votes
Kasem Rungthanakiat, SAP, 53,568 votes
Phunsawat Munlasatsathon, SAP, 47,787 votes

Constituency 2
Seksan Saenphum, PP, 72,315 votes
Bunkoet Nadi, TNP, 46,190 votes
Yanyong Ruamphattana, SAP, 44,056 votes

Constituency 3
Kamchai Ruangkanchanaset, SAP, 38,887 votes
Sombat Sisurin, UTP, 36,908 votes

Udon Thani:

Constituency 1
Chaloemphon Sanitwongchai, UTP, 49,144 votes
Colonel Somkhit Sisangkhom, Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 30,413 votes
Thongsuai Sahatthat, DP, 30,008 votes

Constituency 2
Somphap Siworakhan, PEP, 44,373 votes
Traiphop Morasi, DP, 38,252 votes
Direk Lakkhan, DP, 34,461 votes

Constituency 3
Prachuap Chaisan, DP, 60,548 votes
Prasop Butsarakham, SAP, 57,088 votes
Chamrat Manthanaso, UDP, 49,010 votes

Constituency 4
Rakkiat Sukthana, SAP, 28,050 votes
Kiattichai Chaichaowarat, UTP, 24,133 votes

Uttaradit:
Chaowalit Suksawat, UDP, 57,849 votes
Arom Phumphiriyaphin, CAP, 43,824 votes
Prem Malakun Na Ayuutthaya, UDP, 41,643 votes

Uthai Thani:
Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit, UDP, 57,230 votes
Tamchai Khamphato, UDP, 40,825 votes

Ubon Ratchathani:

Constituency 1
Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset, SAP, 60,379 votes
Surasak Thiamprasoet, SAP, 47,994 votes
Witthaya Khan-Asa, DP, 44,591 votes

Constituency 2
Phan Bunchit, PEP, 54,891 votes
Itsara Somchai, PEP, 41,840 votes
Damrong Bunchit, PEP, 32,909 votes

Constituency 3
Sanit Chantharawong, SAP, 63,366 votes
Thirachai Sirikhan, SAP, 56,417 votes
Thana Mettarikanon, SAP, 53,859 votes

Constituency 4
Adisak Phokkunlakanon, SAP, 48,929 votes
Pricha Ladhaphongchana, SAP, 41,797 votes
Dusit Sophitcha, CAP, 38,068 votes

/12228
CSO: 4207/301

KHUKRIT COLUMN ON NOT VOTING IN 29 JULY ELECTION

BK241318 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Jul 86 p 9

/"Soi Suanphlu" column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot/

/Text/ I will not cast my vote on 27 July. I make this intention known in advance so that no one will waste their time waiting to take my picture or to ask who I voted for. The following are my odd reasons for not voting:

1. I am tired of the campaigns of the government and others, including students, urging people to exercise their right to vote. Such campaigns have been repetitious and disgusting. Thailand has had several elections and the turnouts have not been inferior to those in countries which have had democratic systems for quite some time. For example, percentage voter turnout in Sichang Island was much higher than in the British Isles. What is noteworthy is that most of the people who got themselves involved in urging others to vote are either those who are not running in the election themselves or are not old enough to vote.

2. Thai people have the right to vote, according to the Constitution, but the Constitution nor other laws do not specify that they must exercise this right. For this reason, I interpret this to mean Thai people also have the right not to vote. If I do not want to vote, no one can force me. They can try to pay me to vote—but it will be costly.

3. On 27 July I will serve food to monks at my house to honor a new monk. I have to do this on 27 July because the monks whom I have invited will not be free on other days. The monks will complete their chore at about 1000, and after they finish feasting around noon I will have to serve food to those who came to attend the event. This will last until about 1400, after which I will take a nap; by the time I wake up it will be after the polls have closed.

4. I am over 70 years old. I do not have a citizen's identification card or other card issued by the government to identify myself. I used to have a member of Parliament identification card, but not any more. I have a couple of credit cards which will serve no useful purpose at the polling station. If I go to the voting station without an identification card and try to exercise my right to vote, I will have a difficult time getting a ballot. Actually, if I go to the poll station and identify my number on the voters list, officers

probably would recognize me and give me a ballot. But this would not be fair because most other old men would be asked many questions, and they would not be allowed to vote if they did not answer them properly.

In any event, it is dangerous to accept an individual's age without documented proof because an unscrupulous candidate could, after failing to buy identification cards to cheat other candidates, pay old men who appear to be over 70 years old to vote for them. The law, which stipulates that people over 70 years of age are not required to hold identification cards, should be interpreted to mean that old people are exempted from such obligations as voting. And people over 70 years old should be aware of their limitations.

5. I have removed myself from politics and it should be total, otherwise it could be a cause for return in the future.

6. If I vote, I can only choose 3 candidates out of the some 20 running in my constituency. That would not be fair, would it?

/12228
CSO: 4207/301

POLICE REPORT ON ELECTION VIOLENCE ISSUED

BK250203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Murder contracts with bounties ranging from 150,000 to 200,000 baht have been offered to gunmen by candidates to kill front-running rivals, a Crime Suppression Division report reveals.

The report notes that five canvassers have been gunned down in election violence and that United Democratic Party candidate Suthi Chaiwong was the target of a machine-gun attack in Lamphun on Saturday night.

Suthi, who escaped unhurt, said the van in which he was travelling was peppered with M-16 gun shots in a politically-motivated attack.

Several candidates who are afraid they might be targets of assassination attempts have resorted to police protection or have surrounded themselves with bodyguards.

About 10 policemen have been assigned to protect former House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon of the Progressive Party after his life was threatened.

The report said in some up-country provinces where influential people are contesting parliamentary seats, murder contracts of between 150,000 and 200,000 baht have been agreed on. Sixty-five percent of the money has to be paid before the result is known so second placed candidates will be declared winners.

The report expressed deep concern that violence might break out in Nakhon Sawan, Phichit, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Chon Buri provinces where competition is especially fierce between rival candidates and where there are influential people with big financial backing and considerable support.

In Phichit a hand grenade was thrown at the house of one candidate in what was seen as an act of harassment. A shooting was also reported in Phetchabun.

Three canvasses have been shot dead in Nakhon Si Thammarat although police say the killings may not have been politically motivated.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1269

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK241540 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 Jul 86

/Text/ The Supreme Command Information Office reported on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border. It said Vietnam recruited Cambodian civilians from 17 to 30 years old as village volunteers. Vietnam told villagers to make wooden and iron spikes to be placed as obstacles along the Thai-Cambodian border under the K5 plan. Meanwhile, Vietnam moved forces and weapons in to Banteay Srei and Samraong Districts in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Thmar Puok, Sisophon, and Poipet Districts in Battambang in preparation for operations against the forces of Democratic Kampuchea which have been advancing and expanding operational areas in the central part of Cambodia causing considerable losses on the Vietnamese side.

Summing up the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border from 18 June to 21 July, the Supreme Command Information Office reported that Vietnam, which pulled most of its troops deeper into the central area of Cambodia, still left behind a number of units along the Thai-Cambodian border. It also dispatched forces to conduct infiltration and sabotage acts inside Thailand, particularly in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and Bua Chet District, Surin Province. Vietnam also fired heavy artillery into Thailand. In the areas under the jurisdiction of the Suranari Task Force, two clashes took place between Thai and Vietnamese forces in Na Charuai District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and Bua Chet District, Surin Province. Thai officials were reportedly safe. Vietnamese forces opened siper fire three times in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani. Two Thai civilians were killed and two others wounded.

Thai officials and civilians triggered land mines eight times--in Na Charuai District, Ubon Ratchathani; in Khun Han District, Sisaket; in Bua Chet and Kap Choeng Districts, Surin Province; in Lahansai and Ban Kruat Districts, Buriram Province. Two officials and four civilians were killed, and two villagers were wounded. Vietnam fired on one Thai village in Kap Choeng District, Surin Province. No damage was reported.

Thai officials captured one Vietnamese deserter in Khukhan District, Sisaket Province. Six Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities in Khemarat District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. They brought with them a number of weapons.

In the area under jurisdiction of the Burapha Task Force, Thai soldiers clashed with Vietnamese forces twice in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. One official was killed. Vietnam's losses were not known. Vietnam fired harassment shells three times into Aranyaprathet District, and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province. No injuries were reported. Officials and civilians triggered landmines five times--in Aranyaprathet District and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri. Three officials were wounded. One civilian was killed, and five were wounded. Stray shells landed in Thai territory 17 times--in Ta Phraya District, Aranyaprathet District, and Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province. Two civilians were wounded and five houses were damaged. Thai officials arrested 16 deserters on four occasions in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts, PrachinBuri Province. They are: one Vietnamese soldier, eight Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime, four Vietnamese civilians, and three Cambodian civilians of the Heng Samrin regime. Nine soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities on five occasions in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts, Prachin Buri. They are: three Vietnamese soldiers and six Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime.

/12228
CSO: 4207/301

CAMBODIANS IN AMNESTY CASE TO FACE TRIAL

BK261139 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prachin Buri--Three Kampucheans, alleged by Amnesty International [AI] to have been tortured by military authorities, will be taken to court early next month to be formally charged with robbery and illegal possession of firearms, police sources said.

The three--identified as Chhel Thoun, Keo Mayura, and Keo Channa--will be prosecuted in the provincial court in early August but at a date yet to be fixed.

The men will be taken to the court by Deputy Investigative Inspector of Ta Phraya District Police Station, Police Captain Wichian Manisuk, who is in charge of the case, the sources said.

The move to take the three Kampucheans to court comes after allegations from AI that they had been tortured by Task Force 80 officers following their arrest on March 21.

The torture allegations, based on the Kampucheans' own accounts were categorically denied by National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri.

The case stems from a raid on March 17 at the United Nations holding centre of Khao I-Dang in which one Task Force 80 officer was killed and another injured, the sources noted.

The three Kampucheans were subsequently arrested for suspected involvement in the incident following preliminary investigations, the sources said.

The Kampucheans have denied the charges despite allegations that they had confessed. They told AI that they were forced to sign papers written in Thai that they did not understand, a recent statement said.

The Kampucheans could face imprisonment--for a period deemed appropriate by the court--if they are proven guilty of the criminal charges.

Section 340 of the Penal Code indicates that three or more people using firearms in a robbery are liable up to 15 years' imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 baht.

The three Kampucheans are being held at a detention centre in Kabin Buri to where they were transferred after being held near the border.

There were no further details on the charges they face, with no indication of the valuables involved in the robbery or type or type [as printed] or amount of firearms of which they allegedly had in possession.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1269

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ASEAN TEAM CAMPAIGN FOR CGDK SUPPORT--Special ASEAN representatives will begin the annual campaign in late July in various regions of the world to gain support for Democratic Kampuchea at the 41st UN General Assembly. Chawat Atthayukti, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, will lead a special ASEAN delegation which will include an Indonesian representative on a 2-week trip to east Africa to discuss the Cambodian issue with east African leaders. The delegation will visit Guinea Bissau, Benin, Nigeria, Bagon, and the Congo. [countries as heard] This joint effort is part of ASEAN activities to effectively implement a diplomatic campaign stemming from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting for the international community to support and recognize the CGDK at the UN General Assembly. Chawat disclosed that a Malaysian representative will lead another ASEAN delegation to west Africa, [as heard] a Philippine representative will visit Latin America, while a Brunei representative will tour the Middle East. They will discuss with officials in those countries the Cambodian problem and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and disregard of the international community's appeal for its withdrawal from Cambodia. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Jul 86 BK] 12228

CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION--Director of the Supreme Command Information Office Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat stated today during a press briefing on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border that operations at the border continued although Vietnam had moved most of its strength deeper inside Cambodia. There were several spillovers of heavy weapons fire into Thai territory during the period from mid-June to mid-July caused by mop-up operations launched by Vietnam against DK forces close to the Thai border. Vietnam continued infiltraing its men into some areas of Thailand to conduct operations. In new developments, Vietnam sent about 10,000 to 13,000 fresh troops into Kompong Speu which borders Thailand. The reinforcement indicated possible intensification of fighting inside Cambodia. Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut also reported on the border situation in the areas under army jurisdiction over the past month. He said Vietnam sent infiltration teams into Thai territory sporadically to launch operations, especially in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, and Bua Chet District of Surin. He said several mortar shells landed inside Thailand. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK] 12228

CHAWALIT RECEIVES U.S. GENERAL--At the army meeting hall's reception room this morning, Major General Thawon Rattanawadi, director of the Army Intelligence Department, escorted U.S. Pacific Army Chief Lieutenant General Charles W. Blackman to pay a courtesy call on Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Blackman is visiting Thailand from 27 July to 3 August to observe the "Cobra Gold 86" exercise and cosign sponsorship with the Thai Army of a seminar on future development of the Army. Chawalit and the U.S. visitor exchanged views on situations in Southeast Asia and Thai borders and the joint Thai-U.S. exercise. Afterward, the Army commander informed newsmen about the newspaper report that he summoned the Democrat Party leader for a meeting, saying the report is false. He said he has not met with Phichai for some time. As for whom he met, Chawalit said he met with many parties but he culd not give details because the meetings were between friends. Political parties have their own opinions; it is not necessary for them to confer with him. Newsmen should take it easy and everything will be all right. /Text/ /Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

CLASH WITH INSURGENTS--Three soldiers were seriously wounded after the Fourth Army Region launched another operation against Chinese communist insurgents in Na Thawi District of Songkhla and Betong District of Yala yesterday. A report from the Fourth Army said that one soldier was wounded when a band of insurgents ambushed a military engineering unit which was clearing a site for helicopter landing in Betong. Two others were wounded when they stepped on a landmine near the site. They were all airlifted to Betong Hospital. Another engineering unit found seven sets of dynamite and detonators on a road under construction in Na Thawi. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Jul 86 p 3] /8309

ROLE IN UNIFIL EXTENSION--Thailand has played a pivotal role in pushing for another six-month extension of the deployment of United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon. A statement released by the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday said Thailand was instrumental in lobbying for support from UN representatives from Lebanon, Syria, Israel and France before the UN Security Council agreed to renew the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The ministry said Thailand had always supported the crucial work of the UN peace-keeping forces in preserving peace and stability in southern Lebanon. "The peacekeeping forces act as a UN watchdog in the disputed area, where the fragile situation could have an impact on international security," the statement said. Thailand's UN representative, M.R. Phiraphong Kasemsi, is acting president of the UNSC throughout July. The statement also said that Thailand, under the banner of UNSC, sent a message of support to the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people during the recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia in Vienna, Austria. Thailand's tenure as a member of the UNSC expires in December this year. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 86 p 5] /8309

CSO: 4200/1269

VOK DENOUNCES INDOCHINESE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

BK231214 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Political commentary read by (Uch Sunnari): "The true story of the conference between Vietnam and its puppets"]

[Text] Recently, puppet new agency SPK reported that Vietnam, the puppet, Heng Samrin, and the Lao puppet reached an economic and cultural agreement during a 5-day meeting held in Phnom Penh. SPK did not give details of the agreement, merely noting that the seventh economic and cultural cooperation conference of the Indochinese countries concluded with success. We are sure that even SPK itself did not know the details of this meeting, for it reported the fact only at the order of Vietnam.

Dear compatriots and listeners, you certainly have no idea of the truth behind the conferences called by Vietnam for its two sycophants to show up just for formality. The Voice of the Khmer would like to expose today the true story of the economic and cultural cooperation conference held recently and in the past by Vietnam and its puppets.

Despite the claim by Vietnam that the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries proceeded in the spirit of friendship and fraternity, made free and unpressured agreements, and was based on equality and mutual interests, Heng Samrin and the Lao puppet seemed to have no say in that conference. The leaders of the Heng Samrin puppet regime, like those of the Lao puppet regime, could merely sign with shaky hands and in total darkness their consent to the documents presented by the Vietnamese leaders during the conference. If, perchance, there was any disagreement expressed by the Khmer or Lao side, Vietnam would interpret it as an expression of bigotry and national chauvinism. All documents were prepared beforehand by the members of the CPV Central Committee.

The agreement pre-arranged by Vietnam for the puppet, Heng Samrin to sign without discussion stipulates that the economic and cultural cooperation and the gradual operation of work distribution and economic relations between the two countries are aimed at making use of the territory, natural resources, and material equipment of each country. This overall cooperation has been implemented mostly in the fields of food production, cultivation of industrial and export-oriented crops, and forest and maritime products. It is under these frequently reached agreements that Vietnam is strenthening its control over the economy and future of Cambodia. Since its invasion and occupation of Cambodia, Vietnam has completely controlled the fishing, rubber, and rice harvest sectors.

Of the three above-cited main sectors that Vietnam has been exploiting from the Cambodian people, the fishing industry has suffered most. The whole of Tonle Sap Lake -- the main source of Cambodia's fish -- is now in the hands of Vietnamese fishermen who send the fish to feed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops in their occupation of Cambodia and Laos and ship thousands of metric tons of fish to Vietnam every day. Furthermore, the majority of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia is fishermen living on the banks of Tonle Sap Lake and along the Mekong River.

As for rubber plantations, another intensive product, it has also come under the total exploitation and monopoly of the Vietnamese. The Chup plantation is now under the secret management of a Vietnamese state rubber company called the Dong Nai Rubber Company. Every year, from 18,000 to 20,000 metric tons of rubber are exported to the Soviet Union.

As far as rice and other agricultural crops are concerned, the puppet regime must hand them over to Vietnam for it to feed the troops occupying Cambodia. This includes the yearly supply of 35,000 to 37,000 metric tons of rice, 6,000 metric tons of soy beans, 6,000 metric tons of mung bean, and thousands more metric tons of grain sent to Vietnam to feed the Vietnamese people while the Cambodian people, the owners of the wealth, however, have to suffer most miserably from famine every year. In exchange for these products, Vietnam provides the Heng Samrin regime with a quantity of goods such as mats made from weed, bowls, and utensils of extremely poor quality.

Therefore, whatever stemmed from the economic and cultural conference of Vietnam, the puppet, Heng Samrin and the Lao puppet was engineered by the Vietnamese authorities to fool the Cambodian and Lao peoples and to show world public opinion that Vietnam is acting according to agreements. Nevertheless, despite such a trick Vietnam cannot escape the truth as it has been behaving like a Khmer saying which goes: You hide only your face but leave your posterior widely exposed. We know very well that Heng Samrin as well as the Lao puppet brought nothing but their ball-point pens to sign at the conference.

At the same time, barely had this conference concluded when many Western countries condemned Vietnam for attempting to force Cambodia and Laos into an Indochinese federation under the control of Vietnam both politically and militarily.

Dear Cambodian compatriots, the Voice of the Khmer -- the voice of the noncommunist Cambodian patriots opposed to the Vietnamese communist aggressors -- would like to appeal to every Khmer to rise up and resist the Vietnamese according to his capability in order to bring an end to the misery of the Cambodian people and bring back true independence and freedom for our Cambodian nation and people.

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CSO: 4212/92

VODK RAPS SRV-PRK ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT

BK251440 (CLandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Can Never Raise the Status of Their Lackeys in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] On 17 July, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies created another agreement with their lackeys in Phnom Penh and their Vientiane puppets called an economic and cultural agreement. The Vietnamese aggressors have created this kind of agreement successively since their invasion of Cambodia and occupation of Laos. They have created this kind of agreement in an attempt to pursue the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese strategy and theory aimed at turning Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam into a single country and a single body of people with joint economy, army, arts, culture, and language, that is Vietnamese arts, culture, and language under Vietnam's domination. Moreover, it is aimed at improving the status of their lackeys in Phnom Penh, that is to make the world believe that the handful of lackeys that they installed in Phnom Penh in 1979 has its own independence and identity. The Vietnamese enemies have staged this deceitful and most truculent farce in an attempt to annex Cambodia.

What is the so-called Heng Samrin regime? It is known to all that this so-called Heng Samrin regime was born from the barrel of the cannon of the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops fully supported and assisted by the Soviet expansionists. This regime is in fact a Vietnamese aggressors' regime because its soldiers are Vietnamese and its administration at all levels consists of Vietnamese. Moreover, all the affairs of the so-called Heng Samrin regime are taken care of and managed by the Vietnamese Hen Samrin and a handful of other Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh do not have any power in this Vietnamese aggressors' regime. They have been appointed minister of this and that ministry only in order to serve as a smokescreen for covering the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. These elements do not represent anyone.

Moreover, these elements in Phnom Penh are the Vietnamese' men who have mostly been fostered and indoctrinated for several years by the Vietnamese. The Cambodian people do not know nor accept these elements. The Cambodian people regard these Phnom Penh puppets as the traitors and Vietnamese lackeys who have colluded with the Vietnamese in massacring their own fellow countrymen. The Cambodian people hate these elements. Therefore, they have not had any political base in the Cambodian society. Despite the fact that the Vietnamese have tried to raise the status of these elements during the past almost 8 years, still the Cambodian people do not want them. On the contrary, the Cambodian people wait only for the opportunity to eliminate these elements. No matter how hard they have tried, the Vietnamese authorities have not been able to cover up this fact.

The Vietnamese authorities' gross and vehement rejection of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal in which the Heng Samrin clique is allowed to join in the quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia and in free elections in Cambodia under the UN supervision following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia has attested to this fact. Therefore, no matter how hard the Vietnamese authorities have been trying to lift up the status of these elements they can deceive no one. The whole world is well aware of the true nature of the Phnom Penh puppets who are undeniably a tool of Vietnamese aggression. All the agreements that these elements have made are useless. Whatever they have done will only be rejected and exposed.

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CSO: 4212/92

CGDK SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV STARVATION POLICY

BK310238 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jul 86

[30 July Statement by CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman]

[Text] This year the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their men in Phnom Penh to appeal for food assistance from the international community. They do this every year. They want this food assistance to feed their troops to continue their war of aggression in Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodian territory. Successive aid shipments sent to Phnom Penh have not reached Cambodian victims. The Cambodian people continue to starve to death.

Furthermore, as part of their deceitful propaganda, the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices have published a lot of articles, papers, propaganda booklets, and films extolling the glorious and prosperous life in zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy. Yet, every year, the Vietnamese cry out loud about the lack of rice, paddy, and food in Cambodia citing this or that factor. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices do not hesitate to make up these deceitful documents to serve their policy. When they want to dupe the world into accepting their aggression in Cambodia, they publish articles, books, and films to show the prosperous life in zones temporarily under Vietnamese control. When they want to dupe world opinion into giving assistance to feed their aggressor forces, which are being bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, they cry about Cambodians lacking food, and so on.

The reason why Cambodians lack food and are starving to death is not because of drought or flood, as claimed by the Vietnamese, but because of the Vietnamese policy of aggression, extermination of the Cambodian race, starving the Cambodian people, and massacring the Cambodian people to replace them with Vietnamese nationals. The Vietnamese have used every means to massacre the Cambodian people, including plundering the meagre amount of paddy produced by Cambodians. The Vietnamese plunder paddy in ricefields and the few sacks of paddy in houses. Furthermore, and most importantly, they ban our people from working their land. They father our people into concentration villages and surround them with fences, dikes, and mines. Apart from this, hundreds of thousands of Cambodians have been forcibly drafted to the battlefield in western Cambodia to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression. Our people have been forced to clear brush, build roads, plant mines, build fences, and dig canals along the border area of western Cambodia to prevent the Cambodian people from working their land. Hundreds of our people have died by stepping on mines and through malaria and other diseases. Those who survive are affected by chronic diseases and are exhausted and cannot do anything to support themselves. These are the reasons why Cambodians are starving every year. So, when the Hanoi Vietnamese clique appeals for international assistance, it is not to save Cambodians. It is to feed Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia so as to occupy it forever and annex Cambodian territory.

The CGDK appeals to international opinion -- imbued with a humanitarian spirit and which shares the suffering of Cambodian victims -- to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and massacre of the Cambodian people and demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the Cambodian issue. We appeal to world opinion to continue to provide support and assistance to the 8-point peace proposal put forward by the CGDK to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. Only the withdrawal of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia can resolve the Cambodian issue at its root cause and ease the current suffering of the Cambodian people.

[Date] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 July 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

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CSO: 4212/92

VODK SAYS 40 KILLED IN KAMPOT BY SRV POISON

100 Others 'Seriously Affected'

BK250404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July, at Kampot market in Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy put poison in foodstuffs sold in the market. Forty of our people who bought the food and consumed it died; another 100 were seriously affected; many others were mildly affected.

This is a cruel and barbarous Vietnamese crime of massacring and exterminating the Cambodian race. During the past almost 8 years, the Vietnamese have not only massacred innocent Cambodian people through conventional weapons but have also used all kinds of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Cambodian people in a fascist and savage manner in violation of the Geneva protocol dated 17 June 1925 banning the use of chemical and biological weapons and toxic gas.

This clearly shows the savage and barbarous nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who do not respect any international law. The Cambodian people expose and condemn with utmost anger this Vietnamese crime. The Cambodian people appeal to national and international opinion to pay attention to the great crime of the Vietnamese in using chemical weapons in Cambodia and ask everyone to further raise their voices to condemn the Vietnamese. The Cambodian people would also like to appeal to the international community, humanitarian organizations, the International Red Cross, and in particular the United Nations, to take all kinds of effective measures to check this Vietnamese crime to prevent them from using poison to massacre the Cambodian people at will. The most effective measure is to unite and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal and to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

Further Report

BK260856 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpts] On 14 July, in Kampot District, Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy secretly put poison in foodstuff sold at the market. Ten of our people who bought and consumed it died; 37 others were seriously affected. The Vietnamese continue to use toxic chemical weapons to massacre our innocent people. They have dispatched their agents, female agents in particular, to put poison in foodstuff, medicine, water sources, wells, and even in our people's water jars. Along with this, the Vietnamese have used toxic gas artillery shells against our people's water jars. Along with this, the Vietnamese have used toxic gas artillery shells against our people's villages. For remote and inaccessible areas, the Vietnamese use helicopters and aircraft to spray poison on hills, forest, and water sources from which our people eke out their living.

Crime Denounced

BK270541 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Denunciation by the Cambodian people of the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors for poisoning Cambodians in Kampot]

[Text] On 14 July the Vietnamese enemy aggressors surreptitiously laced poison in foodstuffs and sweets on sale at marketplaces in Kampot district, causing the death of 10 inhabitants and serious injuries to 37 others. On 17 July, the Vietnamese aggressors again poisoned foodstuffs, sweets, and fruits on sale at marketplaces in Kampot City, Kampot Province, killing 40 shoppers, seriously incapacitating 100, and mildly affecting many others.

This constitutes one of the most savage and fascistic crimes of the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Cambodian people most indignantly condemn this cruel and savage act of the Vietnamese aggressors. For nearly 8 years, the Cambodian people -- men and women, young and old alike -- have suffered from all kinds of brutalities and barbarism at the hands of the Vietnamese occupation forces. They have been killing Cambodians through the use of conventional arms, famine and starvation, and chemical weapons; through forcible mobilization for corvee labor in service of their war of aggression in dense forests, combat zones, and malaria-infested areas in western Cambodia, causing miserable and most painful deaths to millions of our people of all ages and sexes.

This is a very skillful albeit most savage and fascistic homicidal method unknown before to the whole world. This completely brutal and savage genocide has made the Cambodian people utterly resentful toward and indignant at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These aggressors have been systematically and generally massacring people through the use of toxic chemical weapons in Cambodia. They assigned agents and units to surreptitiously lace foodstuffs and sweets with poison on sale at marketplaces and to poison sources of water consumed by the people such as lakes, ponds, wells, and even water jars in all provinces and regions throughout the country. In some areas, they used fumigating cans which they fastened to tree trunks to spread toxic gas in the forest near the villages of our people. In areas unreachable by their agents or impregnable to their aggressive troops, they used artillery to fire gas shells at and planes to spray poison.

All this has caused our people to perish one after another from toxic chemical substances. Dozens, or hundreds, or even thousands of people have died and whole villages have been reported exterminated.

In the past, the world had some knowledge of the Cambodian people's suffering from these toxic chemical weapons when the Vietnamese enemy fired gas shells into Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. This was only a tiny part of their actions, for they did not have sufficient means to continue it on the one hand, and the border region is too close to the eyes of the world on the other. However, in the interior of Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a free hand for they have all the means needed and the area is too far from the eyes of the world. The Vietnamese have been massacring the Cambodian people with these toxic chemical weapons for years now. They do not heed international law and practice or the condemnation of world opinion. Their only aim is to fulfill their own ambitions.

At present, when they have been thrown more deeply into an impasse and because the Cambodian people are rising up more seethingly to resist their war of aggression in Cambodia, the Vietnamese are intensifying the use of toxic chemicals during both the dry and rainy season. For instance, they sent their agents to lace foodstuffs, sweets, and fruits in Kampot recently. Therefore, the Cambodian people continue to die from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' toxic chemical weapons.

The Cambodian people would like to appeal to the international community and all international organizations to take the necessary steps to check the hands of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and prevent them from using toxic chemical weapons to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian people with impunity in particular, please bring greater pressure to bear on them in the economic, political, and diplomatic fields in order to force them to put an end to their genocidal war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressive troops for Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

More Casualties

BK290139 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] On 20 July, in Kampot District of Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemies sent their secret agents to put poison in wells, drinking water jars, and foodstuff on sale in markets, killing 18 Cambodian people and seriously affecting 200 others.

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CSO: 4212/92

VODK COMMENTARY ON DK FORCES' POLITICAL WORK

BK240746 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Our National Army has Mobilized Our Entire National Forces to Fight More Vigorously Against the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] On all the battlefields throughout the country our national army has intensified its military activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus bogging them down more deeply and inflicting more difficulties on them. At the same time, it has paid attention to political work by stimulating our people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors to rise up and turn against the oppressors more vigorously. These are two important tasks that our national army has regularly and attentively carried out.

Regarding political work, during the past nearly 8 years, our national army has been living together with and sharing weal and woe with our people. It has fought resolutely against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend our people. While our people have faced the danger of being arrested, detained, tortured, and massacred barbarously and cruelly every day, the members of our national army have endured everything and fought valiently against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend our people, their children, and their property, farmland, and crops. Thus, the people have seen with their own eyes that the national army dares to live and to die alongside the people. This is why they have joined with our national army in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Particularly those who are living in the interior of the country have given full support and cooperation to our national army units whenever they launch activities against the Vietnamese aggressors. The people have helped our national army by giving shelter, food, and information about Vietnamese movements, by joining in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy, and even allowing their husbands and sons to join with the national army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Therefore, everywhere throughout the country our national army has been able to mobilize our people's forces widely to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors.

As for the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and the administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors, our national army has also paid attention to gaining their support and cooperation. On the one hand, we persuade them to see the true nature of the Vietnamese aggressors' barbarous war of aggression which aims at exterminating our Cambodian race. We encourage them to become patriotic and persuade them to join with us in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. Moreover, since they have been enraged by the Vietnamese enemies who have bullied their parents and relatives and looked down upon them, they have joined with our national army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. For this reason, everywhere throughout the country, the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators at all levels who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors have joined and are joining with our national army in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This has caused greater difficulties to the Vietnamese aggressors. They have been opposed and attacked from all directions. The Vietnamese aggressors are becoming more and more desperate. This is the effective outcome of our national army's political work.

Our national army pledges to hold aloft the banner of broad national union, mobilize all national forces, and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Cambodian territory.

In the face of this situation, if the Vietnamese aggressors obstinately continue to reject the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and refuse to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, they will finally face the same shameful defeat of all other aggressors in the past.

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CSO: 4212/92

VDK NOTES NEED FOR UNITY AMONG FACTIONS

BK281421 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Political Commentary: "For the Genuine Interest of Cambodia"]

[Text] It is an undeniable fact that the Khmer at present are split into so many groups and factions; this is public knowledge. It is widely known that because of the rift among the Khmer the communist Vietnamese enemy aggressors marched their army into Cambodia to occupy it on 1,001 excuses. Presently, in order to save Cambodia from the claws of the devilish communist Vietnamese aggressors, there is no other means for all Khmer but to unite our forces to drive them out of Cambodia. Now the question is how can we Khmer unite since there are so many groups and factions with such varied political tendencies? How can we unite if some of us prefer this political line, others a different one; some like this individual, while others another; some believe we should do one thing and others believe differently. This is a big headache for anyone who tries to understand, especially when he tries to make head and heel out of the poor Khmer souls going through hell at the end of this 20th century. Nevertheless, faced with such a confusing and mind-boggling state of affairs, should we or should we not let this problem deteriorate because it is too difficult to tackle?

Our answer is that, despite its difficulty, as Khmer we must try to solve the problem, for it is our duty to do so. Indeed, we admit that the Khmer problem is a tough one to crack, especially when it comes to mending the splits among the Khmer. However, we believe that all Khmer from whatever political parties or groups unanimously realize that the presence of foreign troops, or more to the point, of the communist Vietnamese aggressor troops foreshadows the eradication of Cambodia from the world map and threatens the Khmer race, culture, and civilization. This understanding, this consensus is a very important factor that can propel all Khmer to advance toward national reconciliation. Progress toward this national reconciliation should be made in the following process: First, all Khmer must cooperate with one another under the first and foremost objective and principle -- to drive all Vietnamese out of Khmer territory. In the second stage, that is after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops, all Khmer factions must agree to apply true democracy to Cambodia or, in other words, they must try by all means to bring about free elections as an exercise of the true aspirations of the Khmer people. This means that we serve the genuine interest of the

Khmer people and avoid the vanity of each group in thinking that it and it alone is the most patriotic. Such an idea can only breed divisiveness among Khmer.

The union or the cooperation among troups under the first and foremost objective and principle, which really serves the interest of the Khmer, constitutes a step toward the reconciliation of the Khmer nation and toward a lasting victory for Camodia.

Only when we can achieve such an objective and principle will we be accepted as true Cambodian patriots.

/12624
CSO: 4212/92

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 18-24 Jul

BK251146 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 18-24 July:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 July reports that DK forces attacked Kompong Svay District seat on Kompong Thom battlefield on 2 July smashed the Vietnamese administrative networks in Baray District on 11 July, in Santuk District on 10 July, in Kompong Svay District on 11 July, in Moung District on 12 July, in Baribo District on 13 July, and in Tuk Meas District on 10 July; ambushed a Vietnamese company on South Sisophon district on 15 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Moung, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, South Sisophon, Samlot, and Koh Kong battlefields between 2 and 15 July, killing or wounding 116 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying the Vietnamese administration in a commune and 11 villages, 20 assorted guns, 1 jeep, 1 C-46 radio, 1 district office building, 1 rice storehouse, 1 map, and some war materiel, seizing a gun; and liberating 8 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 July, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Ang Snuol, Baray, and Sangke Districts between 13 and 15 July; ambused the Vietnamese trucks in Ang Snuol District on 15 July and on Samlot battlefield on 5 July; and conducted various other guerrila activities on Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, northwest Phnom Penh, east Battambang, south Sisophon, Leach, and Peam Ta battlefields between 5 and 17 July, killing or wounding 147 Vietnamese enemies; detroying 2 commune and 2 village administrative networks, 31 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, 1 commune office building, 6 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 July reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks at Trapeang Preah Commune in Prey Chhor District on 15 July; ambushed a company on Kompong Thom battlefield; and conducted various other activities on Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and Pailin battlefields between 8 and 16 July, killing or wounding 87 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 6 village administrative networks and a gun; and seizing 1 gun and 20 mines.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 July reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Chheung Prey District on 2 July, in Sangke District on 16 July, and in Phnum Srok District on 8 and 10 July; ambushed a truck on Route 4 on 13 July and a truck on Route 12 on 17 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Koh Kong Leu, Cheung Prey, Battambang, Kompong Speu, Route 4, Kompong Thom, and South Sisophon battlefields between 2 and 18 July, killing or wounding 54 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 4 village administrative networks, 11 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 1 gun; and liberating 7 villages on Battambang battlefield and 4 villages on Cheung Prey battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 July reports that DK forces attacked Thnal Bot Township in Kong Pisei District on 12 July; dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks in communes and villages in Baray, Battambang, and Sangke Districts on 17 July and in Kong Pisei District on 14 July; and conducted various other activities on Samlot, north Sisophong, and north Phnom Penh battlefields between 4 and 18 July, killing or wounding 52 Vietnamese enemies; destroying the Vietnamese administrative networks in 1 commune and 7 villages, 7 guns, 1 truck, 1 Vietnamese experts' house, 10 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 4 villages on west Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 July, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes in Baray District on 19 July, in Tram Kak District on 19 July, and in Moung District on 16 July; cut railroad track on Moung battlefield on 16 July; ambushed a Vietnamese company in Sot Nikom District on 8 July; and conducted vairous other actions on Kompong Som, south Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Takeo, Moung, Pailin, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 24 June and 20 July, killing or wounding 140 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 3 commune and 2 village administrative networks, 10 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 commune office buildings, 1 military warehouse, 9 barracks, 200 meters of railroad tracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 8 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 villages on Moung battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 July reports that DK forces dismantled the village and commune administrative networks of the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Svay District on 15 July, in Puok District on 17 July, in Santuk District on 10 July, in Prey Nop District on 12 July, and in Rolea P'ier District on 20 July; attacked the Vietnamese defense line on Battambang battlefield on 18 July; ambushed Vietnamese platoons on Battambang and Kompong Chhnang battlefields on 15 and 18 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, south Sisophon, Pailin, and Tonle Sap battlefields between 10 and 21 July, killing or wounding 81 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 8 village administrative apparatuses, 18 weapons, 1 C-25 radio, and some war materiel; seizing a gun; and liberating 7 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 3 villages on Battambang battlefield.

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CSO: 4212/92

VONADK ON SOUTH PHNOM PENH FRONT CLASHES

BK260232 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" Feature]

[Excerpt] South Phnom Penh battlefield: On 10 July, our national army, in cooperation with our people and Cambodian soldiers, attacked and liberated the Leap village township, 9 km south of Takhmau town on Route 30 along the west bank of the Basak River. The attack was launched on three prongs: the first prong attacked the Vietnamese enemy along the Basak River; the second prong attacked along Route 3; and the third attacked the Vietnamese in Leap township. On every front, our people, Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese have shown the way to and joined with our national army in striking the Vietnamese at the right targets.

After a 30-minute battle, we liberated and were in complete control of this township. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 10 others; destroyed 14 AK's, 5 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 19 large boats, 15 motor boats, a paddy warehouse containing 300 sacks of paddy the Vietnamese had plundered from our people, a rice stock containing 100 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 6 AK's, 3 RPD's, some ammunition; 200 sacks of rice, and some materiel. Our national army distributed all the rice and materiel to our people, Cambodian soldiers, and village and commune officials. Hundreds of our people, Cambodian soldiers and local officials forced to serve the Vietnamese, and many teachers and school children were very glad and expressed their joy with warm and cordial hugs with our national army combatants, who are their fellow countrymen. Our compatriots expressed their anger with the Vietnamese and furiously denounced the Vietnamese. At the same time, teachers and school children denounced the Vietnamese with utmost rage for brainwashing Cambodian children and destroying the Cambodian soul and culture and for ordering Cambodian children to pay respect to the late Ho Chi Minh, to be grateful to the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers, to memorize Vietnamese slgoans on the great special friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, and to repeat that Vietnam is powerful and a benefactor for Cambodia, and so on. After expressing their anger, our compatriots gathered all Vietnamese documents, history textbooks, flags, slogans, and Ho Chi Minh pictures in various schools and offices in this locality and burnt them to ashes. Our compatriots were very happy, voiced their support, and pledged to cooperate with out national army to fight the Vietnamese through whatever means possible.

It should be noted that our national army controlled this township for 1 day and 1 night before pulling out.

On 14 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Prek Ho on Route 2, 2 km south of Takhmau town in Kandal Stoeng District [Kandal province]. We killed eight Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded six others; the remaining soldiers fled to Takhmau town. We destroyed four AK's, a machine gun, two AR-15's, four barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 6 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition and 600 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, and some war materiel.

On 15 July, our national army attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese platoon position at Boeng Toek Chou, 7 km south of Takhmau town, on the west bank of the Basak River, in S'ang District [Kandal Province]. We killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 13 others; 3 bodies were left on the spot. We destroyed 5 AK's, 3 RPD's, 3 barracks, and some war materiel and seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 600 rounds of AK ammunition, 9 motor boats, and some war materiel.

/12624
CSO: 4212/92

VONADK: THMAR PUOK TOWN LIBERATED 20 JUL

BK290011 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Report from Various Battlefields" Feature]

[Excerpt] North Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 20 July, our national army launched a three-pronged attack against Thmar Puok District Town, liberating the town and 12 villages in Thmar Puok District. The first prong attacked the district office and the residence of the district chief, the second prong attacked Svay Chek commune office, and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese enemies' ammunition and war materiel warehouses and the prison. After 20 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated these three fronts along with 12 villages, namely Phum Svay, Stoeng, Kouk Dong, Say Khang Tbong, Say Khang Cheung, Khlem, Ta Tong Khang Lech, to Tong Khang Kaeut, Kouk Roka, Roluos, Khvav, and Sleng. We killed 18 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, including a district chief and 3 policemen, and wounded 16 others. We destroyed 10 AK's, 2 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 1 60-mm mortar, 2 pistols, 1 district office building, 1 commune office building, the house of the district chief, 3 houses of commune chiefs, an ammunition warehouse, a war materiel warehouse, a textile warehouse, a large telegraph machine, a rice milling machine, a projector, a typewriter, a telephone set, 25 motorcycles, 2 bicycles, an oil tanker containing 100,000 liters of gasoline, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 5 AK's, a B-41, 2 carbines, an M-79, a pistol, 1 AR-15's, 2 bicycles, 40 rolls of textile, 15 military uniforms, and some war materiel. We gave all the textile and various materials to the people. We freed and sent home 50 inhabitants detained by the Vietnamese enemies and 13,300 inhabitants forced by the Vietnamese enemies to clear bush and dig trenches.

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CSO: 4212/92

BRIEFS

SFRY MINISTER THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express warmest thanks for your congratulations on the occasion of my reelection to the post of federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY. I would like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendship of our people with the friendly Cambodian people will further develop for mutual benefit. I would also like to express again sincere wishes that the friendly Cambodian people will recover their independence and freedom in the near future. May our two countries continue to struggle to maintain world peace in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. [Dated] Belgrade, 9 July 1986 [Signed] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign of the SFRY. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK] /12624

THIOUNN THIOEUNN RECEIVES JAPANESE--A delegation of Japan's relief program for Cambodian refugees paid a visit to a DK base from 26 to 27 July, 1986. This 7-member delegation was headed by Mrs (Katojo Ono). After visiting the Ta Ngok camp and meeting with camp officials, the friendly Japanese delegation visited a DK village where it had cordial talks with responsible officials and distributed aid to Cambodian refugees suffering from the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression and genocide. It also visited the local hospital and school. The head of the delegation said to female students from an adult class that members of the relief program for Cambodian refugees, most of them Japanese housewives, would like to express solidarity with Cambodian women striving to learn and raise their cultural capacity so that they can join with Cambodian men in building an independent Cambodia. On the evening of 26 July, his Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of the CGDK Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs and vice chairman of the DK Red Cross, and his wife received and feasted the delegation at the guest house. On the morning of 27 July, the friendly Japanese delegation returned home safely. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4212/92

VPA GENERAL'S ARTICLE ON ARTILLERY CORPS

BK300944 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Major General Nguyen Trung Kien, commander of the Artillery Corps: "Forty Years of Glorious Building and Fighting of the Artillery Corps"]

[Text] The Artillery Corps is now 40 years old -- 29 June 1946-29 June 1986. One of the earliest founded armed branches and the main ground firepower of the people's armed forces, the artillery troops, in each of their exploits and each stage of development, are closely linked with the stages of glorious fighting and victories of our army.

On the night of 19 December 1946, with the cannons snatched from enemy hands, our artillery bombarded the French troops general headquarters in the Hanoi citadel, signaling the beginning of the sacred war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors. The names of the Lang, Xuan Canh, and Xuan Tao fortresses have gone down in history and have become the first objects of pride of the artillery combatants.

Following such outstanding exploits as the Lo Riber and fall-winter 1947 campaigns and the stronghold attack in support of infantry to wipe out the Dong Khe Base during the 1950 border campaign, artillery firepower reached its culmination with the devastating and effective bombardments by 105 mm howitzers in the Dien Bien Phu campaign which gave prominence to the role of artillery in joint operations and helped to completely annihilate the enemy's strongest stronghold complex, thereby contributing to bringing the first war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors to a triumphant end.

During the years of peaceful construction (1954-1964), the artillery forces, including the reserve artillery and artillery units of the various military regions and main force divisions, quickly grew in strength. The artillery corps' growth in both quantity and quality during those years constituted the material premise for the armed branch to join the entire armed forces and people in entering the fierce test of strength with an enemy with considerable military and economic potential: the U.S. imperialists.

In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, with the numbers of cannons and mortars available locally coupled with the great assistance of the artillery from the north, the southern artillery units were rapidly shaped and developed from a small force into a larger one. By penetrating deeply into enemy territory and delivering fatal blows, the artillery troops contributed to annihilating large numbers of high-ranking enemy personnel such as U.S. officers, pilots, and technicians, and destroying many aircraft and considerable amounts of bombs and shells and other war means.

Aside from the task of wholeheartedly helping the southern theater achieve victory, the northern artillery forces served as the core of the struggle against the war of destruction of the U.S. aggressors when they used ship-mounted cannons to commit crimes. Not only the artillery of the main forces but that of various localities and the militia also took part in punishing U.S. warships.

By the end of 1974, the artillery forces in both north and south Vietnam had undergone extraordinary development in both quantity and quality and had made thorough preparations in all respects for a fierce test of strength in the historic spring 1975 general offensive and uprisings. Never before had the artillery fielded such a powerful force. More than 200 towed artillery battalions with thousands of artillery pieces of every range and caliber imaginable, plus hundreds of detachments of shoulder-carried guns mixed with the current of lightning attacks in the entire theater. From the operning battle of Buon Ma Thuot to the Ho Chi Minh campaign, our artillery once again brought into full play in main role in providing fire support, added to the intensity of the whirlwind offensive, shattered the enemy's will, and accelerated the disintegration of large chunks of the enemy forces, thereby contributing to ending the nation's second sacred war and achieving independence and reunification of the fatherland.

Also during the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, in the spirit of Indochina being one battlefield, our artillery fought side by side with the revolutionary armies of fraternal Laos and Cambodia through all periods, thus making worthy contributions to the common exploits of the three countries' revolutions and fulfilling its noble international duty.

In recognition of the rapid growth and outstanding achievements of the artillery troops during the war years, the party and state have bestowed the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces on the Artillery Corps, one of the first armed branches and services to receive such an honor. In addition, 58 units and 10 individuals have also been awarded the same title, and tens of thousands of cadres and combatants have been presented with various kinds of coveted orders. The corps' traditional banner, sparkling with the eight goldern words awarded by Uncle Ho, "Combatants With Brass Legs and Iron Shoulders Who Fight Well and Fire Accurately," is an endless source of inspiration for the artillery troops.

Entering the period in which the entire party, army, and people carry out the two strategic tasks set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses, the artillery troops, upholding revolutionary heroism and bringing into full play the fine traditions of the army and the corps, have continued to build their forces, to develop, and to grow in strength, and have outstandingly fulfilled their tasks. On the one hand, developing their rile as main fire-support units, the artillery troops effectively assisted the ground forces, enabling them to fight victoriously at the southwestern border and at the northern border against the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists and their henchmen. On the other hand, they have made every effort to build units that are stable and strong in all respects and to satisfactorily achieve the five objectives of the major movement "to develop the fine character and increase the fighting strength." For 4 years in a row (1982-1985) the artillery corps has been awarded the traveling emulation banner of the Council of Ministers.

The glorious achievements and incessant growth of the artillery forces over the past 40 years stemmed from the special concern and care of beloved and venerated Uncle Ho; from the correct leadership of the party and the direct leadership and guidance of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee [Quaan Uyr Trung Uwowng] (now the Central Military Party Committee [Dqangr Uyr Quaan Suwj Trung Uwowng]); from the Ministry of National Defense and its agencies; from the support and protection of the people throughout the country; and from the wholehearted assistance, solidarity, and coordination of the infantry and other friendly armed branches and services. They also originated from the devoted and effective assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and from the militant solidarity of the armies and peoples of fraternal Laos and Cambodia. The past 40 years have also marked the great efforts of untold generations of artillery cadres and combatants.

The illustrious achievements, fine traditions, high honors, and lessons of experience accumulated over the past 40 years are a monumental source of inspiration for the artillery forces, prodding them to forge ahead to outstandingly fulfill their tasks in the new period.

Amid the common atmosphere of the entire party, armed forces, and people looking forward to the Sixth Party Congress, all cadres, combatants, workers, and employees of the artillery corps are marking its 40th anniversary by performing practical deeds. The entire armed branch is stepping up its emulation movement in a new revolutionary spirit to satisfactorily fulfill its 1986 tasks with high productivity, quality, and efficiency. Every artillery cadre and combatant must be on the alert, maintain good combat readiness, increase the aggregate strength of the corps, complete technical and tactical training with good quality, manage and maintain technical equipment, observe strict discipline, consolidate and develop strong army-people relations, actively engage in productive labor to improve the material and spiritual life of troops while contributing to national construction.... They must strive to build the artillery into a revolutionary, regular, elite, and increasingly modern armed branch, and must build firm, strong, and pure party organizations and develop units that are firm and strong in all respects. In the immediate future, they must continue to satisfactorily carry out the self-criticism and criticism drive, actively rectify their shortcomings, do a good job of conducting party congresses at various levels, effect new changes in the entire armed branch, and score achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress of delegates.

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CSO: 4209/717

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON ARMY REAR SERVICES POLICY

BK270608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 86

[26 July NHAN DAN editorial: "Implement the Army Rear Policy Satisfactorily"]

[Text] The army rear policy is an important component in the party and state policy vis-a-vis the tasks of consolidating the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces, and defending the fatherland now being carried out in various localities.

This is a policy toward persons who are preparing to carry out their military obligations; toward the families of soldiers still in the service; toward disabled veterans, ill soldiers, families of fallen heroes, retired military cadres; toward people returning to their native places upon completion of their military service; and toward the forces of military reservists and self-defense militiamen while being gathered for implementation of military tasks.

Despite the fact that the economy is still fraught with difficulties, our party and state have promulgated, amended, and revised a number of army rear policies to suit the new requirements arising from the revolutionary tasks. Various localities, party committee and administrative echelons, sectors, and mass organizations have upheld their leadership duty over the organization of work implementation and have achieved many fine results.

However, in view of the general requirements the implementation of the army rear policy has continued to display many shortcomings. The enforcement of various policies, systems, and norms promulgated by the state has not yet been timely and meticulous. The all-people movement to implement the army rear policy as yet to be developed evenly and constantly.

At a time when our entire country is implementing the strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist fatherland firmly -- the army rear policy must always be regarded as a major policy of extreme importance. The enforcement of the army rear policy should not be regarded as aimed only at serving national defense and overcoming the consequences left by war. Instead, this policy has direct effect on both strategic tasks. It is a component in the system of fundamental and pressing policies of our country's revolution at present designed to implement the two strategic tasks successfully.

The close relations between the two strategic tasks require appropriate attention by various sectors and localities to the army rear policy. Guiding the implementation of this policy amounts not only to showing respect for and repaying the kindness of those who have made their contributions and sacrifices to the revolutionary undertaking but also to having every echelon, sector, and individual fulfill their obligations and duty.

Continuing to be thoroughly aware of the tasks of strengthening national defense and security put forth by the party and the state, we must step up the movement to volunteer to implement military obligations among all the people and youths. We must correctly observe policies on exemption and deferment and must guarantee fairness to all.

Prior to their military induction, all male youths must receive general military training and must be prepared carefully in all respects so they, once joining the armed forces, can quickly become good soldiers.

All responsible echelons and sectors must enforce carefully and quickly various sytems and policies in accordance with state stipulations. Meanwhile, each locality and each sector must uphold their dynamism and creativity and exploit their latent potential through various specific forms and measures, and must contribute to giving much better care to the lives of disabled veterans, ill soldiers, and the helpless families of fallen heroes and soldiers.

As for retired military cadres, localities must take realistic measures to help them in every way, such as overcoming difficulties in housing, and must motivate them to participate actively in production as well as in other political and socialist activities at the grass-roots level.

We must concern ourselves with giving better care to those soldiers, already fulfilling their national defense duty, and must arrange appropriate forms of activity for them at the grass-roots level in order to train them into a backbone force of the locality concerned and in building and consolidating the locality.

We must give special care to those disabled soldiers with a high degree of disability and to the helpless families of fallen heroes and must give priority to providing stable jobs to disabled soldiers, demobilized military personnel, and those youths who have finished their terms of military service.

Disabled veterans, ill soldiers, the families of fallen heroes and of soldiers still in active service, retired military cadres, and those demobilized military personnel returning to their native places must assert their honor and duty by continuing to develop their fine revolutionary character and traditions, make their active contributions to the cause of national construction and defense, and be worthy of being model citizens and exemplary revolutionary families.

In the process of directing the implementation of the army rear policy, we must firmly grasp the motto of the state, the people, and all those entitled to army rear policy benefits working together and the central and local and higher and lower levels jointly caring for [this task] in close cooperation with various sectors and organs, especially the war invalids and social welfare organs, the local military affairs organs, and the youth union organizations at all levels.

Our country has just gone through a long struggle with countless consequences. We are now still in a state of war while we have a most important task, that is, building socialism. All echelons, sectors, grassroots-level units, and all the people have the responsibility and obligation to strictly observe all army rear policies.

/12624
CSO: 4209/717

BRIEFS

DRAFT CODE ON MARRIAGE, FAMILY--On 29 July 1986, the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State issued the following notice on making public the draft code on marriage and the family, so that the people could contribute their views: Implementing our state's legal codification plan, the National Assembly, at its 11th session on 30 June 1986, issued a resolution entrusting the Council of State to make public the draft code on marriage and the family, so that the people could contribute their views, and by order of the Council of State, the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State have the honor of disseminating, through the press and radio stations, the full text of the draft code of marriage and family so that the people can read it and contribute their views. All views must be addressed to the Office of the National Assembly and the council of State, 35, Ngo Quyen, Hanoi. Mark 'Views on the Draft Code on Marriage and the Family' on the envelope. No postage stamp is required. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW] Hanoi VNA July 30--In implementation of a resolution approved by the National Assembly at its 11th session on June 30, 1986 the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State today made public a draft law on marriage and family for public discussion. On the basis of the 1959 law on marriage and family, this draft law aims to further build and consolidate the socialist family, preserve and promote the fine customs of the nation, abolish backward practices as vestiges of the feudal system of marriage and family, and oppose the influences of the bourgeois system of marriage and family. This draft law comprises ten chapters with 58 articles giving general and specific stipulations on marriage, on the obligations and rights of the wife and husband, and of parents and their children, on adopted children, and on marriage between Vietnamese citizens and foreigners. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 30 Jul 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4209/717

MINORITY NOMADS REPORTEDLY ADOPT SEDENTARY FARMING

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 pp 20, 21

[Article by Anh Trang]

[Text] Leaving Phu Loc district town we drove at high speed on Highway One. Thirty-seven kilometres from Hue we turned left and took Road 14. Two hours later we crossed the Nam Dong iron bridge then the A Ro ford, and caught a glimpse of tiled and thatched roofs amid verdant orchards. We had arrived at Huong Huu where members of the formerly nomad K'tu minority had settled. The place could easily be mistaken for a new settlement of kinh farmers coming from the plains.

About 700,000 of the 2 million inhabitants of Binh Tri Thien province belong to minority ethnic groups living scattered along 430km of the Truong Son mountain range: Van Kieu, Ta Di, K'tu, Chut. Before liberation they led a nomad life practising slash-and-burn farming on mountain slopes.

Every year each family of 3-4 people would slash and burn 2-3 ha of forest to plant crops. Yet they went hungry the greater part of the year and had to feed on wild tubers in pre-harvest periods. K'tu tribes kept such backward customs and habits as "toothfiling and earlobe-stretching." They dwelled in long houses, each grouping up to ten families. A man would "inherit" the widows of his brothers; a woman in childbirth would be taken to the edge of the forest to be delivered, and the baby would be washed with water from a jungle stream. Hence a high infant mortality rate.

After liberation, answering the Party's call the K'tu came down to the Nam Dong valley and settled at Huong Huu. With the help and guidance of cadres from Phu Loc district, in 1976 they organized themselves into four production collectives. In October 1978 these became four cooperatives grouping 251 households with 1,454 people, 482 of them of working age. Within ten years they had reclaimed over 300 hectares of land of which 70 hectares were planted with wet rice. They blocked mountain streams by erecting dams, built four reservoirs and dug four canals to bring water to the fields. One canal was more than 3 km long, with many sections cutting through mountainsides. In some places they had to dig 8m deep while in others 300-400 kg boulders had to be removed from the bed of the canal. Thus, the area under wet rice (2 crops per year) went up to 25 ha in 1980 then 35 ha in 1983.

Nguyen Minh Liet, deputy-head of the cooperative showed me the drying-yard, the storehouse and the irrigation channels in the fields. Like his fellow-villagers, he had had only a personal name, Liet, but no family name until he joined the revolutionary army and took Uncle Ho's family name--Nguyen.

"The cultivation of wet rice," he said, "was a truly revolutionary step for us K'tu. Now we can eat our fill. For generations our only farming tools were bush-knives and dibbles. It was the farmers coming from the plains to establish new economic zones who taught us how to grow wet rice, preparing the soil, sowing, transplanting seedlings, tending the plants and harvesting. Now we have planted new rice strains giving high yields. We know how to prepare paddy seeds before sowing, transplant seedlings in straight rows and also how to weed, manure, irrigate..."

Huong Huu cooperative has applied the contract system down to production group and individual farmer. The collective takes charge of such links in the chain of production as preparing the soil, irrigating the fields and combating pests and plant diseases while individual co-op members look after sowing, transplanting, weeding, manuring and harvesting. The new system has encouraged individual farmers to tend and manure the plots allotted to them. As a result, rice yields have increased year after year, reaching more than five tonnes per hectare in 1984, one of the highest figures in Nam Dong-Khe Tre.

Together with the intensive cultivation of wet rice, Huong Huu has begun building terraced fields to grow dry rice, maize and cassava following contour lines to check erosion of sloping land. Per capita production has gone up to 713 kg of paddy and paddy equivalent; food availability to 490 kg per person in 1984. Over the past few years Huong Huu has not only managed without State relief but has also been able to discharge its food-delivery obligations (112 tonnes in 1981; 161 tonnes in 1984). After putting an end to slash-and-burn farming, it has begun planting trees on bare hills: more than 53,000 trees of various kinds, 5,400 bamboo clusters, 20 ha of pineapple and banana. In 1980, Nguyen Minh Liet and three co-op members went to Bo Trach district 250 km away to buy eleven buffaloes, cows and oxen for reproduction. By now the cattle number 86 head, among them 25 draught animals. The pig herd has increased to 650, averaging 2.5 pigs per family. Huong Huu has also begun specializing its work force: teams were set up for making and repairing farm tools, construction, wood-cutting, cabinet-making, brick and tile making, exploitation of forest products (medicinal plants, rattan, etc).

Parallel with growing food crops, the K'tu in Huong Huu have laid out orchards and built houses for individual families. U Rang hamlet formerly had three long houses; now it has 44 cottages. The village's 251 households now have 251 plots of land. Of the houses, 91 are built of brick and 106 of hard wood. Each orchard covers 1,500 square meters on an average, and is planted with jackfruit, pineapple, banana, orange, lemon trees and plants. Two-thirds of the households have fishponds. The watchword of the "three ones" is stricly implemented: one house, one orchard (for each family) and one wife (monogamy).

Educational, cultural and medical work develops. The village boasts two kindergartens caring for 60 children and three creches where 65 children are looked after and fed two free meals a day. The elementary school stands on a hill and is attended by 250 pupils.

Thirty of its graduates have gone on to the district secondary school. Thirty adults on an average are following a complementary education course. Illiteracy was liquidated as early as 1976. On an average, one out of four people goes to school. The seven accountants serving the seven production brigades have all finished basic general education (8 classes) and gone through a course on bookkeeping. The co-op chief accountant is able to handle 24 accounts. Two school teachers, one assistant doctor and ten nurses have been trained at the provincial schools and four trainees are attending courses of technology and economic management. Backward customs have been abolished: infant marriage, costly wedding, wife "inheritance," worship of spirits. A solidly build medical station with five rooms and ten beds is staffed with one assistant doctor and three nurses. Each of the seven production brigades is served by one nurse. Over the past years the station has treated 7,560 cases and sent 8,565 others to the district hospital. Now 240 households (95% of the total) have toilets and bathrooms. On an average, five households share a well. Everybody sleeps inside a mosquito-net and drinks boiled water. The village has two art troupes and seven volley-ball teams who practise every afternoon and play matches between themselves or with visiting teams. Forty-five young men have joined the army.

"We K'tu are striving to catch up with the plain-dwellers," said Nguyen Minh Liet with a smile. His manner exuded the kindness and ingenousness so characteristic of highlanders.

By early this year, one-third of the national minorities in Binh Tri Thien province had been settled. The new villages built by members of the Van Kieu, Ta Oil, Chut minorities look very much like the K'tu settlement in Huong Huu.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1277

JOB TRAINING DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 pp 18, 19

[Article by Hong Long]

[Text] In Vietnam, job training began in 1955, after the liberation of the North, in the early stage of socialist construction. Before that date, the training of workers was done on the job in industrial and national-defence enterprises, and was regarded as part of the regular factory work.

In the first five-year plan (1961-1965), with the development of industry, there was an urgent demand for skilled workers, and the departments and regions concerned opened schools to train them. In the North, there were 200 schools and classes attended by 20,000 trainees, including 30 regular schools with an enrolment of 8,000. In that period 12,000 skilled workers were trained, bringing the total number to 264,000.

In the war against the US imperialists, hundreds of thousands of young workers joined the armed forces. Besides, they worked to build material and technical bases for the socialist industrialization of the North, served the liberation movement in the South and fought against the US war of destruction against the North. This situation required urgent training to replenish their ranks and training schools multiplied fast.

By 1975 there were in the North 189 trade schools with an enrolment of 78,000 and nearly 1,000 classes run by production units. In ten years (from 1966 to 1975), these schools and classes trained 318,000 workers and technical personnel, thus making a worthy contribution to the struggle against the US imperialists which ended in victory in spring 1975.

After the liberation of the South, we took over the schools there and built new ones, bringing the total in the country to 366, with an enrolment of nearly 150,000, in addition to one thousand classes run by production units. In peak years over 250,000 skilled workers have been trained annually for various branches of the national ecnomy. Due to the ever-increasing demand for skilled personnel, job-training has developed at a quick tempo. In June 1978 the skilled workers' training department under the Ministry of Labour became a separate department under the Council of Ministers.

In Central departments where workers are being trained, special organizations look after this task. Attention is also paid to this work in the provinces which ran nearly 50 out of the 366 schools. A comprehensive system of training begins to take shape in the provinces, osme of which have set up specialized offices to this end.

Since 1976, importance has been attached to the training of workers for the collective (cooperative) economic sector. Seven provinces and cities have set up schools for the training of workers in handicrafts and small-scale industries. In over one hundred districts, schools have opened to train farm workers and agricultural technical personnel. In the 1976-1980 five-year plan, job-training developed vigorously all over the country: 700,000 workers and technical personnel were trained for almost all socio-economic branches in both the State and collective economic sectors.

The 14th resolution of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau was an important landmark: for the first time our Party stressed that job training is an integral part of the national education system. Its aim is not merely to teach skills but to form a large body of skilled workers which will strengthen the Vietnamese working class. In view of the fact that our country, starting from small-scale production by means of manual and semi-mechanized labour, has embarked on the path of large-scale socialist production through industrialization, and in order to fully exploit the forces of our country in labour, land and technical skills, we have little by little worked out a comprehensive system of job training and set definite aims for it: It must effectively serve our socio-economic objectives and conform to our economic possibilities. It must raise the standards of our workers in order to meet the requirements of industrialization.

It must help young people master a trade before beginning their working life and acquire skills useful to society.

In the last few years, the job-training department also has been training workers for agriculture, forestry, fishery, handicrafts, the service industries and has stepped up training personnel for the collective sector of the economy.

Today, skilled workers trained in these schools are playing an important role in economic enterprises. Young workers well educated and well trained, have shown great initiative and are quick to master modern techniques. Many of them can now take charge of technical work formerly done by foreign experts.

Various training methods have been devised in many localities in implementation of the formula "joint efforts by the State and the people." Courses have been organized with financial contributions from the production units and the students. In this way, hundreds of thousands of skilled workers have been trained to serve the collective and family economies. Running crash courses teaching simple skills to the youth in districts and towns is a form of training much appreciated by the authorities and the population. After a trial period, this method has been popularized in all provinces. At present, job-training centres are built in over one hundred districts and dozens of towns, and hundreds of thousands of technical personnel and workers have been trained for the benefit of agricultural and handicraft cooperatives, thus helping to create employment.

The improvement of job training is a key problem in the general reform of education now under way. In the last few years, efforts have been made to unify its methods. We have drawn up lists of skills to be taught in our trade schools; worked out unified curriculums for State-run schools; put in force regulations for both these schools and training classes in production units; and improved political and military training and instruction in physical culture and sports. Our trade schools strive to coordinate training with production and turn out useful products. One urgent task is to build a unified managerial structure for job-training schools. We must improve planning, link training to actual production in factories and agricultural farms, and harmonize recruitment, training and employment. For this purpose, planning must rely on both the production bases and training schools. Over the last few years, effective measures have been taken to perfect this work. The conclusion of employment and training contracts has greatly helped in finding proper employment for graduates of trade schools.

Cooperation in this field with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, international organizations and friendly countries, has developed unceasingly.

We have sent thousands of trainees to brother socialist countries. In the past 25 years, over 70,000 workers and instructors have been trained in this way. Hundreds of managerial cadres for trade schools have been trained in the Soviet Union.

The brother socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, have helped us build and equip 15 job-training schools. At present, four technical instructors' school and twelve trade schools are being built with Soviet help.

Since its establishment, our system of job training has trained 1.4 million skilled workers and strengthened the ranks of the Vietnamese working class. A total of 396 trades are taught in our schools, which number 312 and are staffed by 16,000 instructors and nearly 2,000 administrators.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1277

BRIEFS

JUTE MILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION--The Building and Assembling Company serving the Vung Tau oil and gas enterprise under the Building Department of Ho Chi Minh City is about to complete in the main the shops of the Indira Gandhi jute mill located in Thu Duc district. These 15 shops occupy five hectares and 600 workers are involved in their construction. Effective measures have been taken to solve problems in getting materials and equipment, caring for the workers, living conditions, ensuring work quality, and stepping up the tempo of construction. At present, 2,000 tons of Indian-supplied equipment will soon be assembled in the main shop. [Text] [Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 p 31] /9317

CSO: 4200/1277

CHRONOLOGY FOR 15 APR-14 MAY 86

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 86 p 32

[Text] (15 April-14 May)

April

15. Hanoi: Signing of an aid project of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization worth 250,000 US dollars for restoring fishery in Binh Tri Thien province badly hit by typhoon No 8 last year.

17-21. Berlin: A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC and Vice-President of the SRV State Council, attends the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

17-22. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Nguyen Than Binh, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, pays a visit to Portugal.

20. New Delhi: An SRV delegation, headed by Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, attends the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries (see full text of his address in this issue).

--Closing of the 64th International Fair in Milan (Italy), held with the participation of over 80 countries includin tthe SRV.

21. Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the centenary of Ernst Thaelmann.

21-25. A delegation of the SRV National Assembly, headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, pays an official visit to Kampuchea (see article "Unbreakable Alliance of the Three Indochinese Countries" in this issue).

22-24. Hanoi: Holding of a traditional-medicine practitioners' conference and the third congress of the Vietnam Acupuncturists' Association.

23. Hanoi: Signing of a cooperation plan on culture and science between Vietnam and Bulgaria for 1986-1990.

--Ho Chi Minh City: Signing of a protocol on postal cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea for 1986.

--Hanoi: Holding of a conference of Ministers of Education of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

23 April-4 May. Vietnam attends the 22nd International Fair in Algiers.

25. Vientiane: Signing of an agreement on postal and telecommunications cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for 1986.

25 April-1 May: A commercial delegation of the FRG, headed by Klaus Schaefer, pays a visit to Vietnam.

28. Vietnamese scientists and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association hold a get-together to congratulate Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, the Vietnamese physicist awarded the 1986 Lenin prize by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for his outstanding scientific works.

--Bangkok: Vietnamese Minister of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education Nguyen Dinh Tu pays a visit to Thailand where he holds working sessions with his Thai counterpart.

29. Ulan Bator: Signing of a cooperation plan on culture, science and technology between Vietnam and Mongolia for 1986-1990.

30. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City: Holding of grand meetings to celebrate May Day centenary and the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (see Vice-Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers To Huu's speech in this issue).

30 April-7 May. A delegation of the Republic of Iraq, headed by A.W. Mahmoud Abdulla, Minister of Water Conservation, President of the Iraq-Vietnam Sub-Commission for Cooperation, pays a visit to Vietnam.

May

3. The Tan Lap mine of the Hong Gai Coal Mining Company goes into operation (capacity: 300,000 tonnes/year).

--Kien Giang: Completion of the 63-metre-long Vinh Thuan bridge. Henceforward, the journey from Kien Giang to Minh Hai, the two southernmost provinces of Vietnam, is shortened by 150 km.

9. Paris: The Vietnamese stand at the 75th Paris International Fair is awarded a medal.

10. A cyclone hits the two provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh, causing heavy damage to houses and agricultural establishments.

12. A Vietnamese delegation headed by Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu attends the Days of Vietnamese Culture in Bulgaria.

14. Hanoi: Holding of a consultative meeting of member organizations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the Asian-Pacific region.

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CSO: 4200/1277 END

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19 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-144

19 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Commentary Views Portuguese Charge on East Timor
(Jakarta Domestic Service, 29 Jul 86) 1

Briefs
Business Visa Relaxation 2
Portuguese President's Statement 'Regretted' 2

MALAYSIA

Briefs
UMNO Members Face Dismissal 3
Curfew Relaxation 3

PHILIPPINES

Bayan Congress Calls for Removal of Bases
(THE MANILA EVENING POST, 24 Jul 86) 4

ASEAN 'Anxiety' Over Political, Economic Situation Reported
(Vicente M. Janedo; THE NEWS HERALD, 29 Jul 86) 5

MANILA Criticizes U.S. Termination of Employees on Wake Island
(Romin De Los Reyes; THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 29 Jul 86) 7

Editorial on Visit of Asian Specialists From U.S.
(THE MANILA EVENING POST, 29 Jul 86) 9

Editorial Questions Reasoning for 22 Visa Cancellations
(THE MANILA EVENING POST, 29 Jul 86) 11

Loyalists Criticize Police Handling of Investigations
(Mariam Soraya; THE MANILA EVENING POST, 29 Jul 86) 12

Localities To Regain Control Over Police
(THE MANILA EVENING POST, 29 Jul 86) 14

Generals Who Opposed February Revolution To Receive New Positions
(Dsiclro M. Roman; MANILA BULLETIN, 31 Jul 86) 16

Editorial on Significance of Allegiance Pledge
(THE NEWS HERALD, 30 Jul 86) 18

Communist Party Works To Halt Australian Aid
(Jun Basadre; THE NEWS HERALD, 30 Jul 86) 20

Cabinet Approves Government Bank Reforms
(MANILA BULLETIN, 24 Jul 86) 22

Authorities Ponder Options for Banks
(George Q. Neruey; THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS,
29 Jul 86) 24

Economic Minister Seeks Liberalized Imports
(Julie C. Nel Castillo; BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jul 86) 25

IMF Agreement Blocks Intervention in Forex Market
(Daniel C. Yu; BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jul 86) 27

Foreign Assets Continue To Show Deficit
(BUSINESS DAY, 31 Jul 86) 29

Textile, Fiber Industries See Liberalization Negatives
(BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jul 86) 31

First Quarter Gold Production Drops Slightly
(BUSINESS DAY, 30 Jul 86) 33

Issue of NPA Abuses Investigation Raised
(BUSINESS DAY, 31 Jul 86) 35

Briefs

Communist Command Ordered Purge 36
Foreign Debt Conversion to Equity 36
Helicopter Gunships To Help Troops 36
Province To Be Abolished 37
P3.9 Billion on Job-Creation Program 37
Four Ministries To Be Abolished 37
Air-Traffic Controllers' Strike 37
Japan Gives Food 37
Former NPA Commander Visits Okinawa 38
NPA Member Released From Hospital 38
Ramos on Firearms Requests 39
Strike Violence Linked To Enrile 39
Sequestered Radios Undermine Government 39

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Chea Soth Speaks at MPR Anniversary Meeting
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 18 Jul 86) 41

Radio Commentary Marks SRV War Invalids Day
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 27 Jul 86) 44

Political Department Instructs Army Units on Invalids Day
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 28 Jul 86) 46

Report on Agricultural Developments 21-27 July
(Cambodian Media Monitored, 21-27 Jul 86) 48

Briefs

Heng Samrin Notes BCP Anniversary 52
DRA's Najibullah Thanks Heng Samrin 52
Military Activities in Kompong Thom 53
Heng Samrin Thanks SED 53
Heng Samrin Thanks Cuban Party CC 53
Heng Samrin Replies to CPCZ CC 53
Heng Samrin Thanks MPRP 54
SPK Reports Thai Violations 54
Returnees in Kompong Thom 54
Health Cooperation With GDR 54

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Farm Director Convicted of Economic Crimes, Sentence Suspended
(Nguyen Dang Trung; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 May 86) 55

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

30 Years of Economic, Commercial Relations With GDR
(Thang Tam; VIETNAM COURIER, Apr 86) 58

PARTY ACTIVITIES ANG GOVERNMENT

Use of Le Duan Book in Teaching Party History Discussed
(Vo Tu Thanh; GIAO DUC LY LUAN, 7 Jul 86) 59

Retired Party Members Abuse Privileges
(Le Bau; HANOI MOI, 21 Jun 86) 66

Party School Directors Comment on Cadre Training
(GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Mar 86) 68

Jurist Stresses Importance of Popular Input
(Nguyen Ngoc Minh; DAI DOAN KET, 9 Apr 86) 74

Ly Nhan District Carries Out Criticism Campaign
(Tran Dai Quyet; HA NAM NINH, 22 Apr 86) 77

Fatherland Front Committee Reports on Mastership Right
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 23 May 86) 80

Readers Complain About Housing, Award Payments
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 23 May 86) 85

Briefs
Training Cadres From Ethnic Minorities 88

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Promotion of Small Scale Industry, Handicrafts
(INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS, 1 Jul 86) 89

Restoring Order in Distribution of Goods
(INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS, 1 Jul 86) 91

Ha Nam Ninh Ranks Second in Savings Deposits
(HA NAM NINH, 29 Apr 86) 93

Briefs
Socioeconomic Plans for Districts 94

AGRICULTURE

Paper Reports on Management of Forests
(Pham The Nhac; VIETNAM COURIER, Apr 86) 95

Cajeput Farming in Plain of Reeds
(Nguyen Van Thi; VIETNAM COURIER, Apr 86) 98

Briefs
Workshops Serving Agriculture 100

LABOR

Paper Reports on Management, Utilization of Labor
(Nhat Quang; VIETNAM COURIER, Apr 86) 101

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of March Theoretical Education Journal
(GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Mar 86) 102

/9986

COMMENTARY VIEWS PORTUGUESE CHARGE ON EAST TIMOR

BK291337 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is very easy indeed to accuse another country of violating human rights. Recently, Portugal accused Indonesia of violating human rights in East Timor. As Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said after reporting to the president yesterday, Indonesia could understand the Portuguese charges. However, the charges have a different dimension because Portuguese President Mario Soares made the charges before a meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France. Thus, it is obvious that Portugal would like to involve a third party in the East Timor issue. East Timor became Indonesia's 27th province in 1976. We duly regret this Portuguese action since both sides had previously agreed to hold bilateral negotiations on the East Timor issue under UN auspices. Officials of the two countries have held such meetings to discuss the issue, including possible discussions on the issue in the UN General Assembly session.

So, why would Portugal like to involve a third party, namely the European Community? First, pressure is mounting at home on Portuguese leaders. Second, Portugal has failed in its diplomacy to win the sympathy of countries around the world for its policy on East Timor. On the contrary, Indonesia is securing increasing support for its stand on the issue as evidence in the successive postponement of discussions on the issue at the UN General Assembly. Third, East Timor has made rapid progress since the territory was incorporated into Indonesia. A number of development projects have been built. The government has been reviving economy and agriculture which were ignored during 450 years of Portuguese colonial rule. In the field of education, 110,000 out of 136,000 school-age children have been admitted to school. During the 10-year period, 80 students with bachelor degrees, 20 with masters degrees, and one post-graduate student were graduated in the territory.

Nonetheless, we must admit that not all problems have been resolved under the principle of the rule of law. Such problems exist not only in East Timor but also in other parts of Indonesia. Thus, this cannot serve as a criterion to measure the extent of the violation of human rights. As a developing country, Indonesia must face various difficult problems.

We consider the Portuguese charges against Indonesia on East Timor inappropriate. The Portuguese Government has apparently lost its direction by trying to involve a third party in the issue. Portugal does not realize that its strategy will even weaken its position in the international arena.

/9599
CSO: 4213/75

BRIEFS

BUSINESS VISA RELAXATION--Justice Minister Ismail Saleh has announced that effective 1 August 1986, citizens of 29 countries will be allowed to enter and stay in Indonesia for business engagements for 2 months without a visa. At present, citizens of the 29 countries are not required to ask for visa to vacation in the country for 2 months. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jul 86 BK] /9599

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT 'REGRETTED'--The Indonesian Government has regretted Portuguese President Mario Soares' recent statement on East Timor before the European Parliament. Speaking after calling on President Suharto at Binha Graha this afternoon, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the Portuguese president's statement was deeply regretted at a time when the UN secretary general was making efforts to find a solution to the East Timor issue at the UN forum. The minister deplored the efforts to involve a third party, namely the European Community, in an issue that is basically a problem of decolonization between Portugal and Indonesia. President Mario Soares' statement contradicted history, in which Portugal failed to implement the decolonization process properly in East Timor in accordance with a 1974 understanding between Indonesia and Portugal, which was reaffirmed in a meeting between the Indonesian and Portuguese foreign ministers in Rome on 1-2 November 1975. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja added that Indonesia did not initially intend to recall Portugal's shameful history. However, if necessary, Indonesia will do so by exposing how the Portuguese governor general left the capital of Dili on 26 August 1975 following the outbreak of a civil war in East Timor. Minister Mokhtar said that it is very surprising for Portugal now to try to blame others in defiance of history for its mistakes. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86] /9599

CSO: 4213/75

BRIEFS

UMNO MEMBERS FACE DISMISSAL--The Barisan Nasional secretary general, Encik Kamarudin Zaman, says that the state advisory council of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] has identified UMNO members who are contesting as independent candidates and opposing Barisan Nasional policies in this coming general election. He said that any UMNO members found to be involved in such activities would automatically lose his party membership. The dismissal from the party will be confirmed by a disciplinary committee soon after the election. He added that investigations are also being made on UMNO members who are canvassing for the opposition parties. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Jul 86] /9599

CURFEW RELAXATION--The curfew for the Sungai Ruan, Sungai Kelau, and Cheroh, in the Raub District has been relaxed for 2 hours beginning today. Pahang State Chief Minister Datuk Sri Haji Mohamed Najib Tun Razak said the relaxation is from 12 pm until 6 am which was previously from 10 pm to 6 am. As state security council director, he told a news conference in Kuantan that the step was taken based on the security forces' evaluation that the communist threat in the district is not dangerous anymore. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 30 Jul 86] /9599

CSO: 4213/176

BAYAN CONGRESS CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF BASES

HK251525 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), a militant organization of farmers, workers, students, and other sectors, has called for the drafting of a truly nationalist and a democratic Constitution which gives "expression to the people's basic demands and aspirations."

In a position expressed during its 2d national congress held over the weekend at the University of the Philippines gym in Quezon City the militant organization asked for more participation by the people in writing the constitution since "those making the Constitution were not selected by them."

"The process of Constitution-making should not be confined to the session halls of the constitutional commission since the people had the least say in the selection of the drafters," the position paper noted, adding "the resolution of the most critical issues can only be made where the people are--in their workplaces, the factories, farms, classrooms, and even in small discussion groups in sari-sari stores."

The militant organization also deplored the presence of U.S. military bases in the country and called for their immediate dismantling.

"The most blatant derogation of sovereignty is the more than 400,000 hectares of land occupied by the largest naval and air installations outside the U.S. mainland which expose the country to a real and imminent threat of nuclear devastation," Bayan said. "Are we to believe the preposterous claim that no nuclear weapons are stored in these military bases which form a strategic part of the U.S. international military network?" it asked.

The organization also said many treaties and agreements signed by Philippine leaders justified U.S. intervention in domestic affairs, including supporting the New Armed Forces of the Philippines "against the rapidly advancing nationalist movement of the people."

Bayan asked for the immediate abrogation of these treaties, pacts, and agreements, for being inconsistent with the policy of neutrality and for violating the people's sovereign will.

The organization also said people were suffering from diminishing wages, heavier taxes, soaring prices of commodities, widespread unemployment, and higher land rentals and asked that the constitution remove all forms of foreign domination to ensure the real growth of the nation's productive capacity.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

ASEAN 'ANXIETY' OVER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION REPORTED

HK300727 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 29 Jul 86 p 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Janedo]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations which is supposed to be a regional model for solidarity, finds itself slightly embarrassed by the awareness that the Philippines is the weak spot in its armor.

It is true that President Aquino continues to be revered as the ASEAN heroine for the serene revolution that brought her to power. In my recent trip as a participant in the Second Journalists Exchange Program through five countries (the Philippines served as the starting point) I was touched by praises as well as inquiries as to how a frail housewife like Mrs. Aquino could have toppled a strongman like Mr. Marcos.

Later, however, when the usual courtesies had been properly accorded, our hosts, becoming less congenial and more candid, sounded wary about the ability of the new government to cope with its economic and political woes, not to mention the apparently bloody intentions of the Communist rebels to seize power at the first opportunity.

In this show of anxiety over the unstable political and economic situation in the Philippines, Mrs. Aquino was spared of the blame. Evidently, the ASEAN leaders wanted to keep the reputation of the President as a ruler, by dint of what was a popularity contest more than an election, more chaste. However, whether her problems were entirely inherited by Mrs. Aquino from her discredited predecessor or not, the fact remains that the rest of ASEAN privately considers the Philippines which constitutes its southern flank as the most vulnerable. No amount of glamor that Mrs. Aquino has aroused could conceal from its neighbors the deteriorating conditions in the country.

An information ministry functionary, who said that he had been to Manila twice, tried to depict the tendency of the people and their leaders to remain carefree about the future as a possible cause of political and economic deterioration.

"Take your creaky taxicabs, for instance," he told me at a reception in Singapore, "they typify the general malaise. These rolling coffins are allowed to operate although they frighten the tourists. Is this how everything works in your country?"

The official chuckled when he recalled a recent experience in Manila where the door of a dilapidated taxi suddenly flung open on his way to the airport. Unperturbed, the driver just told him to hold the door until they reached their destination.

In the absence of even an apology, the Singaporean forgot to tip him.

The temporary occupancy this month by former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino and his handful of military supporters of the Manila Hotel created some premature doubts about the Manila government's political strength to remain in control.

The Singapore STRAITS TIMES tried however, to play it safe. While it continued to root for Mrs. Aquino, it refused to dismiss the Tolentino mini-coup outright. The newspaper even published a biography of Mr. Tolentino. Through reportorial oversight, however, the STRAITS TIMES mistakenly created the impression that the incident involved a siege of the Manila Hotel which meant that the Tolentino forces were outside trying to force their way in when, in truth, everybody was already inside the comfortable hotel premises probably drinking "Perrier" water to relieve upset digestion caused by the tension.

When the coup eventually lost steam, my fellow journalists teased me with the epithet, "Mr. Tolentino." It was possibly a scornful reminder of our inability to handle a coup more efficiently.

It was only when the ASEAN journalists group arrived in Thailand where there was an equally unsuccessful coup attempt years ago that everyone realized that there was really nothing disgraceful about being frustrated in the attempt to grab power. The former Thai prime minister who vainly tried to regain control of the government after a brief period of chastening is now a consultant to the leaders he tried to overthrow. In the case of Mr. Tolentino, the STRAITS TIMES offered the scant comfort that "his group is one to be reckoned with by the Aquino government." This sounded like a sly hint to Mrs. Aquino to offer Mr. Tolentino a job.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

MANILA CRITICIZES U.S. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYEES ON WAKE ISLAND

HK300558 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Jul 86 p 3

[By Romin De Los Reyes]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez yesterday denounced the termination by U.S. military authorities of the services of 200 Filipino workers in Hickam Air Force Base in Wake Island, a U.S. territory in the Pacific, allegedly in violation of the provisions of the 1968 RP-US Offshore Labor Agreement (OLA).

In a letter to U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth yesterday, Sanchez said the U.S. move to replace with Thai workers the 200 Filipino workers who had worked there for 40 years ran "counter to mutual interest and concern of both governments."

The U.S. Armed Forces service contract in Wake Island for 1986-1991 was awarded to the incumbent contractor who had entered two bids, one proposing to retain the Filipino workers and one proposing to hire Thai workers. The first bid offered the Filipino workers a 10 percent wage adjustment spread over five years. The service contract was awarded on the basis of the second bid hiring Thai workers without the wage adjustment.

"It seems obvious that the only reason for allowing the use of Thai workers is to insure that there will be no wage adjustment whatsoever during the five-year contract. The decision is being carried out without regard for the skill, dedication and reliability of the Filipino workers, which have been demonstrated in the last 40 years, including the peak years when the number rose to more than a thousand during the war in Vietnam," Sanchez told Bosworth.

Sanchez requested for an "immediate consultation with Bosworth on the matter citing Article 4 of the OLA. Sanchez also asked that the decision to replace the Filipino workers by Thais be held in abeyance. Sanchez proposed the creation of a special joint committee "on the ground that the dispute is of sufficient concern to justify formal review and for the purpose of seeking resolution of the dispute."

Sanchez appointed Deputy Labor Minister Rogelio Garcia as chairman of the committee's Philippine panel and Philippine Overseas Employment Administrator Patricia Sto Tomas and Director Luzviminda Padilla as members.

The first batch of Filipino workers are scheduled to return to the Philippines next week. The labor ministry learned about their termination after the workers telephoned from Wake Island.

Sanchez said he has received no official word on the matter from the U.S. authorities.

The OLA is the counterpart of the RP-US 1968 Base Labor Agreement governing the employment of Filipinos in the U.S. bases here. Only last week, the U.S. military authorities stood firm on its decision to dismiss 42 Filipino workers at the Subic Naval Base despite several meetings between Philippine and U.S. representatives in a joint labor committee.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL ON VISIT OF ASIAN SPECIALISTS FROM U.S.

HK310630 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Visiting Specialists"]

[Text] In a few days this country will once again play host to a number of Asia specialists from the United States led by Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II. The group is composed of media personalities and members of leading U.S. public policy research institutions, and their visit it sponsored by the World Media Association.

From what can be gathered, the team was originally scheduled to study the situation of Northeast Asia, but because of the importance of the Philippines, Manila has been included in their itinerary. Apparently, the group is on a political and military fact-finding mission because of the growing presence and influence of the Soviet Union in the region.

That only the Philippines, of all the Southeast Asian countries, will be visited, is quite significant. The reason given by Ambassador MacArthur himself is that this visit would further "enable this important and influential group to gain a better first hand understanding of the Philippines role as a central and very important country on the rim of the great Pacific basin."

Perhaps the visit of this influential group may not be coincidental to the debates now going on in this country regarding the strategic importance and necessity of the American military facilities, but it's still possible that it may have something to do with the forthcoming visit of Mrs Aquino to Washington in September. Are signals being thrown? Are messages from Washington being delivered? Is the Philippines being told what "role" to play?

We realize of course that this team of Asia specialists may really be genuinely concerned about the country for scholarship's sake to enable it to recommend policies to the U.S. Government.

It is precisely these recommendations that we are wary about.

The Philippines maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, yet we will be working with this team in relation to "the military, political, and strategic objective of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Pacific."

What does this make of the Philippine Government? A collaborator of the United States in its anti-Soviet crusade? There is no doubt that this team is working for America. One hopes that the "staffs" of government agencies do not become mere "research assistants," gathering information concerning another country with which we maintain diplomatic relations. The Philippines cannot afford to antagonize other countries, especially if it happens to be the Soviet Union.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS REASONING FOR 22 VISA CANCELLATIONS

HK300618 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "American Intervention"]

[Text] When the American Government and its officials, in Washington or elsewhere, proudly proclaim that they "are the keepers of the flame of liberty," those who know better, and they are often non-Americans, feel that these words are not backed by their actions. In short, the American Government defines liberty based on their own subjective interests but go right ahead and interfere in the domestic political activities of other countries, even at the expense of liberty.

This manifestation of such shameless interference that goes against the grain of liberty is clear in an official letter written by an American consul to all airlines flying out of Manila. The letter reads as follows:

"In accordance with the authority contained in Department of State Regulations (22 CFR 41.134), I am writing to inform your company of the revocations of a nonimmigrant visa for travel to the United States of America issued to:"

The names of 22 Filipinos headed by Tolentino, Arturo are listed. The letter continues:

"We have given notice of revocation to the bearer of this visa and requested that the visa be surrendered to this office for cancellation."

Never in the history of the U.S. State Department has there been such a wholesale cancellation of visas primarily for Philippine political reasons. The interests of security of the United States is not even at issue. Known communists and exponents of the dreaded apartheid movement are not banned from entering the United States. Yet in the case of the 22 Filipinos, the U.S. Embassy, with unseemly haste and perhaps at the instructions of the State Department, cancelled the visas of the 22.

This is pure and simple interference. After all, the passports of these 22 people have already been cancelled, so why the need to have their visas cancelled too? While the cancellation of visas is a prerogative of embassies, they should not do it for reasons which are purely domestic in nature and which do not affect the tranquility of the foreign country concerned.

This action does not speak well of the much vaunted leader of human rights.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

LOYALISTS CRITICIZE POLICE HANDLING OF INVESTIGATIONS

HK310616 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Mariam Soraya]

[Text] Officers of the Western Police District (WPD) have been accused of being one-sided and playing into the hands of politicians for the "indecent haste" with which they ordered the rounding up of "loyalists" suspected of being behind the fatal mauling of Steve Rodriguez, a Cory Aquino follower, by "loyalists" last Sunday.

The "loyalists" pointed out that Brigadier General Alfredo S. Lim, WPD superintendent, had dragged his feet in investigating the death of five men inside the Islamic Center during a "loyalist" rally near Ayala Bridge last June.

Despite the absence of an investigation, police concluded that the men were stabbed by Muslims although there were reports that their bodies actually bore gunshot wounds. The body of an engineering graduate of the Mapua Institute of Technology was found floating in the Pasig River under the Ayala Bridge the day after the rally.

Immediately after the Ayala Bridge rally last June, Lim promised to dig deeper into the alleged stabbing, but no progress has been made beyond Lim's paying lip service to a probe, "loyalists" said.

It will also be recalled that shortly before Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, former WPD chief, was sacked last 2 May, he had ordered an investigation of reports that the Labor Day rally of the "loyalists" was marred by the throwing of sharp objects by suspected Cory followers from a building on United Nations Avenue, Ermita.

Cabrera was relieved in the afternoon of 2 May.

Upon Lim's assumption of the WPD post, it had been presumed that he would pursue the investigation ordered by his predecessor, but "unfortunately, he has not," observers said.

Scores of "loyalists" were hurt, some of them fatally, including a nine-month old baby, during the Labor Day dispersal.

"Loyalists" added that authorities have failed to make any progress in the investigation of the mauling in Mrs Aquino's hometown of the so-called "Freedom Marchers" from Batac, Ilocos Norte.

Lim was also assailed for his continued disregard of the presence during dispersal operations of uniformed policemen without name plates, in violation of the law on rallies and their dispersal. Lim has also been urged to "teach his men some manners," a reference to the taunting and name-calling perpetrated by en in uniform against the "loyalists."

The rallyists complained that Lim's men have the "bad habit of hurling unprintable words at loyalists, and of truncheoning and arresting those who try to match their foul language."

One policeman without a name plate was seen by observers pointing a dirty finger at commercial model Annie Ferrer before she was forcibly dragged to a WPD vehicle last Sunday. It was pointed out that this practice only served to "inflame the passions of the 'loyalists' which are already running high." "It also does not speak well of policemen who, as law enforcers, should project an image of respectability," observers added.

Ferrer has also been the object of insults and name-calling by Lim's men. Said one "loyalist": "Whatever they may think of Annie Ferrer, what gives [words indistinct] men the right to subject her to scorn, humiliation, and gutter language in a public place.

"Loyalists" said the partisanship displayed by the WPD could be explained only by the impending transfer of police jurisdiction to the mayors.

"Kailangan nilang sumipsip," [they need to ingratiate themselves] a "loyalist" said.

"Loyalists" also criticized Lim for a press statement that Sunday's dispersal was designed to "prevent" another takeover of the Manila Hotel, the incident being "still fresh in our memory." They pointed out that the Manila Hotel takeover became possible only because armed soldiers openly sided with the civilian "loyalists." "But there were no armed soldiers on our side last Sunday," they said, adding: "How could unarmed men, women, and children possibly overpower policemen armed with guns and truncheons?"

About 1,000 policemen in brown and fatigue uniforms were fielded last Sunday.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

LOCALITIES TO REGAIN CONTROL OVER POLICE

HK310622 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 July 86 p 2

[Text] Dumaguete City--Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. said control of police forces would shortly be returned to local executives.

Pimentel said ministry of government reorganization chief Luis Villafuerte had told him that the return of the police force supervision to the local executives was included in the proposed government reorganization plan. The MLG head added that the plan was already cleared with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Pimentel quoted the defense chief as saying he had no objection to the proposal.

Pimentel was here Friday as guest speaker during a coronation capping the town fiesta of Tanjay, Negros Oriental. He said that he has issued directives to provincial governors and city mayors to speed up the screening of probable vice mayors and Sangguniang Bayan [SB--town board] members so he could hasten their appointments.

In explaining his directive to Dumaguete Mayor Elfren Quial, Pimentel stressed that he did not give the sole authority to Quial to screen possible SB members and vice mayors, although Dumaguete is the local point being the capital of Negros Oriental. The screening will be done by Quial in collaboration with Governor-Designate Herminio G. Teves and other recommendations of sectoral groups.

Meanwhile, former MP Teodulo C. Natividad, now member of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com), has said the local earnings of the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) will no longer be remitted to the national treasury. He said gross annual earnings of the MMC will devolve to its regional coffers, instead of the usual standard operational procedure of remitting it to the Bureau of Treasury and later draws operational funds from it.

Natividad, who is a Con-Com member of Metro Manila affairs, made this remark in yesterday's "kapihan sa Maynila" [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel. He described the current practice as "circuitous." He said the proposed scheme is being seriously considered by the Con-Com.

In addition to the collection of permit or license fees, fines and local taxes, the country's National Capital Region (NCR) also receives 20 percent of the gross total collection of national internal revenue taxes, allotments from the specific tax collections of petroleum products.

The NCR also gets 5 percent as its share of the gross proceeds from the collection of the 1.5 percent sales tax on second sale of commodities, if the articles are sold in their areas of jurisdiction.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

GENERALS WHO OPPOSED FEBRUARY REVOLUTION TO RECEIVE NEW POSITIONS

HK010809 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[By Dsiclro M. Roman]

[Text] Ten Armed Forces generals and ten senior colonels who had been grounded after the February revolution because of their closeness to former chief of staff General Fabian C. Ver will soon be given new assignments. This was disclosed yesterday by Major General Salvador Kison, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, who said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had authorized the "reactivation" of the generals.

Mison said the defense chief had ordered Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos to start giving new assignments to the "floating" generals who, he said, are still young and are mostly graduates of the Philippine Military Academy.

The ten generals, who had "good" positions during the Marcos administration, allegedly acted against Enrile and Ramos during the February revolution.

Mison said Gen Ramos has some plans for the generals but was just waiting for the proper time to implement them. The positions earmarked for the generals are "very respectable" positions which call for star-rank officers, Mison said.

In re-activating the grounded generals and colonels, General Ramos was quoted by Mison as saying: "We can't continue to be divided in the Armed Forces. We have to be united."

Since they took their oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution of President Aquino, the generals have been wanting to be given new assignments, one of the generals said. Some of the generals were said to be the military leaders in the abortive coup at the Manila Hotel last 6 July.

Most of the generals and colonels are still under the government "hold-order" list and, thus cannot leave the country without clearance from Malacanang. Some of them are still under restrictions and technical arrest.

The loyalist generals expected to be given new assignments are Brigadier General Jose Ma Carlos Zumel, former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy; Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, former Regional Unified Command

[RUC] chief in Southeast Mindanao; Brigadier General Tomas M. Dumpit, former RUC and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander in Regional [as published] I, Commodore Ernesto Arzaga, former chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] logistics command; Brigadier General Artemio A. Tadiar, former commandant of the Philippine Marines; Brigadier General Angel Sadang, former commander of Fort Bonifacio; Brigadier General Roland I. Patuggalan, former 2nd Army Division Commander; Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former commander of the Aviation Security Command (now Pafsecom) [Philippine Air Force Security Command]; Brigadier General Crolos B. Malana, former deputy commander of the AFP Civilian Relations Service; and Brigadier General Evaristo N. Sanchez, former chief of the AFP Medical Central [formerly V. Luna] and AFP surgeon general.

The senior colonels were not immediately identified.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL ON SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLEGIANCE PLEDGE

HK310400 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Loyalty Pledge is Significant"]

[Text] The pledge of allegiance made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V Ramos, along with the rest of the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, is significant because it lays to rest rumors about a rift between these two key figures in the Aquino government.

Beleaguered by its detractors who condemn it as undemocratic, among other things, as freely as they can only in a country where there is freedom of expression, the Aquino government needs dissension among its top officials like it needs a hold in the head. Speculation about its instability does not do anything to keep the government on an even keel. The suspicions had to be dispelled, the wagging tongues stilled, and what better way to do that than for the principal characters in the fiction about disunity in the Aquino administration to publicly swear allegiance to the government and its democratic institutions.

It was a necessary kove in light of the challenges to the legality of the present government posed by people like Arturo Tolentino, the former senator and would-be acting president, who must reject the Freedom Constitution or lose face. It is, of course, not as easy for Tolentino to renounce his stand against the authority he does not recognize than it is for Enrile and Ramos to proclaim their loyalty to the government they helped establish. But neither should we expect the government to just sit back and be amused by a dangerous precedent that could encourage the notion that it is soft, a pushover for its enemies.

In the end, Tolentino and his ilk may not be forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution whatever the outcome of the legal action taken against them for their Manila Hotel affair which the government calls an act of rebellion. The whole matter may even be made moot and academic by the new fundamental law of the land if it is ratified by the people--unless Tolentino refuses to abide by that charter either.

The whole point of this oath-taking business, as we see it, is to show government strength in the face of serious threats from its many enemies.

Enough is enough, the President has said, and truly the time has come to make people realize that reconciliation, invoked even by her critics, is not a one-way street.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

COMMUNIST PARTY WORKS TO HALT AUSTRALIAN AID

HK310410 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 11

[By Jun Basadre]

[Text] Cebu City--The Communist Party of the Philippines, working through its front organizations had waged a concerted drive for the halt of Australian aid to the Philippines, an Australian anti-Communist crusader said yesterday.

Dr Norm Walker, a ranking officer of the Long Beach, California-based Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, said the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] had undertaken the campaign jointly with the Australian communist forces.

Walker addressed a multi-sectoral seminar here sponsored by the Cebu-based People's Anti-Communism Endeavor Movement.

The CPP and Australian communist groups, Walker said, had waged so extensive a campaign "that they were able to bring pressure on our government so that it decided one year ago to hold an inquiry into whether or not this aid should be continued."

"Walker said the CPP, through its fronts, had been coming repeatedly to Australia and "promoted many lies that have resulted in great pressures being brought upon our government to stop this aid."

He named some of these groups as the Kulusang Mayo Uno [KMU--1 May Movement], Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan--New Peoples Alliance], Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, Task Force Detainees [TFD] League of Filipino Students and other groups that have been "highly successful in convincing the Western world that the danger in the Philippines is not from the communist forces here but is from the military."

Walker identified one Aida Maranan, said to be a representative of Gabriela, a militant feminist group and part of the NDF [National Democratic Front] and Etta Rosales of Bayan who early this year had both gone to Sydney. Australia on separate occasions and talked to Australian Communist Party-sponsored meetings and convinced not only the Communist Party delegates but some Australian government leaders to discontinue Australian aid to the Philippines.

At the Marxist summer school in Sydney last January, a gathering of communists in Australia held yearly, Maranan, along with other Philippine delegates from the National Democratic Front-CPP was able to convince the participants that the NDF represented some 10 million people in the Philippines, Walker said. But, she added, the Western world drew information about the Philippines from Filipinos who go to the West through the courtesy of communist parties in other foreign countries like Australia and "proclaim lies about the Philippines."

[Word indistinct] said the KMU, TFD, Bayan and other communist fronts here have made "large submissions of petitions to the Australian government against the continuation of Australian aid to the Philippines."

/12913
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CABINET APPROVES GOVERNMENT BANK REFORMS

HK250548 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jul 86 p 13

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the proposed reforms for government financial institutions, particularly the Philippine National Bank [PNB] and the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP], earlier jointly submitted by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and Central Bank Gov. Josė B. Fernandez Jr.

Briefing newsmen yesterday after the Cabinet meeting, Deputy Presidential Spokesperson Alice C. Villadolid said it was the consensus of the Cabinet to rehabilitate the two banks. She said the first component of the rehabilitation program was the infusion of P3 billion in equity from the national government as well as the provision of additional working capital of P5 billion in the form of government deposits with these banks. She did not give a breakdown of how the P3 billion and the P5 billion would be shared by the two banks.

The second component of the rehabilitation would be the transfer of non-performing accounts totalling P142 billion currently being carried in the books of the PNB and the DBP to the national government which would then assume the accounts and formulate a system for their rehabilitation, liquidation and disposal.

Mrs Villadolid said the Cabinet agreed to maintain the social function being undertaken by both the DBP and the PNB, with the former maintaining its developmental mission and the latter retaining its commercial banking and agriculture lending.

The fourth and final component of the reform would be amending the charters of the two institutions. She said the Cabinet decided to adopt certain flexibility in amending their charters.

Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod batted for a thorough restructuring of the two banks' charter, but Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. opted to allow for a "period of adjustment" in altering the charters of the two banks.

President Aquino said "it would not hurt anyone to have some flexibility in revising the charters of the two banks." As it was the consensus of the Cabinet to allow flexibility in the revision of the PNB and DBP charters, President Aquino asked the economic ministers "to cooperate closely" with the PNB and the DBP in revising their charters.

Removal of the non-performing accounts from the books of the PNB and the DBP would sharply cut down the resources of the two banks, to roughly 25 percent of the size of the banking system. At the same time, the six acquired commercial banks will also eventually be sold.

Mrs Villadolid said the Cabinet ministers spoke very strongly in favor of not endangering the "social capability" of the two banks, which was interpreted as their ability to help the lower income population.

/12913
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AUTHORITIES PONDER OPTIONS FOR BANKS

HK300604 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Jul 86 p 9

[By George Q. Neruey]

[Text] Fiscal and monetary authorities are considering two options in stripping the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) of some P160 billion in non-performing accounts (NPAS).

Government sources said one option is for the distressed accounts to be spun off completely and sold. Another would give DBP or the PNB the management of the accounts transferred to the national government. Meanwhile DBP chairman Jesus Estanislao said that the viability of the bank would be assured until 1991 under the restructuring program recently approved for government financial institutions (GFIS).

Estanislao said that if the NPAS were transferred to the national government, the DBP would have about P10 billion resources and a networth of P2 billion to P2.5 billion.

At present, the DBP's total resources amount to about P60 billion, which means, about P50 billion would have to be transferred to an asset disposal trust. Its management or disposal would be under an asset management company.

DBP officials said that with a net worth of about P25 billion, the bank would be able to borrow about P7.5 billion to maintain viable operations. They said the bank has drawn up a five-year program covering its restructured operations from 1987-1991.

Disposal of the NPAS of the PNB and the DBP is among the major features of a sweeping reforms which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wants under standby agreement.

The IMF agreement which is being negotiated here with an IMF group, would include a new loan package over an 18 month period.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

ECONOMIC MINISTER SEEKS LIBERALIZED IMPORTS

HK310312 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[By Julie C. Nel Castillo]

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod yesterday said the country would have to liberalize imports to benefit consumers who have been suffering from the high cost of locally manufactured products.

At a public hearing conducted by the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank imposed import liberalization program, Monsod said prices of locally manufactured goods are about 40 percent to 247 percent higher than the costs of imports.

On the other hand, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said his ministry supports the lifting of import controls but believes that its implementation should not be dictated by the IMF.

The MTI's position also indicates that the government must deregulate imports only after it has instituted measures to assure local industry of effective administration of the Bureau of Custom' operations.

The ministry's position reflects the fears of local industries that import liberalization as imposed by the World Bank and the IMF would have disastrous effects on the economy in general and on the manufacturing sector in particular because of the lack of safeguards against the possible surge of imports.

However, Monsod's National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) maintains that import decontrol would have long-term benefits not only for the consuming public but also for the local export sector.

This is because exporters, through import liberalization, will gain more access to raw materials and intermediate goods which is not possible if the importation of these items is banned or regulated by the government.

The NEDA said that if imports are controlled, exporters would be placed at a great disadvantage vis-a-vis their foreign competitors because their raw materials and intermediate inputs would be priced much higher.

Likewise, the NEDA added that small and medium scale industries would gain substantially from the lighting of controls because their access to relatively lower cost inputs would be improved and expanded.

Monsod pointed out that because industries' raw material inputs are regulated, prices of locally manufactured goods in the domestic market are higher than those of similar imported products. For example, she cited that domestic prices of locally produced printing materials are 247 percent higher than the cost of their imported counterparts.

In asking for the deferment of the import liberalization program, Concepcion said the government must take note of the present moribund state of local industries.

The MTI is specifically asking for a delay in the lifting of controls on some 383 items that still remain in the list of 1,232 products up for liberalization. "Low capacity utilization saddles these industries with higher overhead costs per unit. In view of this predicament, the MTI is sympathetic to the plea of domestic producers of the remaining 383 items for more time or a postponement of the scheduled lifting of import controls on their products until such time that the country's economic recovery would allow them to operate at viable levels of capacity utilization." the MTI said in a position paper distributed yesterday.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

IMF AGREEMENT BLOCKS INTERVENTION IN FOREX MARKET

HK310416 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 3

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government is not allowed to intervene in the foreign exchange market under its agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a new standby credit facility.

Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said yesterday an agreement on a floating rate policy has been reached with the Fund. The agreement will be incorporated in the letter of intent which was being drafted jointly by the Philippine negotiating team and the IMF team yesterday afternoon.

Monetary sources yesterday told BUSINESS DAY that the agreement on the floating of the peso would pave the way for the gradual depreciation of the currency to a level that reflects its "true value."

The government will be required to remove any existing administrative and market distortions influencing the peso's value in the foreign exchange market, including controls on importation.

Analysts interpret this to mean that the import liberalization program will eventually have to be fully implemented. The CB, which has been intervening in the market to prevent a further appreciation of the peso in the face of a lack in demand, will have to discontinue such a practice simultaneous with the completion of the import liberalization plan.

At the same time, the CB will be disallowed from imposing any ceiling on the amount of dollars a commercial bank can carry at any one time. Sources said the IMF pointed to this previous practice as having a distortive effect on the exchange rate.

Under the preliminary assumptions for the 1986 and 1987 macroeconomic framework submitted by the Philippines to the IMF and made available to BUSINESS DAY, the peso-dollar exchange rate is estimated to depreciate to P21 to a dollar from the existing rate of P20.426: $1 for this year. For 1987, projections indicate the peso will further depreciate to P21.50 to a dollar.

Monetary sources believe the peso depreciation will come about as soon as the effects of the expansionary program of the government are felt in the economy.

"It should be noted that any expansion program--increase in money supply--would inevitably put pressure on the foreign exchange rate," one source close to the negotiating team explained. But he added that the depreciation will only offset the previous non-market related appreciation of the peso.

Sources said the IMF is hoping that the further depreciation of the peso would result in Philippine exports becoming more competitive in the world market.

The expansion program of the government has been okayed by the IMF with its approval of a P114.3 billion growth-oriented budget program. The budget deficit for this year has been placed at P26 billion.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said yesterday the IMF has left the financing of the deficit to the discretion of the government. "That is our option which we will have to determine depending on the ability of the market to take certain measures. If such measures crowd out the private sector, then we will have to resort to something else," Ongpin said.

He said determining what sources to tap to finance the deficit will essentially be a Treasury operation. Under the [words indistinct], the government is contemplating issuing Treasury Bills or seeking loans and advances from the CB.

Budget Minister Alberto Romulo said an expenditure level of P114.3 billion under the 1986 budget has been agreed upon with a deficit of P27 billion. He said the revenue level will still have to be finalized although it already includes the additional $100-million economic support fund (ESF) recently approved by the United States Congress.

As of yesterday, the Philippines and IMF were still finalizing the revenue level under the budget program. Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said the IMF has expressed "pessimism" that the revenue target of P87 billion may not be attainable.

The IMF is questioning the effectivity of some new measures, according to Monsod, principally the new scheme of Tax collection which, the IMF said, is untested as yet.

Monsod said the government explained to the IMF that even if the revenue targets are not achieved, the expenditure level should not be reduced. "So we will assume that it is not going to be successful. To the extent that it becomes successful, then our deficit level decreases but our deficit will not decrease on account of a decrease in expenditure unless we really cannot spend it," she said.

Monsod said the government negotiating team assured the IMF that expenditures already earmarked for the rest of this year will not be diverted to projects not previously agreed upon under the program.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTINUE TO SHOW DEFICIT

HK010632 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 16

["Net Foreign Assets Still Show Deficit"]

[Text] The net foreign assets of the monetary system still showed a deficit last April as the gap between the foreign liabilities and the foreign assets of the Central Bank [CB] and deposit money banks continued to expand. According to data from the CB, the deficit grew 34.35 percent last April to P133,019.4 million from the year ago level of P99,008.2 million.

The shortfall resulted largely from the 82.30 percent rise in the foreign liabilities of the CB. These liabilities which included foreign loans payable, currency deposits of foreign currency deposit units (FCDUS) and offshore banking units (OBUS), and CB certificates of indebtedness, almost doubled to P119,528.6 million from P65,565.4 million.

The increase in liabilities negated the rise in the CB's foreign assets from P15,348 million to P29,970.3 million. The result was a bigger deficit of P89k,558.3 million, 78.34 percent more than the previous year's P50,217.4 million.

Deposit money banks on the other hand, showed a slight improvement in their net foreign assets position with the deficit trimmed down 10.92 percent from P48,790.8 million to P43,461.1 million. This resulted from the reduction in their foreign liabilities from P87,881.6 million to P78,082.8 million, which more than made up for the 11.43 percent drop in foreign assets.

Foreign liabilities of deposit money banks consist of dues to banks abroad, deposits by FCDUS and OBUS, bills and payments orders payable, drafts issued and outstanding and obligations to non-residents. Their foreign assets meanwhile include receivables from foreign banks, foreign bonds, securities, currencies and exports, and foreign bills.

Net Foreign Assets
as of April 1986 & 1985
(in million pesos)

	1986#	1985

Total	-133,019.4	-99,008.2
Central Bank		
net	- 89,558.3	-50,217.4
assets	29,970.3	15,348.0
liabilities	-119,528.6	-65,565.4
Deposit money banks		
net	- 43,461.1	-48,790.8
assets	34,621.7	39,090.8
liabilities	- 78,082.8	-87,881.6

#preliminary
Source: Central Bank

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

TEXTILE, FIBER INDUSTRIES SEE LIBERALIZATION NEGATIVES

HK310320 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The textile and fiber producing industries said it would be unfair of the government to liberalize imports of textile and fibers simply because these industries are "overly protected."

In a joint letter to Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod, dated 24 July, the Textile Producers Association of the Philippines, Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, and Chemical Fibers Association of the Philippines said the two industries were set up years ago under the government's investments Priorities Plan and were therefore governed by the Board of Investment's (BOI) rule on measured capacity.

The three associations also stressed the need for the government to "distinguish between efficiency and competitiveness among local industries and consider the adverse effects of import liberalization on the economy.

"To simply write off...existing investments (in the two industries) would be to worsen the country's unemployment problem, aggravate social unrest, dampen investor's confidence with an overall effect of jeopardizing our recovery prospects," they warned.

Under the new schedule drafted by the government for the lifting of import controls, imports of fibers and yarns will be liberalized by 31 December and those of fabrics and textiles by 30 June next year.

The liberalization of textile and fabric imports by the middle of next year would complete the World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) imposed import liberalization program.

The three associations pointed out that an industry could be efficient but not competitive against imports because of factors that are unrelated to operational efficiency.

Such factors include predatory pricing policies (or dumping), granting of subsidies, unfair trade practices, undervalued local currency and other advantages enjoyed by foreign producers but which their Philippine counterparts do not have.

They said local industry sectors that have managed to survive the economic crisis are uncompetitive because of "extremely unfavorable economic circumstances and the inherent cost disadvantages" from which they are currently suffering. Among these disadvantages are the high cost of energy (power rates and fuel prices), and the high cost of financing.

"The local industries which have not improved in efficiency have already folded up as a result of the country's serious economic crisis. The surviving local industries have shown their resiliency and are as efficient as they can be," they added.

Under the BOI's Investment Priorities Plan, which also regulated the expansion of firms in the so-called overcrowded list, the government sought to discourage unnecessary investments in industrial areas where existing capacities were "in excess" of local demand for a product.

Under such a setup, industries covered by the plan were in effect "protected," although government regulation of expansion in overcrowded areas was basically intended to conserve foreign exchange used for importing machinery and equipment.

The three associations also said that because of protectionism in the world market, export-oriented countries "are now replacing their lost markets through predatory trade practices," especially in smaller economies such as the Philippines.

They said the Philippines would be vulnerable under a free trade regime because the country still has to recover from the economic crisis and is therefore not in a position to absorb the displacement costs of import liberalization.

"Even Korea, a more economically robust country, wary of the dangers of a hasty implementation, has decided to extend the implementation of her import liberalization program until 1988," they added.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

FIRST QUARTER GOLD PRODUCTION DROPS SLIGHTLY

HK310412 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Economic Indicator" column: "Gold Production Dips 0.63 Percent"]

[Text] Despite the production increase registered by the primary gold producing members of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines and the improvement in world prices (from the average settled price in New York of $324.83 per ounce in April 1985 to $340.87 per ounce last April), the gold output of both primary and secondary producers for the first four months of the year fell by 0.63 percent from the year ago level. According to the chamber's latest monthly newsletter, gold production during the period totalled 8,178.33 kilograms, 52.223 kilograms less than the 8,230.456 kilograms mined in the same period last year.

The decline in production could be attributed to the lower output of secondary producers which accounted for 58.90 percent of the total. Production of secondary producers, whose main product is copper and which produce gold only as a byproduct, reached 4,816.677 kilograms. This was 3.82 percent lower than the year ago level of 5,007.950 kilograms.

Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation (Cebu) and Benguet Corporation (Dizon), both secondary producers, reported the highest production declines of 39.74 percent or 354.522 kilograms (from 892.083 kilograms to 537.461 kilograms) and 21.55 percent or 307.490 kilograms (from 1,426.998 kilograms to 1,119.508 kilograms), respectively.

Meanwhile, production of primary producers increased 4.31 percent for the four-month period from 3,222.506 kilograms last year to 3,361.556 kilograms.

GOLD PRODUCTION
January to April 1985 & 1986
(In kilograms)

Primary Producers	1986	1985	Percent Change
Benguet Corp. (Balatoc)	1,396.422	1,167.159	19.64
Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. (Masbate)	972.295	913.559	6.43

Surigao Consolidated Mining Co., Inc.	351.553	343.550	2.33
Apex Mining Co., Inc.	309.845	323.171	(4.12)
Itogon-Suyoc Mines, Inc.	161.304	146.323	10.24
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (Thanksgiving)	107.691	121.722	(11.53)
Manila Mining, Inc.	62.446	106.837	(41.55)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Hijo)	--	100.185	--
Sub-Total	3,361.556	3,222.506	4.31
Secondary Producers			
Philex Mining Corp.	1,938.868	1,824.341	6.28
Benguet Corp. (Dizon)	1,119.508	1,426.998	(21.55)
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	632.085	326.213	93.76
Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. (Cebu)	537.561	892.083	(39.74)
Marcopper Mining Corp.	282.720	289.170	(2.23)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Amacam)	170.199	169.669	0.31
Maricalum Mining, Inc.	121.053	#	--
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (Copper Shield)	14.683	4.386	234.77
Batong Buhay Gold Mines, Inc.	#	75.090	00
Sub-Total	4,816.677	5,007.950	(3.82)
Total	8,178.233	8,230.456	(0.63)

Source: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

ISSUE OF NPA ABUSES INVESTIGATION RAISED

HK010700 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 15

[Text] The Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) held yesterday a three-hour long closed-door dialog with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos.

The meeting apparently focused on the military's proposal that PCHR also investigate alleged abuses of the New People's Army aside from those allegedly committed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] troops.

During a press briefing after the conference, acting PCHR chairman Jose B. L. Reyes said that the meeting was "cordial" and "amiable." He said PCHR invited Enrile and Ramos to a breakfast meeting to discuss how to maximize cooperation between PCHR and the military as the committee "performs its function to investigate complaints of human rights violations."

According to a PCHR press statement, the two parties agreed on administrative arrangements to ensure that PCHR is able to act effectively and that due process is strictly observed. It added that PCHR and the military will hold continuing consultations and have opened channels of communications for that purpose.

Responding to questions, PCHR member Haydee Yorac said Ramos has already expressed through a letter his appreciation of the PCHR's position that its present charter does not mandate it to probe alleged NPA abuses. PCHR members declined to elaborate, saying they are not at liberty to discuss the matter. It appears, however, that the military would like to have the PCHR's charter amended to place alleged NPA abuses under its jurisdiction as well.

The AFP is also pressing for a clear policy regarding the release of political detainees, saying that the release of these detainees has adversely affected the morale of the troops.

PCHR had previously recommended to President C. Aquino the prompt release of political detainees held prior to the rise to power of the new administration. Persons arrested since then would face charges under existing laws.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST COMMAND ORDERED PURGE--Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, 27 July (AFP)--The Philippines' top communist guerrillas ordered a bloody purge in their ranks in which some 100 suspected government spies were executed, military officials said here Sunday. The mass graves of at least 105 corpses, many of them said to be former NPA rebels, have been unearthed in three different places around this northern Mindanao city in the past three months, military intelligence officials said. Some 27 other New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, including some ranking commanders, are held in jungle prisons on the southern Philippine island and are awaiting "trail" for offenses including spying. The regional command of the NPA had earlier confirmed that executions had been carried out from 1985 onwards, but said that those responsible had acted on their own and were being investigated by rebel leaders. Military intelligence officials here, however, said the Mindanao commission, the highest policy-making body of the NPA in Mindanao, the heartland of the communist insurgency, had taken a "direct hand" in the purge. Other military sources here said four of those executed were guerrilla "front" commanders whose jurisdictions covered the provinces of Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur, Misamis Oriental, and Surigao del Norte. There was no immediate reaction from the NPA, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging a rural-based guerrilla war across the country for the past 17 years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 86 HK] /12913

FOREIGN DEBT CONVERSION TO EQUITY--Central Bank [CB] Gov. Jose B. Fernandez Jr. yesterday told bankers that the President has signed an executive order to implement the program allowing the conversion of foreign debts into equity in selected priority areas. The CB is expected to shortly release a circular laying down the guidelines of the program. CB officials earlier said among the priority areas are mass housing, export-oriented industries, export-oriented service firms, and agriculture. Under the program, the CB will buy for pesos at full face value discounted loan papers held by foreign creditors provided the investors put the proceeds in priority investment areas. The program supplies only to foreign loans granted by banks to the public sector. [Text] [Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jul 86 p 10 HK] /12913

HELICOPTER GUNSHIPS TO HELP TROOPS--Over in the north, the military yesterday sent two S-76 helicopter gunships to Ilocos Norte to help army troops pursuing a band of about 200 New People's Army rebels who fled after an encounter in

Manalpac, Solsona. Commander of the regional unified command Colonel Jesus de la Cruz has requested for the sending of the helicopter gunships to support ground operation. De la Cruz said one member of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF], identified as Danilo Marsig, was killed while another CHDF, Elizalde Lorenzo, was wounded during the initial fire fight in [word indistinct], Ilocos Sur. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86 HK] /12913

PROVINCE TO BE ABOLISHED--Negros del Norte will be reverted to Negros Occidental despite a petition for its retention as a separate province. Negros del Norte was created early this year by Batasang Pambansa No. 885, passed by the defunct Batasang Pambansa, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

P3.9 BILLION ON JOB-CREATION PROGRAM--President Aquino yesterday [31 July] announced that the government is embarking on a massive national emergency employment program. This will generate some one million new jobs, mostly in the rural areas, in the next 18 months. The president allotted P3.9 billion for the job-creation program for disbursement in quick-yielding projects between now and December. The amount is part of the P8.7 billion budget realignment approved by the president for priority government expenditures this year. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

FOUR MINISTRIES TO BE ABOLISHED--The Ministries of Human Settlements, Energy, Information, and General Services will be abolished. Government Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte said his recommendation to abolish the four government ministries are contained in a report which he submitted to the cabinet for approval. At the same time Villafuerte disclosed that of the 214 nonfinancial government corporations, 38 of them are recommended for abolition, 87 for privatization or sale to the private sector, 21 for merger or consolidation, 14 for conversion into regular units, 8 for self-regulation, and 46 for temporary retention. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

AIR-TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS' STRIKE--Manila, 1 August (AFP)--Government air-traffic controllers ended a wildcat strike Friday after crippling international and domestic flights in the Philippines for nearly seven hours, officials and strikers said. The strike ended at 1:48 p.m. (0548 GMT) even while negotiations on a settlement were still going on, a spokesman of the strikers said. International Flights resumed first. President Corazon Aquino had intervened in the case, aviation officials and strike leaders said. The controllers were demanding a tripling of their average 1,800 peso ($83) monthly salary. As government employees, they are banned by law from going on strike, said Greg Coronel spokesman for the Bureau of Air Transportation which employs the 256 striking controllers. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 1 Aug 86 HK] /12913

JAPAN GIVES FOOD--Tokyo, 25 July KYODO--Japan will donate 50 million yen worth of food as emergency aid to starving islanders on Negros in the southern

Philippines, the government said Friday. The government will underwrite shipping expenses for delivering 300,000 meals of dehydrated bread, kept as emergency food by local authorities in Japan, the foreign ministry said. A sugar-cane growing region, the local economy in Negros has been devastated because of the collapse of sugar prices, and most people there have been thrown out of work. According to foreign ministry sources, at least 140,000 children on the island are suffering from malnutrition. In March, the Japanese government also donated 100,000 dollars as emergency aid to the islanders. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in Japanese 0128 GMT 25 Jul 86 OW] /12913

FORMER NPA COMMANDER VISITS OKINAWA--Bernabe Buscayno, former commander of the Philippine Communist Guerrilla New People's Army (NPA) and de facto leader of the "People's Party," a new political party to be formed in late August, is scheduled to visit Okinawa on 4 August to give lectures and attend exchange meetings in the prefecture. Buscayno, who was released from prison following the birth of the Aquino administration, after serving 10 years in jail, aims to form a new party to organize leftist forces among the Philippine masses, who were the driving force in the "February Revolution." He reportedly will play a role of supporting the Aquino government from the "left." Exchange meetings to be attended by him are scheduled for 4 August, at 1800, at the NHA Municipal Employees Hall, and for 5 August, at 1800, at the Nakagami Education Hall (with an admission fee of 1,000 yen each). A talkfest with the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters is also scheduled. For the inauguration of the People's Party, work is now underway to draft its platform. As its concrete policies the party calls for the removal of U.S. military bases, land reform in its true sense, and state management of key industries. Promoters of the party have expressed their intention to participate in the Aquino government, positively and critically. Buscayno is said to have no ties with the NPA at present. The meetings in Okinawa will be sponsored by Zenshun Arakaki, chairman of the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters, attorney-at-law Kantoku Teruya, and others. [Text] [Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 30 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2 OW] /12913

NPA MEMBER RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL--The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the release of a woman suspect member of the New People's Army (NPA) from a military hospital. Ordered released from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Medical Center was Alicia Baquing, one of the two persons in a habeas corpus petition lodged before the high court. At yesterday's en banc session government lawyers representing the military assured the high court that Baquing will be released to the custody of the petitioners counsel. State lawyers informed the high tribunal that the military has no sufficient evidence to charge Baquing with rebellion. "We have no intention to detain her... We are only extending her medical assistance," the Office of the Solicitor's General (OSG) said in a counter writ. Baquing, 25, known as "Ka Lita" reportedly admitted being a member of the NPA organizing committee based in Ilocos Norte. The OSG, however, recommended the continued detention of another suspected NPA leader also confined at the same military hospital, citing two warrants of arrest issued against him. Eliezer Corpuz, 35, known at "Ka Rea" was tagged by the military as NPA chairman of its regional instructors committee in Northern Luzon. By Marichui A. Villanireva] [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12913

RAMOS ON FIREARMS REQUESTS--Camp Olivas, Pampanga--The escalating request for firearms by municipal officers in charge has alarmed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Ramos. "If this is not stopped, we will be rebuilding the old structure of private armies before the February Revolution which was discredited by the people," Ramos told the Conference of Military Commanders here yesterday afternoon. The General made it clear that it is the duty of the military to collect and not to distribute firearms. He also emphasized that the AFP is not a source of supply of firearms. He told his field commanders that if they will be continually flooded with such requests, they should ask the requesting party to put down the matter in writing. Ramos was also obviously disturbed by recommendations of OIC's for the appointment of some constituents in the Civil Home Defense Force. "This is a turn about to their demand for the abolition of the CHDF," Ramos noted. In his remarks, he encouraged military personnel to join other sectors of the community in expressing their views on issues related to the drafting of a new constitution. [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 5 HK] /12913

STRIKE VIOLENCE LINKED TO ENRILE--Barely a week after Labor Minister Agusto Sanchez had warned police and military authorities to stay away from strikes unless there is outbreak of violence, soldiers reportedly broke through a picketline Monday at Royalty Garments in San Pedro, Laguna, allegedly on orders of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Rolando Olalia, KMU chairman, said a truckload of soldiers from the Laguna PC [Philippine Constabulary] command, armed with truncheons and guns, swopped down on some 100 strikers at the garments firm, broke up the picketline, and destroyed the makeshift tent set up by the workers since they struck last 29 May. Asked to comment on the incident, Sanchez said he had yet to receive a report on the incident or see a copy of Enrile's alleged telegram to military authorities ordering the dispersal. He reiterated, however, that police and military forces should not intervene in the picket-line to prevent the escalation of strikes. Olalia said other workers in that southern Tagalog province are set to stage a sympathy strike, in protest over the dispersal operation at the garments firm. Enrile's telegram, dated 18 July, allegedly instructed the Laguna PC to "take immediate and appropriate action" on the two-month old strike. Olalia said the strikers are arrested and detained at the Laguna PC headquarters in Los Banos. [By Sandra De Jesus] [Excerpt] [Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Jul 86 p 2 HK] /12913

SEQUESTERED RADIOS UNDERMINE GOVERNMENT--Sequestered radio stations owned by Marcos crony Roberto S. Benmedicto are allegedly trying to undermine faith of the listening public in the leadership and administration of the Aquino government. This was reported yesterday by officer-in-charge [OIC] Antonio B. Bantolo to the Presidential Commission on Good Government. In his report to Commissioner Raul Daza, Bantolo recommended the suspension of DYSJ-Antique station manager Lory Marcelino, IBC [Inter-Island Broadcasting Corporation] regional manager Eddie Liczi, radio announcers Bobby Rodriguez and Delve Dianala of DYNG-Iloilo City. The radio stations, which include DYRC-Kalibo and DYJJ-Roxas City, are part of the Visayas network of the Inter-Island Broadcasting Corp. which the PCGG sequestered last 8 July. According to Bantolo, Rodriguez and Dianala last 23 July "lambasted and satired" the PCGG by "inaccurate and misleading accounts of how he (Bantolo) implemented the commission order assigning him as OIC of the sequestered network in the Visayas." IBC Western Visayas region manager Eddie Liczi even tolerated the irresponsible broadcasting of his radio announcers, Bantolo told Daza. Bantolo also warned the commission that unless drastic measures are taken against these IBC personnel, a threat to the interest and security of the country looms in the Western Visayas. [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 6 HK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1278

CHEA SOTH SPEAKS AT MPR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK190758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From speech by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, at 18 July meeting in Phnom Penh to mark MPR's 65th national day--recorded]

[Text] The victory of the Mongolian people's revolution over feudalists and imperialists in 1921 opened a new page in the history of the Mongolian people. This victory liberated the Mongolian people from the yoke of feudalists and foreign oppressive class and their exploitation. It brought independence and freedom to the fatherland. This political achievement was directly linked to the historic event of the 20th century, namely the great October Revolution in Russia, which opened a new era in mankind's history. This is the first time in the history of feudalist Mongolia that a people's revolution scored a victory with the firm organization and education of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], a new party adhering to Marxist-Leninist principles. This victory was possible due to the assistance and support from internationalists, Soviet Union, and the close relations with world revolutionary movements.

During the past 65 years, under the correct leadership of the MPRP, which is currently led by Comrade General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, the heroic and valiant Mongolian people have braved and overcome all kinds of difficulties and scored brilliant victories in every field, political, economic, social, cultural, and so on. Since the beginning of the 4th decade, the MPR has stepped into a new phase, that is one of building socialism. In this phase, the role of the party leadership had been heightened and the principle of planning and control by the party on economy and culture has been strengthened. Economic, organizational, education, and cultural activities have been expanded. Socialist democracy has been making progress. The unity of the party and the people has been strengthened. The Mongolian people have further strengthened the socialist structure of the national economy based on long-term planning and implementation of socialist norms. This progress has transformed Mongolia from an agricultural country into an agro-industrial one. Mongolia has successfully achieved socialist collectivization in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since then, socialist production relations have dominated the entire national economy. Between 1960 and 1985, the GNP has increased four-fold while others have increased three-fold. One-third of the

GNP was achieved by agriculture whose production has doubled since 1960. The coal industry has increased nine-fold in the past 25 years. Production of electricity has increased 17 times. Basic changes have taken place in the cultural life of the Mongolian people. Forty-four percent of the population possess secondary or higher education. All levels of educational networks and vocational and technical training have made constant progress.

With the recent brilliant success of the MPRP's 19th Congress and the implementation of the eighth 5-year socioeconomic development plan, a new stage has been reached in advancing the Mongolian revolution toward advanced socialism and communism. This has further heightened the MPR's prestige and role in the international arena. On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, I highly appreciate the great success of the Mongolian party, government, and people during the past 65 years and would like to once again affirm our support for the peace initiatives of the MPR on signing a non-aggression treaty and non-use of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific region.

We note with satisfaction the development of the fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our two parties, governments, and people, based on the unchanging principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in 1981, between the PRK and the MPR. The recent signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-90 between the governments of our two countries further shows a new step in the development of these relations.

I would like to express once again gratitude for the support and assistance of the fraternal Mongolian party, government, and people for the just cause to struggle of the Cambodian people to defend and build the fatherland toward socialism.

Dear Comrades and Friends: During the past more than 7 years, the Cambodian revolution has scored brilliant victories. We have thwarted the warmongering and destructive maneuvers of the enemies and firmly defended our national independence and revolutionary gains. The economic base has been partly restored, enabling the gradual return to stability of people's life and the building of a new economic base. We have also built up regular forces of the Cambodian revolution. We have primarily rebuilt the party and transformed it into an important factor in achieving every success of the Cambodian revolution.

This is a victory for national and international solidarity forces and, first of all, the strategic alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the solidarity with the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the main pillar. The Cambodian revolutionary forces are being firmly strengthened while the enemies are deteriorating and facing more difficulties than ever. The situation in the world, Asia, and Southeast Asia has constantly developed in our favor, to the detriment of our enemies. Imperialism and international reaction, with the U.S. imperialists as ringleaders, have not yet abandoned their maneuvers of fomenting war to dominate the world. The Reagan administration is escalating the nuclear arms race aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and is constantly interferring in many parts of the world through armed subversive activities. Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Thai reactionaries, have continued to nurture the tripartite Cambodian reactionaries to undermine the Cambodian people's security and life. The U.S.-Thai joint military exercise "Cobra Gold 86" is another dangerous activity for the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.

The KPRP's fifth congress has clearly set the strategic tasks for the current phase of the revolution, namely firmly defending national independence, and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism through transitional stages. This is the bright future of the Cambodian fatherland. This is the happiness of Cambodian workers. No maneuver of the enemies of all stripes and their lackeys, no matter how barbarous or perfidious, can sidetrack us from our tasks.

We absolutely support the declaration of the summit of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact members in Budapest. We pledge to support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the MPR, supporting the struggle of people in Central America, the Middle East, and Africa and opposing U.S. imperialism, Israeli reactionaries, and South African racists. The Cambodian revolution will certainly score a complete victory. The MPR will certainly be strengthening from day to day. Peace and socialism will certain be victorious! [Applause]

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CSO: 4212/93

RADIO COMMENTARY MARKS SRV WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK280859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Noble Model of Heroism of the Vietnam People's Army"]

[Text] On 27 July 1986, our entire people and army throughout the country solemnly celebrate the Vietnamese war dead and invalids day in order to express our sincere, profound, and unforgettable gratitude to the fallen and disabled combatants and the cadres and combatants of the VPA for courageously volunteering with a great sense of patriotism and proletarian internationalism to make all kinds of sacrifice for the sake of the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause. Our people and army all over the country will never forget the valiant struggle of the heroic combatants of the fraternal VPA in the cause of national and class liberation. At present, the excellent sons and daughters of Vietnam firmly uphold this great tradition in the defense of their socialist fatherland and the revolutionary cause of fraternal Cambodia and Laos with the loftiest sense of proletarian internationalism.

At all stages of the Cambodian revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese people have sent their beloved sons and daughters to join shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian army and people, while enduring all kinds of hardship, in the struggle against enemy aggressors. From the struggle to drive out the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, and U.S. imperialists who were committing aggression in the Indochinese peninsula to the fight against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, always upholding the banner of internationalist solidarity the VPA cooperated with the KPRAF in waging a courageous struggle, daring to make all kinds of sacrifice, and displaying the greatest energy in resolutely refusing to lose even a square inch of territory or to become subjugated or cowed by the enemies by firmly following the immortally significant statement of President Ho Chi Minh, famous leader of the Vietnamese fatherland, who said that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

When the Cambodian people eked out a miserable existence in the sea of blood and tears and were threatened by the danger of genocide and loss of territory because of the ambitions of the Chinese great Han expansionists who used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang of cutthroats to wreak havoc on the

Cambodian people and territory, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army joined in making all kinds of sacrifices and saved the Cambodian people from the danger of genocide and loss of territory on 7 January 1979. In addition to this fathomably great service, despite their own needs and shortages, the Vietnamese people shared a grain of salt and a bowl of rice with their fraternal Cambodian people in order to carry on the beautiful tradition and strategic solidarity between the two nations.

At the request of the Cambodian people, cadres and combatants of the VPA continue to cooperate in combat sharing the same trench with the KPRAF in opposing the remnants of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits who have been infiltrating our country from across the Thai border for subversive actions against the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

For the past 7 years plus, the VPA has continually expanded the sense of noble strategic solidarity with us. All great all-round successes scored by our people during these past 7 years plus cannot be separated from the contribution made through great sacrifices in blood and flesh by the heroic VPA. Particularly, the resounding, historic victories won during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border by our army and people were made possible thanks to the wholehearted assistance of the heroic Vietnamese Volunteer Army who has always upheld the spirit of sharing weal and woe, setting excellent examples, and fighting to the death together.

On the occasion of this Vietnamese war dead and invalids day, the entire party, army, and people of Cambodia would like to bow down in tribute to the souls of the Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives and to express most profound gratitude to the invalids, cadres, and combatants of the VPA and their families, especially their mothers, sisters, and children who, brimming with courage, patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, have sacrificed everything for the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

Once again, the entire Cambodian party, army, and people would like to express deep gratitude to the Vietnamese war dead and invalids and vow to learn from the model of heroism and spirit of proletarian internationalism of the VPA, to hold aloft the sense of patriotism coupled with the sense of internationalist solidarity in order to advance toward more and greater successes, and to further strengthen and expand the bonds of special solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam for the cause of socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4212/93

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTS ARMY UNITS ON INVALIDS DAY

BK291014 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] In order to contribute to encouraging the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the war dead and invalids day, 31 July 1983-86, implementing the circular of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the circular of the Defense Ministry, the General Political Department issued the following directive on how the KPRAF should celebrate the occasion on 31 July:

All units of the KPRAF, regional forces, brigades, provincial and municipal garrisons, regiments, and schools under the General Political Department must have how-to plans and formats that can be implemented positively, unequivocally, and with simplicity, thrift, and a high yield along the following lines:

1. Organize courses for cadres and combatants so that all and everyone of them clearly grasp the meaning of 31 July, which is not only a day to hail and admire the achievements and feats left behind by the noble sacrifices of the disabled and dead soldiers but a day on which all cadres and combatants must remember and be sincerely grateful to the disabled and dead combatants. It is also an occasion to further expand and strengthen the flawless and immortal friendship of our cadres and combatants toward the disabled and dead comrades and families that have rendered service to the fatherland. It is imperative to teach cadres and combatants about the policy vis-a-vis the dead and disabled soldiers, policy in combat, and policy vis-a-vis the rear.

2. Organize review and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses, select experiences of units, set forth plans for future implementation in managing, feeding, and nursing disabled and wounded soldiers and families of dead soldiers and the implementation of all policies, and concretely praise in time units or individuals outstanding in the implementation of all policies.

3. All units must closely cooperate with local authorities, mass organizations, students, and children in making everybody conscious of his duty to provide support for disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers in the localities, such as organizing campaigns to wholeheartedly provide moral and material assistance and support to them:

a. Actively search for and provide timely support to disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers who meet all qualifications but have not yet enjoyed their rightful privileges.

b. Rescue and aid disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers who face serious difficulty, such as serious illness, particularly aged disabled soldiers and aged parents of dead soldiers as well as orphans of dead soldiers.

c. Provide material aid such as medicines and technical assistance and draft animals for production work and help repair, build, or clean houses of disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers.

d. Encourage people to send gifts and letters or organize delegations to visit disabled and sick soldiers at state-owned or unit-owned nursing homes, sick and disabled soldiers under treatment in hospitals, and those as well as famulies of dead soldiers in the localities. The goal of these activities is to express gratitude to and encourage them to preserve their sense of patriotism and heroism and to do their best to take part in production efforts and other work so as to contribute to building the fatherland and stabilizing their own living conditions. In each work unit, if a disabled or sick comrade is working there, all must visit him and encourage him to fulfill and improve his work.

e. Organize outings to repair, sweep, weed, and lay wreaths at tombs of soldiers or at dead soldiers monument.

f. Remind nursing centers to take good care of disabled and sick soldiers.

4. All localities must organize courses for disabled, wounded, and sick soldiers so that they clearly understand the attention paid by the party and state upon them for the great service they rendered to the nation; encourage them to constantly develop their tradition of heroism against all psychological warfare tricks and other inactive phenomena; and organize entertainment, such as screening films and performing dances for them.

5. The propaganda and education commissars, following the directive of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, must work out a training program for the whole army through newspapers, radio, and television, and must prepare documents in detail for each ministry to be sent as greetings on 31 July 1986 to disabled and sick cadres and combatants recuperating or being treated at hospitals, nursing centers, and people's homes in the localities and to families of dead soldiers.

6. The General Political Department, in cooperation with the KUFNCD National Council, must organize delegations of the party and state to visit a number of places where Cambodian and Vietnamese wounded, disabled, and sick soldiers are resting, being treated, or being nursed, and visit the families of dead soldiers as warranted.

All units must cooperate to carry out well this directive and, later on, they must compile reports on the concrete results obtained and forward them to the political commissars to sum up and report to the General Political Department.

/9599
CSO: 4212/93

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-27 JULY

BK280718 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 21-27 July:

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 27 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Kandal Stoeng District had tilled 1,000 hectares of land and planted more than 800 hectares of various types of rice out of the 12,500 hectares of land earmarked for this rainy season. Last dry season, peasants in this district collected 730 hectares of rice with a total yield of 1,545 metric tons and sold more than 900 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Leuk Dek District had sowed more than 20 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 100 hectares of the early rice seedlings, and broadcast more than 20 hectares of floating rice.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 0528 GMT on 27 July reports that peasants in Preah Net Preah District have so far plowed 13,000 hectares of the 28,970 hectares earmarked for this monsoon rice cultivation. They also sowed rice on 1,000 hectares and covered hundreds of hectares with subsidiary food crops. The authorities in this district supplied the peasants with 73 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and quantity of kerosene. In Moung District, the peasants plan to grow rice on 38,000 hectares this monsoon season. By the end of June, they had tilled 6,000 hectares of the land, including 4,600 hectares turned up by tractors. Moreover, they had sown rice on 3,000 hectares, raised rice seedlings on 50 other hectares, and transplanted the IR-36 rice on 20 hectares of land. In Phnum Srok District, the peasants have so far planted rice on 3,700 hectares of the already plowed 5,600 hectares. They also raised rice seedlings on 100 hectares of land. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in the past 6 months, veterinary service in Battambang Province gave vaccination shots to 65,700 head of cattle and about 2,000 pigs against epizootic diseases. Over 145,400 oxen and 37,140 buffalo are now seen throughout Battambang Province, 108,835 of which are draft animals. SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 21 July reports that by now, the peasants in Sisophon District have put more than 7,800 hectares under monsoon rice by direct sowing and transplanting, including more than 2,200 hectares of the IR-high yield varieties. Besides rice, the peasants also covered 420 hectares with subsidiary food and industrial crops. In the first half of this year, they sold some 3,000 metric tons of surplus rice to the state in exchange for farm tools, household utensils and a quantity of other necessities. The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Sisophon District broadcast and transplanted more than 7,800 hectares of various types of rice out of the 39,000 hectares earmarked for this season. They also planted almost 300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 120 hectares of industrial crops.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1128 GMT on 23 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Ponhea Krek District had tilled 4,530 hectares of land, raised rice seedlings on 920 hectares, put 1,200 hectares under floating rice, and planted 1,480 hectares of long-term rice by direct sowing. This year the district plans to grow 20,100 hectares of monsoon rice, 1,170 hectares more than last year. Besides rice, the peasants planted 1,580 of subsidiary food crops. The district's trade service supplied the peasants with 80 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in June the veterinary service of Kompong Cham Province vaccinated almost 29,000 head of cattle and hundreds of pigs against epizootic diseases. SPK in French at 1156 GMT on 21 July reports that by the end of June the peasants in O Reang Euv District had worked on 2,970 hectares of land, sowed 480 hectares of rice, and planted 270 hectares of other kinds of rice out of the 15,864 planned for this season. The trade service provided the peasants in this district with 200 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 184 liters of insecticide, and 8 metric tons of rice seeds. The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 July reports that by mid-June the trade service in Kompong Cham Province had bought almost 9,900 metric tons of paddy and received more than 2,700 metric tons of paddy from the peasants as patriotic contributions.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Toek Phos District had sold almost 400 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kampot Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 22 July reports that by the end of the first half of 1986, the peasants in Kampot District have distributed nearly 500 metric tons of paddy as national patriotic contributions and sold more than 430 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. SPK in English at 0528 GMT on 27 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Angkor Chey District had transplanted rice on 1,550 hectares, including 180 hectares of the IR-36 rice variety. By the same period, the peasants in Banteay Meas District had raised rice seedlings on 2,350 hectares and transplanted rice on 1,800 hectares of land. They also planted 480 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The peasants in Banteay Meas District plan to grow 22,790 hectares of rice this monsoon. SPK in French at 1121 GMT on 26 July reports that by the beginning of July, the peasants in Kampot Province had sold more than 5,500 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1128 GMT on 23 July reports that by early July, the peasants in Kompong Trach District sold some 1,300 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in the first half of this year the veterinary service in Kampot Province vaccinated more than 78,300 head of cattle against epizootic diseases.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 23 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in this province sold 3,110 metric tons of paddy and gave 570 metric tons of paddy to the state as national patriotic contributions.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 21 July report that by mid-July, the peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had tilled almost 1,500 hectares of land, sowed almost 400 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 500 hectares of rice. They also planted 500 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in French at 0458 GMT on 27 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in Prey Veng Province sold more than 9,000 metric tons of paddy and 1,100 metric tons of beans and sesame to the state. By the end of June, the peasants in Baphnum District tilled 2,000 hectares of land, sowed 450 hectares of rice, and transplanted 100 other hectares of rice out of the 19,850 hectares earmarked for this season. SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 21 July reports that since the beginning of this monsoon, the peasants in Kamchay Mea District have plowed 5,560 hectares of land of the plowed area, 290 hectares were sown with rice, 160 hectares with floating rice, and 20 hectares with short-term rice. They also planted 100 ha of slash-and burn rice and 250 hectares of subsidiary food crops. This year, the peasants in Kamchay Mea District sold the state 1,200 metric tons of surplus rice. The cattle population in the district now risen to 18,220 head, including 13,500 draft animals.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 27 July reports that during the current fishing season which is drawing to an end, 7,600 metric tons of fish or 86 percent of the plan have been caught. The radio at 2300 GMT on 24 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Sot Nikom District had tilled more than 1,000 hectares of land and planted more than 1,300 hectares of various types of rice and more than 350 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Stung Treng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 July reports that by mid-June, the peasants in Thalabarivat District had tilled more than 100 hectares of land, sowed 21 hectares of rice, transplanted 15 hectares of rice, and planted more than 370 hectares of highland rice and 120 hectares of corn and other subsidiary food crops.

Takeo Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 22 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Tram Kak District have tilled more than 2,850 hectares of land, sowed nearly 1,700 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 600 hectares of rice. The radio at 2300 GMT on 25 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in Samraong District sold nearly 900 metric tons of paddy and gave more than 600 other metric tons as patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 July reports that by 8 July, the peasants in Takeo Province had tilled nearly 38,800 hectares of land, broadcast more than 1,800 hectares of floating rice, sowed more than 12,900 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 13,000 hectares of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Chantrea District had tilled more than 3,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 440 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 650 hectares of various types of rice, and planted more than 150 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4212/93

BRIEFS

HENG SAMRIN NOTES BCP ANNIVERSARY--On the 95th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent its Central Committee a greetings message which reads in part: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the working class, and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to extend our warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian communists, and the entire Bulgarian people. Under the brilliant leadership of the BCP, the Bulgarian people won historic victories over the fascists and imperialists and actively contributed to the construction of socialism on the basis of authentic Marxism-Leninism. The recent 13th BCP Congress reflected the reality of advanced socialism in Bulgaria and the development toward modern sciences and technology, the constant effort and concern of the Bulgarian party and people to provide for the needs and well-being of the people. The Cambodian party and people sincerely thank the Bulgarian party and people for their valuable support and assistance for the building of a socialist Cambodian fatherland and its active contribution to the defense of peace, socialism, and freedom of all people in the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties and peoples further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86] /9599

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH THANKS HENG SAMRIN--Recently, Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee. The message says in substance: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to express profound thanks for your cordial congratulations on my election to the post of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and for your solidarity with the Afghan workers in the struggle to preserve revolutionary gains and build a new society in our country. We firmly believe that the existing fraternal relations and militant solidarity between the PDPA and the KPRP, based on the principles of progessive ideas in our era and proletarian internationalism, will further develop for the benefit of the people in the two countries and in strengthening world peace. We wish you new successes in your struggle against imperialism and reactionaries and in building an advanced society in Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN KOMPONG THOM--During the first half of 1986, cadres, personnel, workers, various mass organizations, and armed forces in Kompong Thom Province closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and launched sweep-up operations against the enemies, putting out of action more than 700 enemy soldiers, including 180 killed on the spot, 128 wounded, and 29 taken prisoner. We seized a large quantity of war materiel. Along with this, proselytizing work was vigorously carried out. As a result, 437 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and returned to local state authorities and people, bringing with them 225 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Currently, people in every locality in the province are promoting and implementing the three revolutionary movements to score great victories in the second half of 1986. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

HENC SAMRIN THANKS SED--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Socialist United Workers party of Germany Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to express warmest gratitude to the German party and people for their moral and material support based on proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution. All activities of the German party and people constitute an encouragement to the Cambodian party and people in defending the fatherland and advancing it step by step to socialism, which is an important contribution to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of solidarity, fraternal friendship, and fruitful cooperation between the Cambodian and German parties and nations steadily develop and strengthen. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CUBAN PARTY CC--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba for its greetings on the 35th anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people for the moral and material support based on proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian people. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties and peoples strengthen and develop with each passing day. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN REPLIES TO CPCZ CC--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: I would like to express warm gratitude to the Czechoslovak party and people for according both moral and material assistance and support to the just cause of the Cambodian revolution on the basis of proletarian internationalism. All this constitutes an encouragement for the Cambodian party and people in their defense and construction of the country advancing toward socialism, thus contributing greatly to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between our two parties and peoples further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN THANKS MPRP--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to the MPRP Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message stressed: I express warmest gratitude to the Mongolian party and people for the moral and material support and assistance based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution. All your activities constitute an encouragement for the Cambodian party and people in the defense and construction of the nation toward socialism, greatly contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen with each passing day. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jul 86] /9599

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh, 23 Jul (SPK)--During the week ending 11 July, Thai aircraft of the L-19, A-37, and HU-1 types on 16 occasions violated Cambodia's airspace over the Phnum Kambot, northern Anlung Veng, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, Malai, western Ta Sanh, Samlot, western Smat Deng, and the border intersection of the three countries. It is worth noting that on 4 July a Thai F-5 carried out a reconnaissance flight over Phnum Mali, 4 km deep inside Cambodian airspace. On the sea, Thai vessels conducted 171 intrusions into the areas located between 9 and 61 km from Kong and Tang islands. There was one particularly serious incident. On 7 July a Thai warship entered as deep as 37 km into Cambodian territorial waters in the sector northwest of Koh Kong. On the ground, several groups of Cambodian reactionaries made 32 infiltrations from Thailand into Cambodian territory for sabotage purposes. However, Cambodian borderguards put out of action 201 intruders and seized 47 arms and some other war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9599

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--During the first half of 1986 the authorities of Kompong Thom Province in close cooperation with the mass organizations and local population persuaded 430 misled persons to return to the revolutionary fold bringing with them 150 assorted weapons and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86 BK] /9599

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH GDR--On the morning of 18 July at the office of the Health Ministry, PRK Health Minister Yit Kimseng and GDR ambassador to the PRK Rolf Dach signed additional documents on the health service cooperation plan between the PRK and the GDR for 1984-86, which was signed on 26 February 1984. The two sides agreed on the medical assistance program for the PRK in 1986, when the GDR will send six doctors to the PRK. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK] /9599

CSO: 4212/93

FARM DIRECTOR CONVICTED OF ECONOMIC CRIMES, SENTENCE SUSPENDED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 May 86 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Dang Trung, lawyer: "Criminal Penalties Against State Farm Director Detained for 15 Months Waived by Municipal Court"]

[Text] Editorial Note: Le Tan Duyet was a young party member who has volunteered for assignments at places experiencing difficulties (from 1977 to 1980, he managed the 4th Precinct's School of Industrial and Agricultural Education at Da Poan in Da Hoai District, Lam Dong Province, and, in 1980, he became the director of the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai). Because he wanted the state farm to produce economic returns, Le Tan Duyet departed from the farm's initially assigned task, a task that is now considered no longer suitable. In November 1983, Duyet was arrested and subsequently detained for 15 consecutive months. The municipal court has now decided to waive criminal penalties against him. We are describing this case through the reporting of lawyer Nguyen Dang Trung, who defended Le Tan Duyet throughout the case.

Between May 1980, when he was appointed director of the 4th Precinct's State Farm in Duyen Hai, and the day he was arrested (15 November 1983), Le Tan Duyet took the following specific actions:

—He departed from the originally assigned task at a time when this task was considered no longer suitable:

Prior to 1980, the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai, whose director was the vice chairman of the precinct people's committee (he held both positions simultaneously), was not producing economic returns and had to be disbanded. When Le Tan Duyet arrived to accept the job of director, the farm was assigned the initial task of clearing land, planting 15 hectares of coconut trees in screens, planting 20,000 trees in a shelter belt and making a fresh water reservoir. However, experience subsequently showed that at the Duyen Hai State Farm of the 4th Precinct as well as at other places in northern Duyen Hai District, planting coconut trees in screens destroys the environment and depletes the soil.

Motivated by a desire to quickly bring the farm to the point where it was producing practical economic returns, Le Tan Duyet departed from the task originally assigned to the farm. Specifically, after clearing the land and planting 1 hectare in screens, instead of continuing to plant coconut trees, Le Tan Duyet ordered that dirt be excavated in long, connecting strips to form an embankment around a 60 hectare piece of swamp so that it could be used to raise shrimp. He planned to plant coconut trees on these embankments and "raise shrimp in the shade of the coconut trees." Already applied elsewhere, this plan has produced economic returns. At present, 17 state farms within Duyen Hai have put more than 2,000 hectares of swampland under the cultivation of shrimp for exportation, the average yield being 250 kilograms per hectare per year. And, although only a 25 day experiment, Le Tan Duyet's project produced 171 kilograms of shrimp.

Le Thiet Hung, who is currently the deputy director of the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai and previously served as the chief of the farm's Office of Plans when Le Tan Duyet was director, has also confirmed that Le Tan Duyet's plan to raise shrimp was a correct one. Recently, the 4th Precinct's state farm received final approval from the city of its economic-technical argumentation for the development of swampland to raise shrimp under a plan similar to Le Tan Duyet's and was allotted funding for this purpose.

Le Tan Duyet discussed and reached agreement concerning his plan to raise shrimp with the state farm's Board of Directors and reported it to the 4th Precinct Party Committee and People's Committee. The plan was endorsed at a meeting on 19 July 1980 that was presided over by Vo Hoang Tach, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the 4th Precinct People's Committee. At this meeting, in which a number of cadres from functional departments and sectors within the precinct and representatives of the city's scientific and technical agencies participated, it was decided to permit Le Tan Duyet to continue his research in order to develop a plan for implementing this proposal.

Having taken various steps, with which others agreed, to build the shrimp cultivation project but lacking construction capital, Le Tan Duyet discussed with Thai, chief of Allotment Office of the Municipal Construction Investment Bank, using the funds for the planting of coconut trees in screens to build the embankment around the piece of swampland for the cultivation of shrimp. The case came to light as the project was under construction. Le Tan Duyet was suspended from his job, reviewed and subsequently arrested along with Nguyen Ngoc Nam, the farm's chief accountant.

--He used outside funds.

Although the state farm was in dire need of a boat to provide transportation along the rivers and canals in the Duyen Hai area, the 4th Precinct People's Committee did not provide one. When Duyen Hai District approved the sale of one motorized boat, a "Sea Eagle," to the farm, the 4th Precinct said that it did not have the funds needed to repair it. Le Tan Duyet had to be flexible to solve this problem: he turned the "Sea Eagle" over to a private party, who then paid Duyen Hai District for the boat. At the same time, this person paid an additional compensation in the amount of 62,000 dong in cash. Later, the state farm took over the management of a motorized boat and this money was transferred to outside funds.

At the time, the precinct finance section was dispersing funds to the farm for the purpose of materials for the construction of camp sheds but the amount dispersed was only enough to build the frames. There was no money to buy leaves for roofing. Le Tan Duyet directed that these outside funds be used to buy leaves for roofing and some other needed materials and pay travel expenses and a hardship subsidy to the farm's cadres and personnel.

In addition, according to the documents and evidence in the file and the testimony of the representative of the Municipal Construction Investment Bank at the appeal session of the court, the temporary advances of state farm money made by Le Tan Duyet that were not repaid at the time of his arrest amounted to 101,000 dong. However, a payee was recorded for all these temporary advances and it was documented that all these costs were incurred in public work, were incurred for the collective.

--He apprehended persons attempting to flee the country by sea but did not properly exercise his authority in the handling of some of these persons and evidence.

While performing its duty, the security unit of the state farm apprehended a number of persons attempting to flee the country by sea. Before these persons were escorted to the Duyen Hai District Public Security Office, Le Tan Duyet noticed that two of the women had small children and that other children were weak. Fearing that their health would suffer from the long trip, he temporarily released these two women and the children. At the same time, at the suggestion of Lam Van Hiep, the permanent deputy director, Le Tan Duyet had two gold rings that were among the evidence confiscated sold. The 3,900 dong they brought were used to cover the cost of escorting these persons and providing their food. The balance was deposited in the state farm's fund.

Le Tan Duyet was arrested on 5 November 1983 and temporarily released on 1 February 1985 (15 months later). On 18 May 1985, the 4th Precinct People's Court handed down a suspended sentence of 18 months in prison to Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam for the crime of intentionally violating economic and financial management principles, rules, regulations and policies (Article 12 of the 21 October 1970 Regulation on the Punishment for Crimes Against Socialist Property). However, when hearing the appeal, the Municipal People's Court decided to waive the penalty in the case of Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam because it felt that the mistakes made by Le Tan Duyet were not serious enough to require a criminal penalty.

Le Tan Duyet, who was a young and zealous party member ready to accept any challenge and hardship before his arrest, made a number of mistakes but his mistakes were not serious, consequently, the court decided to waive criminal penalty. Therefore, we suggest that the 4th Precinct Party Committee review this case so that party membership can be restored to Le Tan Duyet because, in our opinion and in view of the less than serious nature of the mistakes described above, any party disciplinary action that need be taken should only be a reprimand or, at the very most, a warning. At the same time, each system and policy of the state that applies to Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam should be fully reinstated retroactive to the day that these two persons were arrested.

7809
CSO: 4209/728

30 YEARS OF ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GDR

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Thang Tam]

[Text]

Thirty years ago, on 2 March 1956, Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic established economic and commercial relations. Coming after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1950, this event ushered in a new development of friendship and cooperation relations between the two fraternal countries on the basis of socialist internationalism.

With GDR capital and credit, Vietnam has built many economic and cultural projects, including such significant ones as the Vinh Spinning Mill, the Gia Sang Steel Rolling Plant, the Dao Tu Prefab Concrete Enterprise, the Vinh Phu Precision Engineering Plant, the Ba Vi Orthopaedics Centre, the Vietnam—GDR Friendship Hospital, the Pho Yen Job-Training School, the Nghia Dan Condensed Fruit-Juice Factory, etc. In addition, more than one hundred repair shops built with GDR help have been commissioned. Thousands of Vietnamese scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers trained in the GDR have been working in many fields of the national economy, thus effectively contributing to socialist construction in Vietnam.

In the domain of commerce, the value of goods exchanged between the two countries has increased year after year. The range of goods has widened. Sympathetic to our difficulties, the GDR has provided Vietnam with valuable raw and other materials, machines, spare parts, and commodities. For our part, we have exported to the GDR agricultural and industrial products, especially goods produced from materials supplied by the GDR. This form of cooperation with Vietnam, of which the GDR was one of the initiators, has brought about positive results. The two sides have also cooperated fruitfully in studying and applying many scientific and technical measures in agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry.

The coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1986 — 1990 and the expansion of cooperation between them on the basis of mutual benefit have been discussed. The value of goods exchanged will increase by 30% compared with the past five years; the list of goods to be exchanged will be enlarged. The GDR will continue to provide in-depth investments for the completed projects. Cooperation in production between the two countries will be promoted on the basis of product-sharing with regard to such industrial crops as rubber, coffee, pepper and coconut. The making of goods by Vietnam from materials supplied by the GDR and especially cooperation in light industry and geological surveying of Vietnamese territory, will be given a strong fillip.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1267

USE OF LE DUAN BOOK IN TEACHING PARTY HISTORY DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 86 pp 31-36, 40

[Article by Vo Tu Thanh: " 'Letters to the South' and Teaching the History of the Party With Regard to the Revolution in the South, 1954 to 1975"]

[Text] The Su That Publishing House has published a number of important books which have contributed greatly to researching and teaching party history in the period between 1954 and 1975 and the great anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. (1) They include the work "Letters to the South" by General Secretary Le Duan.

Although "Letters to the South" is only one part of what comrade Le Duan has said and written about the revolution in the South, and is only one part of what he has said and written about the anti-U.S. resistance war, that important work has "occupied a special position"(2) among the works on the revolution in the South and the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. Therefore, in studying and teaching party history with regard to the revolution in the South between 1954 and 1975 we cannot but study the important contents of "Letters to the South," especially the topic of the nature of the revolutionary war in the South and the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, the strategic thought and laws of wars, the revolutionary methods and method of waging, war, the skilled and wise strategic guidance of our party, etc.

In this article I would like to present some results of studying the work "Letters to the South" and the matters mentioned above.

1. With regard to the nature of the revolutionary war in the South and of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation.

When dealing with the revolutionary war in the South, the text books on the history of the Vietnam Communist Party that have been published (3) usually do not include a separate part or chapter on that topic. But when teaching the instructors usually deal with, although at different degrees of generalization, the basic contents of the nature an characteristics of that historic conflict between the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the initial phase or against the historical background, in analyzing the specific contents of the historical periods in the South between 1954 and 1975.

"Letters to the South" makes a profound, accurate analyses of the historical nature and epochal nature of the historic conflict between the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The author is of the opinion that that struggle "reflected the struggle between the two powers--revolution and counterrevolution--of the epoch.(4) Although the war only took place in a relatively small sphere, it was one of the "burning zones in which there were concentrated many fierce contradictions" of the epoch. It was a manifestation of the fierce, complicated struggle between the two powers--revolution and counterrevolution--in the world today. It was "the largest, most fierce, and longest" neocolonial war of aggression since World War II and was started and waged by the U.S. imperialists, the international gendarmes and the greatest anti-revolutionary force of the era.(5) They not only plotted to take over the South to serve as a staging area for attacking the North and the socialist countries, but also wanted to transform the South into a wall to stop the spread of communism into Southeast Asia. The U.S. imperialists were determined to defend that wall to the end in hopes of preventing it from collapsing before the strong attack of the Vietnamese revolution. Therefore, the war became even more fierce, complicated, and prolonged.

With regard to the people in the South, that war not only had the nature of a war against aggression in order to liberate the nation, but was also a civil war between the Vietnamese people and the lackeys, and between the patriotic and revolutionary forces on the one hand and the anti-revolutionary, anti-national forces on the other hand.

"Letters to the South" also analyzes the advantageous background of the revolutionary war in the South when the revolutionary currents of the era were on the offensive and were winning increasingly greater victories, but at times there were considerable difficulties and complications, as when there were contradictions and discord in the socialist camp, when the Beijing hegemonistic and expansionist powers were more and more brazenly betraying the revolution of the Chinese people and the people of the world, and when the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, were facing heavy defeats and the disastrous bankruptcy of their neocolonial policy, a camouflaged form of colonialism which was an extremely insidious and wily form of control.

For that reason, from the first days of the war and when our people's resistance war against the U.S. imperialists was about to win a complete victory, "Letters to the South" pointed out the long-range, fierce, complicated, difficult nature of the war, and at the same time predicted the profound, great affect and influence of our victory in that historic clash. "Letters to the South" pointed out that the results and influence of the revolutionary war in the South were not only integrally related to the destiny of the Vietnamese people and of the three fraternal Indochinese nations, but would certainly and inevitably surpass that sphere and would "contribute to changing the comparison of forces in the world and begin a new period for the revolutionary currents in our era." The complete victory of the great anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation would not only "begin a new era for our country's revolution but will also strongly influence the revolutionary struggle of the people of all nations." "Ten years or 20 years after Vietnam's defeat of the United States it will still profoundly affect the advance of many nations."

In addition to the scientific, accurate conclusions of the party resolutions, especially the resolution of the 15th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Second Term), the resolution of the Third Party Congress (1960), the resolutions of the 11th and 12th plenums (1965) and of the 21st Plenum (Third Term) in 1973, and the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress in 1976, the above-mentioned basic observations and concepts of "Letters to the South" will certainly provide people studying and teaching party history with a theoretical and scientific basis on which to explain and profoundly expound the specific contents of the revolutionary war in the South, and to analyze the scientific, correct, and creative nature of the policies, leadership measures, and guidance of the revolutionary war in the South from its beginning to complete victory.

II. On the Strategic Thought and Laws of the Revolutionary War in the South

"Letters to the South" concretely analyzes the correct, scientific nature of the offensive strategic thought, the dominant strategic thought, which permeated the entire revolutionary war in the South. The revolution in the South implemented an offensive strategy both when the enemy forces were stronger than ours and when the revolutionary forces became stronger and the enemy forces weakened. While the enemy were still stronger we "attacked to stop the enemy, spread them out, and pull them down," and "counter-attacked with the status of an offensive." When the enemy weakened we launched and offensive to "annihilate whole segments of enemy troops, defeat their aggressive will, won step-be-step victories, and advanced to winning complete victory."

The above-mentioned strategic offensive thought was based on an analysis and comparison of the enemy forces and our forces in accordance with revolutionary viewpoints and developmental viewpoints that were based on a combined military and political analysis of position, force, and opportunity, and both objective conditions and leadership art, and examined those factors in operation and in a certain space and time.

The basic contents of our revolutionary war laws: "uprisings and offensives, offensives and uprisings, culminating in a general offensive and uprising to defeat the enemy troops," "combining political struggle with military struggle and military struggle with political struggle (political struggle included military proselytizing and diplomacy)," the process of the masses arising to "achieve mastership to annihilate the enemy and annihilate the enemy in order to consolidate and expand mastership," "combining mass uprisings with revolutionary war and revolutionary war with mass uprisings, combining the forces of the revolutionary masses with the armed forces, and combining political struggle with offensive military blows to form combined forces in order to continually attack the enemy," and "carrying out offensives in each strategic, important area but knowing how to concentrate the offensive focus on cities, the most important strategic areas and places with decisive strategic positions in winning final victory."

The historical reality of the process of revolutionary war in the South and of the great anti-U.S. resistance war affirmed the correct, wise, and scientific nature of our party's offensive strategy.

It may be said that the victory of the adoption and implementation of the offensive strategy in the revolutionary war in the South and in the enterprise of resisting the United States for national salvation manifested in a concentrated manner the revolutionary and scientific nature of the party and manifested the revolutionary leadership skill and art and talented war leadership of our party.

III. With Regard to Revolutionary Methods and Methods for Waging Revolutionary War

In the process of leading the Vietnamese revolution, our party has not only creatively applied the revolutionary methods of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experiences of the international proletarian revolution, but has also contributed to further enriching the revolutionary methods and the methods of waging revolutionary war for national liberation in the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world-wide scale.

A distinctive feature of the revolutionary methods and methods of revolutionary war in the South, as "Letters to the South" affirmed at the very beginning, followed the path of Vietnam. That was the path of "limited uprisings, setting up base areas, waging guerrilla warfare, and then advancing to a general uprising, primarily by using political forces coordinating with armed forces to take political power for the people," not by waging a protracted armed struggle, using the rural areas to surround the cities, and advancing to the use of military forces to liberate the entire nation, as in the Chinese revolution.

That path began with "relying primarily on the political forces and political struggle," as in the period prior to the high tide of the Simultaneous Uprising, for at first that was our superiority in opposing the enemy, winning over the masses, and maintaining and developing the revolutionary forces, then led to "fighting the enemy by means of both political and military forces and advancing to a general offensive and uprising" in order to liberate the South, for both of those forms played a very important and very basic role in smashing the aggressive will of the enemy, disintegrating the reactionary forces and the puppet administration, and winning victory for the revolution.

When the war was expanded and became fierce with regard to both degree and intensity, as during the periods in which the U.S. imperialists carried out a "special war" strategy, and especially when they carried out the "limited war" and "Vietnamization of the war" strategies, with large-scale, clamorous military counterattacks intended to smash the revolutionary forces in the South and reverse the situation to their advantage, military struggle played an even more important role. At those times, in addition to political struggle and military proselytizing the political struggle became the primary test of strength between ourselves and the enemy. At those times it was "necessary to defeat the enemy militarily in order to win victory for the resistance war and for the revolution."(6) Especially the revolutionary war in the South took place under the conditions of there being no world war which led to the defeat and disintegration of the enemy army, such as in the periods of the Russian October Revolution in 1917 and the August Revolution of 1945.

For that reason, we took the initiative and continually attacked the enemy troops, as during the general offensive and uprising of Tet Mau Than (1968) and the Route 9-Southern Laos campaign in 1971, or launched counter-attacks with the status of offensives, as during the 1965-1966 and 1966-1967 dry seasons. The results of the strong military offensive blows combined closely with uprisings to win the right of mastership for the people contributed importantly to reversing the war situation to the advantage of the revolutionary forces, and to causing the U.S. imperialists to suffer increasingly heavy defeats and to crawl ever more deeply into a tunnel from which there was no escape.

In addition to those important contents, "Letters to the South" analyzes the other distinctive features of the methods of revolutionary war in the South, which gave rise to an effective army, a strong, powerful revolutionary force with extremely rich, flexible, and creative struggle forms which manifested the great revolutionary capabilities of our country's women, who contributed importantly to the victory of the revolution and the war. They included the rich and varied activities of military proselytizing, for "defeating the enemy by means of military proselytizing is as important as defeating them in combat." The military proselytizing struggle was also "a key political mission which contributed to disintegrating the enemy's military forces, first of all to disintegrating their civil defense and militia forces thereby changing the comparison of forces to our advantage and creating conditions for the masses to arise, destroy the enemy's control, and advance the revolution.

IV. On Strategic Guidance

"Letters to the South" presents important opinions about the strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South, and opinions which correctly and accurately evaluate the historical periods, the struggle forces and forms, and the positions of the strategic areas.

First of all, "Letters to the South" profoundly analyzes the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and stresses many times that politics in general and uprisings and revolutionary war specifically are science but at the same time are an art, and demanded that the people leading the revolution and the war be dynamic and creative, and had to know how to guide the war resolutely and cleverly, for in the course of revolution and war there are factories that are known and conditions and factors that are fully grasped, but there are also factors and conditions which cannot be fully and accurately forseen, or which are still unknown. The art of revolutionary leadership and war leadership demand that we know how to discover the unknown factor in order to find correct answers or appropriate solutions.

In order to wage a long, difficult, complicated war such as the revolutionary war in the South, the leaders have to know how to firmly grasp the situation, the strategic slogans, and principle of war guidance, and go all-out to create sufficient conditions to a certain degree. Especially, it is necessary to have very high determination in revolutionary action so that when a strategic opportunity arises, although the assurance factors are only 70 or 80 percent it is also necessary to launch uprisings, and not demand perfection or wait for all conditions, for in the process of uprising or war new things are gradually and fully revealed and will thus permit us to find correct, appropriate solutions. Of course, the art of grasping the opportunity and launching timely uprisings is completely opposite the adventuristic, spontaneous "leftist" tendency.

Deeply imbued with the party's viewpoint of revolutionary violence and its offensive strategic thought, and the wise guiding opinions mentioned above, the southern revolution gave rise to a strong, seething simultaneous uprising movement at the end of 1959 and the first part of 1960, at a time when the Americans and Diem were carrying out the most fascist schemes and when it was thought that the revolutionary forces could not revive.

The great victory of the simultaneous uprising movement signified a turning point in the southern revolution, from a status of preserving revolutionary forces to one of strong, continuous offensives against the Americans and their puppets, because we realized our basic strength and the basic weakness of the enemy, and because our party firmly grasped the art of capabilities, of knowing how to discover and accurately predict the tendency and developmental capability of the situation, and take the initiative in guiding capabilities in the most advantageous manner, in order to develop according to plan and overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

Another special characteristic of the strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South that permeates "Letters to the South" is, on the basis of firmly grasping the strategic offensive thought, knowing how to win step-by-step victories and knowing how to begin a war and conclude it at the time most advantageous for our country's revolution and the world revolution.

In commenting on the strategic significance of the signing of the Paris Agreement in January 1973, "Letters to the South" analyzes our strength and maturization, while at the same time pointing out the difficulties encountered, when the aid from our camp was not as ample and timely as we wanted, when the compromise and collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, which created considerable difficulties for us, and when the enemy were not yet "at the end of their rope." For that reason we signed the Paris Agreement, in order to maintain the status and strength of the southern revolution and advance to continuing our offensive against the enemy. Our signing the Paris Agreement was a manifestation of our determination to win ultimate victory, but we know how to win step by step, for in the fierce test of strength between the Vietnamese revolution and the U.S. imperialist aggressors we were certain to win and they were certain to lose, but we could win to a certain degree and they could lose to a certain degree. That was something that had to be accurately calculated and measured. Thus in 1973 and 1974 we had extremely advantageous conditions, when the U.S. troops had to withdraw but our troops remained in place and the north-south corridor was still intact. Therefore, we made preparations in all regards for the final war-deciding strategic battle when the most advantageous opportunity arose. In fact, history proved our party's wise prediction.

Wisdom in the art of strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South was also manifested in the policy of tying down and defeating the enemy in the South, and regarding that as a major strategic slogan which permeated all activities of our troops, and in the policy of regarding Indochina as a single theater, so that it was necessary to closely coordinate the strength of all three fraternal nations to win victory for the revolutions of the three Indochinese nations, while regarding fighting and defeating the enemy in the South as having a decisive effect and creating the conditions and premises for liberating all of Indochina. Depending on the specific conditions and comparison of forces during each period of time, the main line of attack of our troops could be on battlefield B, battlefield C, or battlefield K, or there could be coordination on all three Indochinese battlefields, including retaliation for the war of destruction waged by the air force and navy of the U.S. imperialists against the North. The victory of the Cambodian or Laotian revolution, and the victory of the revolution in the South, were only "two steps in a single process."

Therefore, we understand why, in addition to the important military offensives and uprisings that continually took place in the South throughout the war, in 1962 there was the Nam Tha victory in northern Laos, in 1971 there were the victories won in defeating the Chenla I, Chenla II, and Chela III campaigns in the south, and in 1971 there was the Route 9-Southern Laos victory, a victory of very important strategic significance by the fraternal soldiers and people of Vietnam and Laos!

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Some party Documents on the Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation," Vol.1: "Letters to the South [Thu Vao Nam] by comrade Le Duan. Su That Publishing House, November 1985.

2. Introduction to "Letters to the South."

3. See "History of the Vietnam Communist Party," Vol. II, a textbook of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, published by the Marxism-Leninism Textbook Publishing House in 1954, and Lectures on the History of the Vietnam Communist Party," Vol. II Part II, edited by the specialized school of the Party Historical Research Department of the Party Central Committee.

4. "Letters to the South."

5. The war of aggression waged by the U.S imperialists against Vietnam lasted 11 years and 1 month (from December 1961 to January 1973). At the high point of its troop deployment--500,000 troops--the Americans deployed 70 percent of their army, 60 percent of their air force, and 40 percent of their navy in the war of aggression against Vietnam, and spent nearly 900 billion dollars (according to Prof. Stevens). See NGHIEN CUU LICH SU, February 1985.

6. Le Duan, "Under the Glorious Banner of the Party," Su That Publishing House, 1975, p. 56

5616
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RETIRED PARTY MEMBERS ABUSE PRIVILEGES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Le Bau, Hanoi Publishing House: "On a Number of Party Member Cases"]

[Text] In the collective area, we have many retired cadres and party members and among this number, not a few were cadres transferred from different provinces. While they were still working, their families remained in the provinces while they themselves were considered as "single" and were provided living quarters by the agencies, many even their own private rooms and homes.

Since retiring, these party members have returned home to their families but everything: party chapter activities, household registration, daily necessities and ration stamps and coupons are still retained in Hanoi, including their apartments which are usually closed and silent.

These party members only come to Hanoi twice a month on the stipulated dates of party chapter activity and to simultaneously take care of the ration stamps and coupons and to buy rice for immediate resale outside the grain store (because the money is taken home where much better and more rice is purchased due to the price differences, and transportation is unnecessary).

Therefore, in the party chapter activity aspect alone, there are problems that must be mentioned. For example: if the party chapter must hold an extraordinary meeting due to some urgent problem or another, these party members cannot be present because there is no way of convening them. Even in the two official activity sessions per month, these party members are usually only present for one. I once heard a party member instruct another, "If you don't see me the next time, tell the party chapter I am sick!"

However, there was no one to report him sick because even the party member who made the promise failed to attend the meeting!

Even if these party members take part in all the activities, I think any effect is difficult because they are only present to hear the resolutions and assignments disseminated before returning home, leaving behind the resolutions and assignments they have discussed for those remaining! They are like that in Hanoi and at home, surely they also fail to maintain close contact with the common tasks because of their guise of holding an official household registration and official party activities in the city with no involvement in the local area at all. These party members have self-invalidated their party member duties. This cannot help but adversely affect the overall work of the party.

I have many times asked a number of such party members, "Why don't you transfer your party activities to the village for greater convenience? It would both alleviate the time and effort expended on the trip twice a month, and especially would more specifically develop your effect as a party member in your place of residence."

Their answer has usually been as follows:

"The party activities in the village are meddling and many-sided. No matter how they push for any task, it is both complicated and tiresome. It's a crime whether you do it or not. Only by indifference and doing nothing is there peace of mind. Besides, I'm retired!"

There were also other party members who added, "In Hanoi, although standards in ration stamps and coupons are higher, transactions are easier. An example is kerosene; by returning to the village, I lose 2 liters. Assuming that it can be purchased, it still involves much trouble and difficulty and often the standards are cut without reason or explanation, so why bother."

I also know there are party members who truly wish to shift their party activities to the village but because they have been busy for several years, they have still not done so because they have not yet thought of a way of promoting their present room to another to amicably attain the roses, and without adverse affect to their ethics as well as their party activities in the future (?).

I sincerely understand the difficulties in the present lives of those who are retired. Nevertheless, the means in which they handle "one location and two places"--so that neither can force them into any responsibility, but still enjoy maximum benefits--as above is improper. Is it in keeping with the spirit of "the worker and civil servant retire but not the party member?" It is no different than those who have "retired" even their party membership. I wish to suggest that in the organization aspect, the party must have clear and reasonable regulations on the party members above who are steadily increasing in number in our city.

7300
CSO: 4209/699

PARTY SCHOOL DIRECTORS COMMENT ON CADRE TRAINING

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Mar 86 pp 20-24

[Summary of conclusions reached at a meeting of directors of central-level party schools on cadre education and training: "Some Thoughts on the Education and Training of Cadres in Party Schools"]

[Text] The past 5 years have been years in which our people and army, under the leadership of the party, have won many great victories in fulfilling both strategic missions, although in actuality there have been a considerable number of missteps and mistakes.

In comparing the levels attained in 1985 with those attained in 1980, we see that some norms, such as those regarding grain, the long-range industrial crop area, water buffaloes and cattle, electricity, cement, cloth, paper, etc., increased by 150 to 200 percent.

In agriculture, the most outstanding feature was that in 1985 the grain output increased by 400,000 tons over 1984 and by 3.8 million tons over 1980, under the conditions of materiel shortages and the fact that the water conservancy system had not yet been completed, and the occurrence of natural disasters every year in the Bac Bo lowlands and the northern part of central Vietnam.

With regard to industrial and small industry production, although many difficulties were encountered with regard to energy, materials, and spare parts, in 1985 the output value increased by 7.4 percent. The output value of central-level state industry increased by 8.5 percent over 1984. a number of industrial products increased appreciably, such as electricity, which increased 6 percent; steel, which increased 8.5 percent; phosphate, which increased 9 percent; and sugar, which increased 12 percent.

With regard to building the material-technical bases of socialism, after 5 years the value of fixed property increased about three-fold. Hundreds of major projects and many medium and small projects were built, which increased our economic capability and provided many important products to society. However, the dispersion and waste of construction capital still has not been overcome and the level of use of the capacity of equipment and machinery is still low.

National defense and security have been consolidated and strengthened to meet the requirements of combat and combat readiness, and the enemy's encroachment activities along the border and the multifaceted sabotage plots and schemes of the enemy have been defeated.

Since the fourth quarter of 1985, because of deficiencies in improving prices, wages, and money, market prices have undergone many complicated changes which have adversely affected many aspects of production and the lives of the people.

In general, during the past 5 years the rate of economic development has been rapid and great victories have been won. However,there is a question about which we must think: why has the goal of stabilizing and further improving the people's living conditions, set forth by the Fifth Party Congress? Why has the rate been high but productivity, quality, and effectiveness have been low? Addition to the rate of development, in building and developing the economy what else do we need? In addition to the objective reasons, what are the subjective reasons? The Fifth Party Congress brought out two principal deficiencies in leadership and management: conservatism and sluggishness, and subjectivisim and impatience. What other deficiencies are there caused by the economic management mechanism, by distribution and circulation, or by the ideological and organizational tasks.

With the experience that has been gained in drafting and implementing the 1981-1985 state plan, as we begin the 1986-1990 5-year plan period, how will we continue to fulfill the economic-social missions and goals for the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism that were set by the Fifth Party Congress? What will be the principal directions and missions for the coming years? In the immediate future, we must continue to fulfill the most important missions and the most pressing requirements, gradually stabilize the economic-social situation, stabilize living conditions, create sources of capital accumulation, and prepare favorable conditions for stronger development in future years. The goals that are set must have, in addition to the determination of direction, the determination of quantity. What will be the quantities with regard to food, clothing, travel, housing, and capital accumulation? What must be achieved in consolidating the socialist production relations throughout the nation?

Once there are goals there must be programs to attain them. Take as an example the food problem. We have adopted the policy of resolving the food problem and improving diet in a manner appropriate to the conditions of each locality. So what are the program goals in that regard? Providing protein for the people's diet at a time when our ability to catch fish amounts to about 700,000 tons a year, of which ocean fish account for 500,000 tons and fresh water fish account for 200,000 tons. In brief, we must draft a whole series of programs and goals.

Once there are plans and goals, there must be specific and positive measures to implement them. For example, the mission set forth for us is to develop as well as possible the actual labor and land capabilities in order to build and develop the economy. But how will we go about doing that? How must land and the material-technical bases be utilized, and the sectors and trades developed? It is also necessary to pay attention to the processing and export industries. According to calculations by specialists, we should stress the ready-male clothing and export leather goods sectors, which could support the residents of several cities, etc.

We must, on the basis of the economic-social goals and the direction and missions of long-range plans, study the matter of cadres and the training and cultivation of the party's leadership and management cadres.

During the next 5 years we must change the structure of the corps of leadership and management cadres. Each term the district party committees usually change 30 to 40 percent of the leadership and management cadres at the district echelon. Thus what should be the direction for changing that structure? Should it be carried out rapidly or slowly? How should the various kinds of cadres, especially old and young cadres, be combined? That must be the basis for cadre training and cultivation by the party schools.

The training and cultivation of leadership and management cadres is intended to build a party that is strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally. We are more and more concerned with ideology and organization. We have taught cadres socialism but in the great undertaking of socialist transformation and construction we see that there are manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness in renovating management, and manifestations of subjectivism and hastiness in determining the scale of agricultural production cooperatives, deficiencies in harmonizing the three interests, deficiencies in implementing the recent party resolution on prices, salaries, and money. It must be said that those deficiencies are also due viewpoints on socialism. The socialism we must teach to cadres is socialism which has been formed and built in our country. Therefore, it is necessary to use Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the viewpoints and lines of the party, and the lively realities of life to teach socialism to leadership and management cadres.

The problem that is posed is for us to perfect the contents of training and cultivating party leadership and management cadres of the party. In this regard there are many problems which cannot be resolved.

Take as an example the matter of building an industrial-agricultural economic structure in our country. With regard to sectors and trades, what is the theory and practice of the industrial-agricultural relationship? Is the state's investment in agriculture direct investment in that sector or also investment in the industrial sectors serving agriculture? (In past years we invested in agriculture about 24 percent of all investment, but recently, because of many difficulties, the level has only been 21 percent.

With regard to economic components, we have the policy of permitting the existence of five economic components in some production sectors and trades for a number of years during the initial phase of the period of transition in the south. Thus in addition to such sectors as coal mining, electricity, metallurgy, etc., there is only one component and the means of production are owned by all the people. Which sectors have two, three, four, or five components. What is the structure of such sectors and where do they exist in our country?

What role does the family economy play in the over-all economic structure? At present, of the total numbers of livestock the family economy accounts for 48 percent of the water buffaloes, 70 percent of the cattle, 90 percent of the cattle, and the great majority of poultry. In the future, will the family economy account for all water buffaloes?

We must fully study all of those questions. If we use mistaken, outmoded viewpoints to educate leadership and management cadres there will be many bad, harmful consequences.

With regard to renovating economic management, there are now two major problems: the problem of planning and the the market and the matter of centralized, unified management by the central state and the right of the basic units to take the initiative and be atonomous in production and commerce.

With regard to planning, since the late 1960's in the socialist countries there has taken form three tendencies: direct planning, indirect planning, and planning that is both direct and indirect. Direct planning is a tendency in which national economic planning, sector planning, and the local planning of the basic units are all decided by the central state. Indirect planning is a tendency in which the sectors, localities, and basic units draft their own plans. The central state leads and manages the economy by means of a policy regarding the economic structure, a foreign economic policy, economic incentive policies, and the necessary administrative measures. Planning that is both direct and indirect combines both of those tendencies. Thus what is our viewpoint toward planning? What planning do we need and are capable of, and what direction should it follow, with regard to which sectors and products, in the process of social reproduction?

At present the problem of the market is one which is drawing our concentrated attention. In order to resolve that question it is necessary to begin with awareness of the continued existence of commodity production in socialist society. That existence is an objective inevitability. But what should production in a socialist society be called? Commodity production? Socialist commodity production? Production of a commodity nature? How should the means of production in a socialist society be understood? As a special kind of commodity? As commodities which are no longer commodities? All of those questions leads to knowledge of the law of value and its effect on a socialist economy. In the past we tended to pay scant attention to the law of value. How do we regard it today? Is it an economic law of socialism? Does it serve to regulate the production and circulation of goods? How is it dependent on the basic economic laws of socialism and the law of planned and balanced development of a socialist economy?

What questions are being posed by the matter of combining planning with the market under our country's conditions?

The question of planning and the market is closely related to a second question: how centralized and unified does the leadership of the central echelon have to be vis-a-vis the right of enterprises to take the initiative and be autonomous in production and commerce? To what degree can the enterprises take the initiative and be autonomous in production and commerce? What can be done to both strengthen the administrative-economic function of the state apparatus at all levels and create favorable conditions for the basic units to do a good job of fulfilling their function of managing socialist production and socialism? That is now a very difficult problem and is one of the most important matters in victoriously implementing the state plan and meeting the economic-social goals set by the party.

Distribution-circulation. Since the end of 1985, due to our deficiencies market prices have undergone many complicated changes. We are continuing to fully explain the basic viewpoints of the Eighth Plenum (Fifth Term) of the party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, and are resolving all price-salary-money problems in correct accordance with the spirit and contents of the conclusions of the Political Bureau in notice No 68 TB/TW. We must make very great efforts in that regard, in part because of the complicated nature of the problem, in part because the knowledge of that matter by our cadres and party members is insufficient if not seriously lacking, and because of the special characteristic of our country's socialist revolution passing over the phase of capitalist development and advancing directly to socialism.

The motive force of the socialist revolution. The system of socialist collective mastership combines communal strength with the strength of the individual, while in the system of man exploiting man society and the individual are in opposition. The collective mastership system is the motive force of socialist revolution. The problem is now to develop that motive force. There is the phenomenon of socialist countries having highly developed science and technology and being able to manufacture space ships but the quality of their consumer goods being inferior to those of the capitalist countries. We can construct large projects which are not inferior to those of the capitalists, but our expenditure of live labor and commodity labor is usually high and the economic effectiveness of our investment capital is usually low. Here there is the problem of developing the motive force of the socialist revolution, a problem which we must deeply study.

As long as we are unable to answer that question the results attained in training and cultivating our leadership and management cadres will be limited. We must study theory and practice, and must also improve our present teaching and study methods. It is necessary to cause everyone to think about the questions brought out above. Thinking will cause everyone to become more dynamic. It is very necessary to study theory and experience, but the difficulty lies in thinking how to apply what has been studied.

Finally, there is the matter of the district echelon. The goals of training and cultivating leadership and management cadres by the party schools must be researched on the basis of building and strengthening the district echelon. Where must we begin in building and strengthening the district echelon? What is the mission of the districts in organizing a division of labor, rationally using labor and land, developing sectors and trades in the basic units in districts, and building villages that are strong in all regards? What kinds of comprehensive plans and individual sector plans must there be in the district? How about the matters of plan decentralization and decentralization of management of the material-technical bases in the districts, the building of an agricultural-industrial (or agricultural-forestry-industrial or agricultural-fishing-industrial) economic structure, and the comprehensive development of the district economy to contribute to socialist industrialization? Only on the basis of the goals and missions of building and strengthening the district echelon can we determine the goals of training and cultivating leadership and management cadres at the district level, and improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching and study in party schools.

The above are not all of the important and necessary problems which the party schools must concentrate on studying in the immediate future.

5616
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JURIST STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF POPULAR INPUT

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 9 Apr 86 p 11

[Article by Professor Nguyen Ngoc Minh, director of the Institute of Jurisprudence: "Pay Attention to Popular Input"]

[Text] At present, Communist Party members and our people are actively preparing for the Sixth CPV National Congress. The party has called on everyone to make constructive criticisms.

A strong party is one that is eager to heed not only achievements but also shortcomings and mistakes.

A strong state is one that is eager to tell people the truth about how the nation is managed, acquaint them with difficulties, and will stand ready to hear their suggestions and solve the situation with them.

A long time has passed since 8 December 1958, when the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 60-NQ, and since 12 March 1972, when the party Central Committee Secretariat issued Directive No 197 CT/TU, calling for intensifying criticism and self-criticism in the press.

As far as the state is concerned, it did not wait until the 1980 constitution was proclaimed to pay attention to the system of, and the people's right to, collective socialist mastery. In fact, on 13 November 1979, the prime minister (now chairman of the Council of Ministers) made public Directive No 363 TTg--a significant document--on ways to handle suggestions submitted by newspaper readers and radio listeners. According to the directive, grievances must be addressed--and complainants be informed accordingly--within 30 days of their submission, at the latest--and not in excess of 3 months for complex problems requiring longer investigation.

These are excellent measures for the people to achieve their right to collective mastery.

So far, nevertheless, suggestions aired by newspapers and radio stations have not received adequate attention nor have they been strictly settled.

Directive No 363 TTg does clearly define responsibilities and obligations, but it contains no punitive regulations, thus allowing noncomplying organs and civil servants to escape retribution. Eventually, popular input has brought about no results. Many problems repeatedly aired by radio stations remained unsolved. Take several of the latest examples: on February 1986, NHAN DAN amply discussed on page 2 attempts to curb commodity distribution and circulation and to set up illegal control stations along highways to levy taxes and confiscate goods at will (articles by Tran Duy, Communications and Transportation Service, Phu Khanh Province, and by Vu Van Xung, traffic police). These matters were not complex at all. Responsible organs and local authorities should have promptly investigated and solved them once and for all. Superior-level organs should have sent out cadres to inspect before answering in the press how grievances were addressed.

These are the most effective and realistic approaches to respecting people's suggestions and the proper way to foster the people's right to mastery.

Everyone knows that the socialist management of the country is not the private business of state agencies. Lenin stated: "Our real aim is to involve all indigenous people, without any exception whatsoever, in managing the country; and all the measures designed to achieve that aim must be codified into law." (Lenin, "Selected Works," Vol II, Part I, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 435).

And for managerial work to stay truly close to the people and to generate genuinely good results, we must "do in such a way as to make the entire people effectively learn managerial work and take the initiative in carrying it out." (Ibid., p 434)

Although it takes on many forms, popular input can be classified into two groups: 1) constructive criticism in the form of petitions and, 2) implementation of the right to supervision by denunciating offenses against the law or activities of organs, cadres, and state personnel that are detrimental to the interests of the people, society, and the collectives.

Popular input has great significance since it originates from daily life and from all fields. There are a limited number of cadres and state personnel while the people live everywhere, thus making it difficult for wrongdoing to escape their detection.

Of course, we must also watch out for attempts by the enemy or bad elements to abuse the above-mentioned rights to sabotage, defame, and distort the truth to harm honest people and engage in psychological warfare. In these cases, Article 117 of the penal code on punishing defamation can be applied.

To help the people foster their rights to mastery and contribute useful suggestions to the party and state, and in light of the above-mentioned analysis, I suggest the following:

1. Newspapers and radio stations should regularly reserve space and time for popular input. Central, provincial, and municipal levels should have a bureau to receive the people's input (People's Input Bureau for short). Efforts to do the same at other levels are most welcome.

Let us correctly follow Lenin's teaching. On the one hand, he said, "the press must be used as a tool for socialist building, disseminating achievements of model communes in detail, and studying the causes for their success, as well as their operational and managerial methods: on the other, it must 'blacklist' those communes still clinging to 'capitalist traditions, that is, traditions of anarchy, laziness, disorder, and speculation." (Ibid., pp 421, 422)

2. The state should clearly delimit the responsibilities of organs in examining and solving grievances made public by radio stations and newspapers--and notifying complainants accordingly--in promptly redressing breaches of the law and in punishing violators in accordance with the severity of offenses. It falls to superior-level organs to inspect and supervise. Directive No 363 TTg should be reinforced with penalties. The people have the rights to suggest, to control, and to receive answers. These rights must be protected by law, and offenders prosecuted.

These regulations must be strictly implemented.

Considering that the current situation in our country calls for an urgent change in state managerial work, it is extremely important to pay attention to popular input.

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LY NHAN DISTRICT CARRIES OUT CRITICISM CAMPAIGN

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dai Quyet: "Carrying Out the Self-Criticism and Criticism Campaign in the Party at Some Basic Units in Ly Nhan: Deficiencies of Party Members Are Brought Out, Combativeness of Party is Strengthened"]

[Text] Fully understanding the contents, goals, and requirements of the self-criticism and criticism campaign in the party in the spirit of Directive 79 of the Party Central Committee, Ly Nhan District guided the advance implementation of the campaign in 10 village party organizations, including both strong and weak party organizations. In such party organizations there had arisen a number of problems and deficiencies on the part of party committees and party members which had not been illuminated. The guiding thought of the district party committee was that, when in the course of self-criticism and criticism of widespread difficulties with regard to the moral qualities, and leadership and work styles, of cadres were affirmed by the collective, corrective steps had to be taken immediately.

At first, in a number of basic units there was the situation of superficiality. The district party committee promptly corrected that deficiency. When there were complicated problems in a party organization members of the standing committee of the district party committee would provide direct guidance. The opinions of the masses were openly solicited by means of group conferences or secret suggestion boxes.

In the party organizations of Chinh Ly, Xuan Khe, Bac Ly, Nhan Binh, Phu Phuc, Dong Ly, etc., in the course of criticisms by committee members and party members the deficiencies, problems, and reasons were carefully analyzed, many people accepted the application of discipline, and corrective measures were set forth. A widespread deficiency on the part of some cadres and party members in such places was that they abused their positions and authority and violated regulations, policies, laws, and economic management principles out of greed,profit-seeking, and individual ambition. A considerable number of cadres and party members lacked a vanguard, exemplary nature with regard to sharing and distribution, their way of life lacked fairness in fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities as citizens, and they had relaxed their responsibility toward the common endeavor and have been dependent and passive in the face of difficulties. In many places there were manifestations of partialism and sectarianism, in assigning cadres and in building material-technical bases to serve production and public welfare. By means of frank struggle, the basic party organizations discovered that 350 cadres and party members who violated the land management policy. In Bac Ly there were 46 instances, including the involvement of three party committee members and five party chapter secretaries. In Phu Phuc village there were 35 violations by party members In Nguyen Ly and a number of other villages there were dozens of key cadres and party members who kept their children at home or allowed them to evade military service. At the Hung Ly cooperative in Chinh Ly a number of party members who were cooperative cadres abused their positions by acting on behalf of the cooperative but were not open and explicit in settling accounts. They used materials and capital haphazardly and are not concerned with guiding the development of production. The cadres of Xuan Khe cooperative arbitrarily distributed public welfare construction materials to the village chairman, the accountant, the warehouse keeper, and even individual households. Furthermore, they allowed the complete loss of hundreds of mau of 10th month rice in 1985 because of bureaucratism and irresponsible management. In many places the party committees and governmental administrations were rendered practically "helpless" by a number of negative phenomena, such as in the villages along the Mong River, where every day many people earn illegal livings from the boats on the river.

The above-mentioned deficiencies on the party part of a number of cadres and party members have caused the prestige of the party organizations and governmental administrations in such places to decline and mass proselytizing, command, and management to be ineffective, which has resulted in the movement slowing down or declining.

Nearly all of the party committee echelons and key cadres and party members who were criticized or committed deficiencies admitted their shortcomings and voluntarily corrected them in accordance with a plan determined by the collective. The key cadres were exemplary in being the first to correct their deficiencies. Verified violations by party members were openly communicated to the masses, who were requested to oversee the correction of deficiencies by the collective leadership and by individual party members. People who violated socialist property had to return it. At Bac Ly, after 3 to 5 days of carrying out self-criticism and criticism the key cadres returned to the collective all land that had been taken over by filling in ponds or encroaching on public land. Hung Ly motivated the masses to launch a water conservancy campaign to overcome the situation of the flooding of 10th month rice. Many basic units reviewed and drafted the legal economic and social management regulations, rectified the economic structure, strengthened the technical measures, and added new goals and directions. The district party committee and the chapter committees drafted leadership programs with oversight, renovated the management of party members, and put party activities onto the right track. The apparata of a number of basic units were perfected. As an initial measure the district replaced 8 cooperative directors and 11 party committee chairmen and vice chairmen and village chairmen.

After carrying out self-criticism at their level the basic units contributed many supplementary opinions to the criticism report of the district party committee. Criticisms of the district were concentrated on a number of principal points: guidance of agricultural production was not deep, the district was not yet conscious of concentrating on developing the potential of the traditional sectors and trades and the local specialty crops; and there was still waste in managing and using scientific-technical cadres and material-technical bases. The circulation-distribution sectors, and the relevant sectors were not truly oriented toward the basic level to serve the basic level. Guidance of the resolution of problems and the weak basic units was not thorough and the recapitulation of experiences and the propagation of models were not timely. The key district cadres did not remain close to the basic level and were still heavily characterized by red tape and commandism of an administrative nature. The organization and guidance policies and measures lacked unity. The district had not yet paid attention to training, cultivating, and steeling young cadres. A number of district party members and sector cadres still had an authoritarian, patronizing attitude toward the basic level. A number of comrades were deficient with regard to moral quality and ability.

While guiding the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism in the village party organizations and the district party committee, Ly Nhan also concentrated its guidance on such district sectors as the grain corporation, the marketing cooperatives, the commercial corporation, and the general materials corporation in order to rapidly bring about transformations at the district level in order to assist the basic level.

5616
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FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEE REPORTS ON MASTERSHIP RIGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt from Report of the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee at Fourth Session of Municipal People's Committee, Third Term, held on 9 and 10 May 1986: "People Demand That Their Collective Mastership Right Be Guaranteed and Strongly Developed"]

[Text] In view of the great difficulties and challenges during the recent period, especially since the money exchange and the general adjustment of prices and salaries, the collective leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Committee has manifested dynamism and responsiveness and known how to rally the intelligence, creativity, and experience of the masses to resolve problems regarding prices and money and hang-ups in production and distribution-circulation, with the primary goals of continually developing production and stabilizing the living conditions of the people, including the cadres, workers, personnel, and members of the armed forces.

With a sense of responsibility toward the people, the Municipal Peoples' Committee has applied a whole series of measures to stabilize production and living conditions in the city, such as Directive No 50/CT-UB, Decision No 34, and the other decisions, and the application of a system of allowances added to salaries. Then there were instituted price differential payments for the five principal products for dependents and people who received allowances in accordance with the policy, positive measures to mobilize the people's money to serve production to serve production and state purchasing to control the sources of goods, and efforts to maintain the prices of rice and pork according to guidance prices at a time when prices at the source had increased. In the situation of market prices undergoing upheavals, the victory won in serving the people by organizing the Binh Dan Tet season represented a very great effort. The Municipal People's Committee has both guided the resolution of the immediate problems and been concerned with preparing for long-range economic-social development in the future.

Under the guidance of the Municipal People's Committee the economic, cultural, social, educational, physical education and sports, and other sectors have continued to advance to making definite advance in those spheres, contributed to positively affecting the thought and sentiment of the masses, and motivated the peasants to compete in attaining the economic-social plan norms and compete in carrying out the three revolutions, with a spirit of socialist collective mastership. The public security and internal affairs sectors have maintained political security and social order and safety to enable the people to be at ease in production and construction.

When coming forth with a policy or resolution which affects the masses the People's Committee solicits the opinions of the Front and the mass organizations.

The activities of the Municipal People's Council have also made much progress. Many delegates have kept in close touch with the electors and paid close attention to the requests and legitimate aspirations of the masses, but there are also a small number of Council members who should take the initiative in their specialized work to have more frequent contact with the electors.

In brief, in guiding and managing the work of the governmental administration the Municipal People's Council has applied the resolution of the Party Central Committee and the state in correct accordance with the principles and policies, strongly manifested the viewpoints and standpoints of the working class, ensured the policy of the worker-peasant alliance and, by means of the actual situation in the city, has contributed to the central echelon in drafting the new management policies and mechanism.

In guiding and organizing the implementation of Resolution 8 on prices, salaries, and money there have been mistakes in production and in distribution-circulation, there are many difficulties and much tenseness in the lives of the people, and the bureaucratism, arrogance, greed, and degeneration of some cadres have affected the confidence of the Party and state. The people are hopeful of the results of the present session of the Municipal People's Council and the results of the party organization congresses at all levels, culminating in the Sixth Party Congress.

In addition to problems regarding their living conditions, the people also demand that their collective mastership right be guaranteed and strongly developed. In implementing the resolutions of the party, the organs of authority have many legal documents regarding the socialist collective mastership right, and the masses also realize that our party has resolutely led the people in carrying out the socialist revolution in accordance with the slogan "The Party leads, the people serve as the masters, and the state manages." At the same time, they have taken note that our state has made many efforts in gradually developing and guaranteeing favorable conditions to transform the laboring people from people who are oppressed and exploited into the collective masters of the nation, collective masters who determine all matters in society. In our city, by means of political activity campaigns the party resolutions have been implemented, the law regarding the consideration and disposition of complaints was implemented,, and the masses were motivated to oppose bureaucratism and arrogance. In general, the sectors have undergone many positive transformations, have gone all-out to overcome violations, and have achieved many new advances in ensuring the collective mastership right of the laboring people.

However, the masses also realize that there still remain many phenomena which violate the collective mastership right of the people, especially at the basic level and in a number of state organs.

First of all, there are still many instances of more-or-less arbitrary or unnecessary arrests and imprisonment. There have been many instances of prolonging the time of temporary imprisonment or temporary parole and have not been definitively resolved. Nor has the responsibility of the people who caused the arbitrary arrests or prolonged temporary imprisonment been clearly determined. Although in some places the number of violations has declined, they have not declined uniformly or sufficiently, and have not been fundamentally resolved. That situation must be promptly overcome.

Furthermore, public opinion has also pointed out the necessity of reviewing the excessively slow disposition of the people's complaints, and the problem of population registration matters still being troublesome and the people having to make several trips. In considering population registration requests, in addition to correctly implementing the legal documents that have been promulgated it is necessary to be more active in considering a number of special and exceptional cases in order to report them to the Public Security Service and the Municipal People's Council so that they can make a decision. In considering birth registrations or marriages beyond the deadline, etc., the people see that such matters usually take a long time and in some cases files are not accepted for review.

With regard to the real estate sector, public opinion applauded the "live undisturbed" viewpoint which was presented as a guiding thought by the real estate sector in the joint conference of the Real Estate Management Service and the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee on 21 March 1986, which was intended to avoid unnecessary upheaval. In addition, there are many opinions regarding a number of deficiencies in the sector:

A number of precinct and district construction bureaus have carried out excessive housing readjustments.

The implementation of Directive 33 of the Municipal People's Council on houses abandoned by people who went abroad has resulted in a number of excessive limitations regarding the right to take over the property of such people. At the same time there are still many matters that were not specifically stipulated in Directive 33, so there have arisen considerable arbitrariness in its interpretation.

With regard to the court, according to public opinion and the exercise of the people's supervision right, we believe that the activities of the Municipal People's Court are in many respects good. Although the court's handling of some cases is slow, in general the people applaud it for being fair and correct.

Recently the Secretariat of the Municipal People's Council and the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee invited more than 100 people's counsels who had been recommended by the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee and elected by the People's Council. In that meeting the people's counsels were happy over having been elected to participate in trials by the municipal people's court. They had no opportunity to exchange opinions about or report on what was correct or incorrect in the activities of the people's counsels, or on experiences. The people's counsels, recommended that the Municipal People's Committee hold meetings of the people's counsels every 3 months to exchange experiences. During the recent meeting the people's counsels made a number of recommendations which we will present to the Municipal People's Court.

We also think that with regard to the negative matters in society at present in general, and the evils of bureaucratism and arrogance specifically, everyone realizes them and condemns them. As for the state, it has also taken many preventive steps, such as inspection, investigations, and control and has laws regarding the consideration and resolution of complaints and denunciations by the people, etc., so that citizens can defend their legitimate rights against all threats. But it is also clear that the situation of bureaucratism, arrogance, and the bullying of the masses still exists in many places.

We realize that in the mechanism of "the party leading, the people serving as the masses, and the state managing" there must be specific measures to achieve a close alliance between the Fatherland Front and the mass organizations on the one hand and the popularly elected organs on the other hand, in order to create a basis on which the masses can strongly bring into play their collective mastership right against all negative phenomena in society and effectively supervise the activities of the state cadres, workers, and civil servants, in order to strictly implement the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Municipal Party Committee, according to which one of the missions of the Fatherland Front, the mass organizations, and the People's Council is to "defend the rights of the masses against the negative phenomena in society and in the state apparatus, as well as against bribery, collusion, arrogance, and oppression, and exercise the right of control, inspection, and the right to criticize state organs." That is the responsibility of the mass organizations and the popularly elected organs toward the people. It is also a responsibility of the people's councils at all levels and of the services and sectors in creating conditions for the Fatherland Front and the mass organizations, as well as the popularly elected organs, so that they can do a good job of fulfilling their roles and positions.

From the actual situation of the work in many places we see that in order to effectively struggle against negativism and the evils of bureaucratism, arrogance, corruption, and guarantee that the collective mastership right of the people is brought into play, there must be a seething and strong mass movement, combined with responsive information and press work and a resolute attitude on the part of the governmental administration. In brief, there must be coordination and unity of action among the Front, the mass organizations, and the governmental administration.

We recommend that after the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee carries out a preliminary recapitulation and isolates experiences in the test points regarding cooperation among the Front, the mass organizations, and the governmental administration, the Municipal People's Committee will promptly promulgate, and implement throughout the city "Rules on Strengthening

Cooperative Relations Among the Fatherland Front, the Mass Organizations, and the People's Council (People's Committee)." That is measure which concretizes the collective mastership right of the laboring people, one which brings into play the mastership role of the masses via the system of the Front, the mass organizations, and the people's councils at all levels."

5616
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READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT HOUSING, AWARD PAYMENTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Contributing Opinions About the Party Congress column: "Some Stories About Housing That Should Be Resolved; Strictly Forbid Arbitrary Withdrawals From the Bonus Fund and Review the Method of Control and Approval"]

[Text] I would like to express some opinions about housing.

Some organs have requested houses to be used as offices or commercial stores, but in fact when they receive the houses cadres are allowed to live in them.

The use of houses both as organ offices and as housing for their cadres and personnel is at present not uncommon in this city. The public security and real estate sectors must coordinate in such a way as to prevent that situation from occurring. A number of colleges also use former hotels as dormitories, and the banking sector is using a hotel on Nguyen Hue Boulevard (Precinct 1) as living quarters for banking students. How long will that situation be allowed to continue? A considerable number of former bank buildings are used as banking colleges or middle schools. That irrational use must be ended.

When trying cases involving housing some precinct and district courts have issued decisions to expel workers' families from houses in order to return the house to the owner, not because they lacked rent money, while the owner had another residence.

A number of cadres and state personnel have two or three houses, or have both a private house and a house belonging to the state in another precinct or district, and what do the cadres and civil servants who took over houses years ago think, when they see that there has never been a trial over the expropriation of a house. The situation of a number of cadres and state personnel renting out houses provided by the state must also be brought out for criticism. In recent issues the newspaper TUOI TRE has written of many negative incidents in the use of houses by organs and of cadres and state personnel having two or three houses.

The situation of "everyone dealing in real estate" has caused some subprecinct governmental administrations which took over a number of houses abandoned by people who left the country which were under the control of the Real Estate

Service. They have failed to carry out the law when someone breaks a lock and takes over a house in the locality, in competing to take over houses to hang out a "day-care center" or "nursery school" sign, the turn it over to a subprecinct cadre or civil servant or let a production cooperative team rent it.

I have observed that once the Real Estate Service provides a house for use by an organ or unit it never recovers it when the organ or unit stops using it. Sometimes an organ or unit will lease a house to another organ, or if the Real Estate Service wants to recover a house it has to pay very high price by exchanging several villas or several other small houses.

I have sought to bring about above some remaining problems which must be brought up for criticism and overcome on the occasion of carrying out criticism and self-criticism at all levels.

Minh Thanh
(Subprecinct 20, Precinct 1)

In recent years (1982-1985), during the period of concluding the previous year's contract many factories, enterprises, and organs, in order to prepare for recapitulating emulation, receive one invitation after another to attend recapitulation meetings. In addition to the "thank you notes," accompanied by a considerable sum of money or such goods as imported cloth, watches, MSG, milk, spirits, rice, meat, etc., from the cooperative teams and small industry-handicrafts cooperatives (including a number of joint public-private units and state units). they include gifts for units which sign contracts, usually called "party A" for short, and especially separate gifts for the head and a number of cadres with authority, such as the heads and deputies of the materials planning, financial accounting, shipping and receiving, and other departments, for the easily accepted purpose of rewarding the unit for having "contributed to the fulfillment of the production base's plan."

It is very easily understood and seen that if those production bases operate at a loss or only fulfill their norms at a minimum level would find it difficult to use a rather large sum to give such "generous" gifts.

The actual situation shows that because of the mutual giving of bonus money and gifts a number of bad elements, acting in the name of a production cooperative team or cooperative, have weakened or bent the moral standards of a number of cadres and party members, and have inflicted losses on the property and prestige of the party. it is certain that the workers will have to bear the losses and deprivations.

It is also necessary to review the "working method" of a number of cadres who are engaged in inspecting and auditing work in a number of ministries and in central and municipal sectors, who are sent down to the basic level to carry out financial audits, review plan fulfillment, and audit the issuing and use of materials and capital, including the investigation of organizations and people in places where many negative phenomena. Have the cadres in such functional organs manifested an objective, model, impartial style in helping evaluate tasks and people?

In order to contribute to renovating the state apparatus so that it can be sufficiently strong to lead the nation in the present phase, we think that we should exercise economic leadership and management not only by means of directives and resolutions but also by closely monitoring the basic level and truly relying on the popular masses. With regard to managing and using public funds, whether the funds of enterprises, living expense allowances, or the funds of a mass organization, there must be specific guidance documents and it is necessary to strictly forbid the arbitrary, excessive use of funds for making awards.

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5616
CSO: 4209/659

BRIEFS

TRAINING CADRES FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES--Training cadres sprung from ethnic minorities is a major State policy and is a decisive factor in the economic, cultural and social development of the highlands. By now a body of such cadres have been trained and are maturing. However, they suffer from insufficiency of number and competence, and do not cover all branches of activity. Too few of them at the district and communal level have had a college education or have been trained in secondary vocational schools. Most are school teachers, health and managerial cadres, while few are working in agriculture and industry. The shortage of cadres is particularly acute in the border provinces, in the Central Highlands and along the Truong Son range. The sources of recruitment of cadres sprung from ethnic minorities are the following: First, the revolutionary movement of the masses, in which diligent people are entrusted with concrete tasks of increasing difficulty, the fulfilment of which will win them the confidence of the people. Second, the special schools from children issued from ethnic minorities, especially the boarding-schools run by the administration. Third, the State farms, logging camps, State enterprises, army units stationed in the highlands, to which more and more young people of ethnic minorities are admitted. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 2, 3] /9317

CSO: 4200/1276

PROMOTION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 4, 5

[Text] In our northern border provinces (Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau) there are seven million hectares of natural land, including 430,000 ha of arable land, 130,000 ha of rice-fields, 230,000 ha of subsidiary food crops (i.e. other than rice) and of short-term industrial crops, 2.4 million ha of forests. Forest and mineral resources include timber, bamboo, apatite. The population numbers 3.6 million, of whom 1.6 million are of working age. The region has long-standing traditional trades and crafts such as processing of farm and forest produce, basketry, metal forring and casting, cotton growing, cloth weaving.

By promoting the strong points of the region and making the most of its potentials, all six provinces have developed small-scale industry and handicrafts, both as a separate activity and as sidelines in agriculture.

The State supplies about 25-30% of the materials and equipment needed. The rest is procured by the producers through economic association and integration.

About 90% of the products are delivered to the State; the rest is exchanged for materials and equipment.

Most shops have production chains using modern techniques. Through technical improvement and renovation they have succeeded in augmenting output and upgrading quality. Thus the porcelain and plastics cooperatives in Yen Bai have been turning out 12,000 articles instead of a mere 500 previously per oven in operation. The glass cooperatives in Cao Bang have increased their daily output from 130 to 150 kilograms.

The training of young workers and upgrading of their skills have received due attention. Plans have been worked out, production re-arranged, and efforts focused on branches of activity serving agriculture, forestry and the people's life: processing farm and forest produce, producing metal consumer goods, ceramics, glassware, building materials. Food industries have been promoted: canned fruit, candied fruit, fruit-flavoured liquers in Cao Bang and Lang Son. Shops have been set up to husk paddy, process cassava, produce noodles from tubers soybean curd, sauces, cane sugar and molasses to be supplied to the local populations and armed forces units stationed in the province.

The authorities are working out adequate policies to do away with bottlenecks and encourage production. More and more individual craftsmen have joined collectives.

However, the rate of development is still inadequate. More should be made of local potentials in order to produce goods for export and diversify production. More competent cadres should be trained.

To this end the border provinces are enforcing a new system of management in which more initiative is given to the grassroots, the bureaucratic subsidy-based system of management is abolished, and a shift made to economic accounting and the socialist mode of enterprise. The aim is to fulfil all targets of the 1986 State plan.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1276

RESTORING ORDER IN DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Text] In the port city of Hai Phong, the city administration is enforcing the following measures with a view to improving the circulation and distribution of goods:

First, to ensure the intiative of the grassroots in production and trading. To review supplies of materials and equipment to agriculture, first of all fertilizers and insecticides as well as seeds; to industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts, first and foremost energy, and raw materials. On the other hand, industrial enterprises must make all planned remittances to the budget (in the first five months of this year, they have remitted only 34.4% of the yearly figures).

Second, socialist order is to be restored in the circulation and distribution of goods, first and foremost in the organized market. It is forbidden to offices and enterprises to engage in trading if this is not their function. Retail sale units whch engage in wholesale trading for a profit, and State Trade cadres who supply State-managed goods to private merchants will be disciplined.

Third, the one-price system is to be maintained on the basis of commercial prices. Food is rationed and sold at fixed prices. With regard to necessities such as pork, sugar, soap, etc, workers and State employees will receive allowances with their monthly salaries. The State trade services will make the goods directly available to workers and employees by sellingthem at their places of work.

Fourth, there will be no return to the system of rationing and the dual-price system. However, the State Trade must supply fixed quantities of food and other necessities to wage-earners, who will be able to make purchases of their choice with the money they receive in addition to their salaries.

Fifth, economic association is organized between 33 suburban farming cooperatives and 33 inncer-city wards, under the terms of which farm produce will be exchanged for goods produced in those wards. There will be fewer State Trade personnel employed in food shops and fruit stalls, while the co-ops will reorganize their manpower and build closer ties with the consumers.

Sixth, measures will be carried on to reform and better manage the market. Severe sanctions are meted out against speculation, smuggling, and collusion between State employees and private merchants. Small traders will be reorganized and part of them shifted to productive and service occupations under the control of the State.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1276

HA NAM NINH RANKS SECOND IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Our Province Ranks Second Nationally In Increasing Amount of Money Deposited in Savings Accounts in First Quarter"]

[Text] As the newspaper HA NAM NINH announced in its issue No 1055, 11 April 1985, the amount of money deposited in savings accounts in the first quarter increased 14.131 million dong, which increased the amount of surplus money deposited in savings accounts as of 31 March 1986 to nearly 159 million dong, the second greatest amount in the nation (after Hai Hung Province). The director of the Central Socialist Savings Fund praised the efforts of the province and of seven other provinces and municipalities.

Recently the Savings Account Campaign Committee met to discuss measures to promote the campaign to make savings account deposits throughout the province. The members of the campaign committee recommended many specific and appropriate measures for each category in order to encourage the broad popular masses to make savings account deposits. The campaign committee has launched a new emulation campaign to extend from 1 May to 2 September 1986. In the immediate future, efforts will be made to increase by 25 million dong the amount of surplus money deposited in savings accounts in the second quarter.

5616
CSO: 4209/669

BRIEFS

SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS FOR DISTRICTS--By now, out of the 400 districts of the country, 360 have completed comprehensive socio-economic plans for 1986-90 and have begun implementing them in ways suited to the specific conditions of each. By the end of 1985 and the beginning of 1986, drastic changes have happened in about a hundred of them. Pilot districts have undergone overall socio-economic development. Less favoured ones have also blazed new trails. Some instances: Quang Ha district in Quang Ninh province in a region abutting on the northern border and the coast is developing agriculture in an all-sided way while making special efforts in the cultivation of such industrial crops as groundnuts, tea, cinnamon, anis and in the exploitation of marine products. Bao Lap district in Lam Dong province in the Central Highlands is focusing its efforts on industrial crops such as tea, coffee and mulberry in all three sectors: State, collective, and family. Besides, hydropower projects have been undertaken, together with the development of processing industries. Moc Hoa district in Long An province in the Plain of Reeds is stepping up the necessary measures to produce this year two tonnes of food per head of population, and to cover all wasteland with cajeput and jute by 1987. The fulfilment of those plans will bring the following advantages to the district: by making the most of their strong points, they will create a new economic structure; they will be able to build a material and technical infrastructure serving production and the people's life; manpower will be redeployed and production re-structured according to immediate and long-term requirements. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 3, 4] /9317

CSO: 4200/1276

PAPER REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 19

[Article by Pham The Nhac]

[Text]

Agricultural cooperativization carried out in North Vietnam's mountain provinces since 1960 has led to the establishment of more than 7,000 high-level cooperatives. These, however, concentrate on tilling riceland. Vast areas of hill-forestland where ethnic minorities live are not yet exploited in a rational way. This had led to serious destruction of forests through slash-and-burn farming as well as low and unstable food production in most of the mountain cooperatives.

In the late seventies and the early eighties, agricultural cooperatives in the plains have successfully applied a new mode of management, in which the collective peasants' rights and responsibilities are closely associated: the product-based contract system, first applied for the cultivation of rice and later for animal husbandry and the growing of subsidiary food crops and vegetables. Following their example, the forestry department and the provincial administrations in the mountain regions have devised a new mode of forest and forestland management. Each district, each cooperative (or collective like army unit, school, office...) and later on each household are entrusted with the care of an area of forestland, hilly land or forest, which they will manage and exploit after an overall plan, with clearly laid down rights and responsibilities. By 1982, the forestry department had entrusted 2.5 million hectares of forestland and forest to nearly 4,000 cooperatives. However, owing to a lack of experience and failing a proper reorganization of their work force, many cooperatives have done a rather poor job of it. Forests remained neglected and forest wealth was wantonly exploited. More and more hillslopes were denuded and became wasteland. Since 1983, the Government has stepped up the transfer of forestland and forests to the care of cooperatives and individual families while jointly developing agriculture and forestry. The new policy has brought about positive changes. The area entrusted to a collective is readjusted to fit its managerial ability. At the same time, forest wealth is reassessed and the work force in State farms, cooperatives and other collectives reorganized. Each cooperative devotes 5 — 20% of its labour force to forest exploitation. Thanks to a better grasp of their duties and rights in this field including the right to long-term use and inheritance of forests and forestland, the peasants have begun to show more zeal and a greater sense of responsibility. As a result, 1.5 million more hectares of forests have been entrusted by the State to nearly 6,000 cooperatives in 1983 — 1984. Moreover, thousands of offices, schools, army units and tens of thousands of individual households have been entrusted with forestland.

In Nghia Binh province, about 169,000 hectares of forestland and forests have been transferred to 226 cooperatives, 17 production collectives and 9 offices. By now, six districts in the province have applied the contract system down to individual households, and 200 cooperatives have set up nurseries, which have supplied enough saplings for afforestation in the region.

Que Son district (Quang Nam — Da Nang province) has allotted over 18,000 hectares of forestland and forests to 40 cooperatives and sep up 16 nurseries producing 12 million saplings a year. In 1983 — 1984, the district carried out concentrated afforestation on 1,250 hectares and planted 5 million saplings in scattered fashion.

After being entrusted with forestland and forests, Muong Chum cooperative (Son La province) has organized their protection and the restoration of natural sources of water, thus creating conditions for intensive farming. It has also planted hill rice on forestland to help solve the food problem, bringing per capita food availability from 9 kg to 18 kg a month.

Tien Son cooperative (Vinh Phu province) has raised funds among the population for forest exploitation and has also appropriated funds from its own accumulation, food and labour funds to this end, at the same time applying the contract system-down to each households. Thus, no fund is asked from the State and for the co-op members there are more jobs and more revenues from agricultural-forest products while the cooperative also earns extra income from forest products.

The allotment of land to grow forest species in garden-sized patches has greatly improved the family economy, due to the valuable products derived from them. Mui Ne village (Thuan Hai province) has entrusted each household with 7,000 square metres of coastal sandy land to grow such "forests". At first, people grow filao pines to stop the sand, then plant coconut-palms intercalated with cassava and sweet potato, with which to rear pigs. Some households have planted tens of thousands of filao pines and sold to the State several tons of pork (slaughter weight) a year, not to mention timber and firewood from filao pines.

Nevertheless, many problems are still unsolved: the State should enact adequate policies on the forest manager's rights and responsibilities, the prices paid by the State for forest products and the procedure of transfer of forestland and forests. Production should be reorganized at the grassroots. To this end, a rational division of labour must come into force in forestry, and the contract system applied down to each household. One should jointly develop agriculture and forestry and conduct economic association with other enterprises in the district and in the country. Lastly, one should step by step apply the achievements of science and technology to forestry, from the production of saplings to the exploitation of timber or other forest products. [illegible]

/9317
CSO: 4200/1267

AGRICULTURE VIETNAM

CAJEPUT FARMING IN PLAIN OF REEDS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 20

[Article by Nguyen Van Thi]

[Text] The Plain of Reeds in Dong Thap province (Mekong delta) was a well-known resistance base in the wars against the French, then the American imperialists. It is a vast malaria-ridden and snake-infested swampy region near the Kampuchean frontier. Yet it bids fair to become an economically rich region after irrigation water have been built to wash away the acidity and salinity of the soil. Editor.

Thap Muoi district, Dong Thap province, is faced with the problem of its economic development. After long investigations it has been found that cajeput should be an important asset second only to rice. So, while seeking to raise the yields of food crops, the district administration has begun to develop the planting of cajeputs (Milaleuca leucadendron) as a part of the general formula for economic development: "cajeput--fish--bee--bird," which is expected to bring in large returns and meet the requirements of both home consumption and export.

Two distinct regions have taken shape in Dong Thap: one in which rice is grown according to the method of intensive farming and crop multiplication, and animals are raised; here industry and handicrafts are also promoted in order to form an agricultural-industrial structure. The second region, with acid suplhate soil, is suited for the growing of cajeput and should have a structure combining forestry, agriculture, fishing, and industry. In the past years, local inhabitants have turned large cajeput areas into rice fields; they have also paid little attention to the protection of the environment, thereby depleting such natural resources as shrimps, fish, snakes, tortoises, birds.

The cajeput is a tree having a high economic value. From its leaves a precious medicinal oil is extracted; its trunk gives a hard timber used in construction, particularly in the making of piles. Cajeput forests purify the atmosphere. Birds come to nest in great numbers and may bring in important revenues. In the war against the Americans, to provide cover for the people and armed forces, the revolutionary authorities encouraged the population to plant cajeput over large areas, and many families owned dozens of hectares of this tree. At present, a redistribution of land has been under way, a kind of land reform. According to the new constitution, the land belongs to the State. However, failing a good explanation work among the masses, many families have been confused. In the 1980 dry season, they felled or burned down tens ot hectares of young cajeputs for firewood.

The area of farmland in Thap Muoi totals 40,000 hectares, of which 22,000 hectares are planted with rice. The remaining land is acid sulphate and is suited to the growing of cajeput, not food crops. So far, only 10,500 hectares are planted with cajeput; the remainder, about 7,500 hectares, is wasteland. And so a programme has been worked out for the exploitation of the Plain of Reeds. Cajeput planting has been restored and reorganized, as part of a plan to build an economic structure combining agriculture, forestry and industry.

According to this programme, by 1990, the district will raise the area under cajeput to 18,000 hectares. To this end, it will build an irrigation system and divide the forests into sections for better fire control. In order to combine cajeput exploitation with the rearing of fish, bees, snakes, and tortoises, farms have been set up to this end, each farm exploiting 2,000-2,500 hectares of cajeput.

The Thap Muoi Forest-product Company, set up in September 1984, controls the exploitation of cajeput and conducts business in this line. Though having only begun to apply the economic accounting system, it has earned some profits. The products collected help meet the requirements of the province and part of them are bartered for other goods. From cajeput the local inhabitants draw an important income. In 1984, while the total value of industrial output in the district was 3.25 million dong, the income derived from cajeput amounted to 8 million dong.

In the last five years, Dong Thap province and Thap Muoi district have expanded the area under cajeput, thus gradually reducing the area of wasteland and restoring the former ecological system of the region.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1267

BRIEFS

WORKSHOPS SERVING AGRICULTURE--By now, in the six suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City there have been set up four State-run mechanical engineering workshops and two joint-State-private ones, all serving agricultural production. These enterprises comprise shops specialized in electromechanical repairs, metal forging, carpentry, paddy husking, animal feed processing, battery repair and charging, etc. More than 50% of the city's 172 cooperatives and 634 production collectives doing agricultural work have their own mechanics. In 1985, the city supplied equipment to two pilot cooperatives in Cu Chi district with a view to their mechanization: the power supply department laid 257 kilometres of power transmission line, set up 255 sub-stations with a total capacity of 16,917 kva and was to provide each year 12 million kwh of electricity. The water conservation department built 20 pumping stations serving about 10,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 p 6] /9317

CSO: 4200/1276

PAPER REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT, UTILIZATION OF LABOR

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Nhat Quang]

[Text]

The situation in this field has been reviewed at a recent summing-up conference in Hanoi. In 1985, the Labour department improved measures to distribute the work force, resettle populations, ameliorate the wages system and the employment of labour in the State sector.

In 1985, 396,000 people (186,000 of working age) were resettled; employment was found for 400,000 people in urban areas; 85,000 people were recruited for employment in the State sector; and 140 million workdays of voluntary labour were devoted to such public-interest work as water conservation, dyke building, etc.

In 1986, it is estimated that there will be one million more people of working age (about 300,000 in the urban areas); hence the problem of finding employment for them.

In 1986, 650,000 people (260,000 of working age) will be resettled, including 200,000 people in population readjustment between provinces with different population densities; 50,000 formerly nomadic households with 280,000 people will be sedentarized. Conditions will thus be created for resettling more than 3 million people (including 1.2 million people of working age) and the sedentarization of 1.2 million nomadic people in the coming five years.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1267

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF MARCH THEORETICAL EDUCATION JOURNAL

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Mar 86 p 62

[Text] Declaration of M.X. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU pp 1-3

A Program To Amend and Renovate and a Program for the Planned and Comprehensive Perfection of Socialism in the Soviet Union pp 4-14

Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism Is an Urgent Demand at Present to Open the Way for the Development of Our Country's Economy pp 15-19
(Article by Nguyen Lam [NGUYEENX LAAM])

Some Thoughts on the Education and Training of Cadres in Party Schools pp 20-24

Socialist Laws and the Relationship Between Spontaneity and Consciousness in Socialism pp 25-28
(Article by Le Huu Nghia [LEE HUWUX NGHIAX])

Some Thoughts on Scientific Research in Party Schools pp 29-30
(Aticle by Le Phuoc Dang [LEE PHUWOWCS DAWNG])

"Letters to the South" and the Teaching of Party History With Regard to the Revolution in the South, 1954-1975 pp 30-36
(Article by Vo Tu Thanh [VOX TUWR THANHF])

Initial Study of the Concept "State Management" in Relation to Administrative Law pp 37-40
(Article by Nguyen Van Thao [NGUYEENX VAWN THAOR])

Some Thoughts on Teaching "The Organizational System and Apparatus of the Party" pp 41-45
(Article by Pham Thuat [PHAMJ THUAATJ])

Perfecting Management of the National Economy pp 46-48
(Article by E. Kaputchin)

A Special Characteristic of the Family Under Socialism pp 49-51

Some Features of the Industrial-Agricultural Combines in the USSR pp 52-61

CSO: 4209/642

END

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20 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-145

20 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

BRUNEI

Briefs

Change in UK Envoy 1

BURMA

Weapons Presented to Counterinsurgency Groups
(Rangoon Domestic Service, 24, 26 Jul 86) 2

Kamunchaung Village Ceremony, 24 July 2
Awungyi Village Ceremony, 26 July 3

Briefs

Youth Delegation to USSR 5

INDONESIA

Malaysia, Indonesia Agree To Step Up Security
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 19 Jul 86) 6

Election Committee Announces Seat Allocation
(THE JAKARTA POST, 24 Jul 86) 7

Suharto Inaugurates Aromatics Plant
(ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 19 Jul 86) 9

Briefs

Immigrant Issue 11

MALAYSIA

VOPM Carries 'Letter' on Thai Elections
(Voice of the People of Malaysia, 20 Jul 86) 12

Briefs
Settlers Criticized for PAS 'Collaboration' 15
Warning Against Carrying Weapons 15
PAS Rejects Radio Lecture Offer 15
SDP, PAS Split Possible 16
Two Taiwanese Trawlers Detained 16
PAS Candidate Withdraws 16
Students Warned Against Electioneering 16

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Withdraws Clemency Offer to Tolentino, Others
(AFP, 30 Jul 86) 17

Columnist Urges Stronger United Leadership
(Gaby Manalac; BUSINESS DAY, 28 Jul 86) 19

Bankers Assail PCGG on Confidentiality
(Marianne Go; THE MANILA EVENING POST, 26 Jul 86) 21

PCGG Agents Retain Posts 'Until Further Notice'
(Ramon R. Isberto; BUSINESS DAY, 28 Jul 86) 23

Editorial Notes European Aid Donations
(MANILA BULLETIN, 30 Jul 86) 26

Bohol Officials Alarmed by Battalion's Arrival
(Boy Quezon; PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 28 Jul 86) 27

Columnist Decries Handling of Demonstrations
(Jesus C. Sison; THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS,
28 Jul 86) 28

Hostilities May Follow Muslim Factions Merger
(THE NEWS HERALD, 23 Jul 86) 30

BUSINESS DAY Views Japanese Loans
(Michael D. Marasigan; BUSINESS DAY, 29 Jul 86) 31

Manila Increases Amount Budgeted for Expenditure
(MANILA BULLETIN, 30 Jul 86) 34

Economic Indicator on Domestic Liquidity Rise
(BUSINESS DAY, 28 Jul 86) 35

Bankers Want Central Bank Role in Sequestration
(MANILA BULLETIN, 28 Jul 86) 37

Government To Help Rationalize Coconut Industry
(BUSINESS DAY, 29 Jul 86) 38

Number of Labor Strikes Increases
(Daniel Lianto; THE MANILA EVENING POST, 24 Jul 86) 40

SINGAPORE

Foreign Minister on Developing Political System
(Singapore Domestic Service, 28 Jul 86) 41

Lee Kuan Yew on Opposition Allegations on Judiciary
(THE STRAITS TIMES, 31 Jul 86) 42

Briefs

Defense Capability 43

THAILAND

State of Trade With PRC Viewed
(Cai Feng; ZHONG HUA RIBAO, 6 Jul 86) 44

Editorial Reports on New SRV Leader
(ZHONG HUA RIBAO, 16 Jul 86; XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO,
17 Jul 86) 46

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Bulgarian Envoy Takes Leave of Heng Samrin, Hun Sen
(SPK, 28 Jul 86) 48

Cuban Uprising Anniversary Marked in Phnom Penh
(SPK, 24 Jul 86) 49

Development of KPRP, Industrial Infrastructure
(PRAVDA, 28 Jun 86) 50

Briefs

Thai Violations Reported 51
Radio, Television Protocol With SRV 51
Bou Thang Greets MPR Counterpart 52

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Army, Militia Repel 'Enemies' in Ha Tuyen
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 27 Jul 86) 53

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Truong Chinh Sends Greetings to OAU Summit
(VNA, 28 Jul 86) 54

Leaders Send Greetings on Cuban 'National Rebellion' Anniversary
(VNA, 25 Jul 86) 56

Misuse of Exports-Imports by Corporations Revealed
(Bui Anh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 27 May 86) 57

Briefs
Vice Chairman in CSSR 58
Saharan Defense Minister Visit 58
CPV CC Greets South African CP 58
Greetings to Vanuatu Leaders 58
SRV-FRG Friendship Association 59
U.S., Israeli Policies Decried 59
Hai Hung-Vientiane Cooperation 59
Cambodian Ambassador Visits Invalids 60
France Aids With Flour 60

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Thoughts on Criticism Drive, Corruption Expressed in Poems
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 20, 27 May 86) 61

Cadres' Corruption Disclosed, by Trung Thuc 61
Reluctance To Criticize Deplored 61

Poor CPV Development Among Teachers Assessed
(Dinh Khac Vuong; GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN, 5 May 86) 63

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

New Policy To Insure Savings Deposits Promulgated
(HAI PHONG, 4 Apr 86) 66

Achievements of Coffee Enterprise on Central Highlands Noted
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 16 Apr 86) 69

Briefs
Lam Dong Economic Zone 71
Ha Nam Ninh Economy 71

AGRICULTURE

Briefs
Water Level Rise 72
Minh Hai Rice Cultivation 72
Flood Alert in Hanoi 72

/9987

BRUNEI

BRIEFS

CHANGE IN UK ENVOY--Mr Francis Cornish, the British high commissioner to Brunei for the last 3 years, left Bandar Sri Bagawan on 5 July at the end of his tour of duty. His successor is Mr Roger Westbrook, 45, whose previous postings include Brazil and Portugal. /Summary/ /Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 5 Jul 86 p 2 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1274

WEAPONS PRESENTED TO COUNTERINSURGENCY GROUPS

Kamunchaung Village Ceremony, 24 July

BK251044 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at 0800 today in Kamunchaung village in Kyaikto Township in the Mon State to present weapons to anti-insurgent groups. The ceremony was attended by Colonel Nyan Lin, chairman of the Mon State Regional Party Committee and commander of the Southeast Military Command; U Win Shwe and U Tun Khaing, members of the regional Party Committee; U Aung Tun, chairman of the Mon State People's Council; Lieutenant Colonel Tin Tun, U Khin Shwe, and Naing Tin Aye, members of the Mon State People's Council Executive Committee; Colonel Than Tin, tactical commander of the Southeast Military Command; U Tin Hlaing, director of the Mon State People's Police Force; U Tin Ngwe, chairman of Kyaikto Township party unit, and members of the party unit; Colonel Aung Soe Kyi, chairman of Kyaikto Township People's Council; responsible officers from the three organs of state power; chairmen of township party units and people's councils from Bilin and Kyaikto Townships; and anti-insurgent groups from Kyaikto Township. Over 3,000 working people armed with bamboo staves marched in six columns and shouted slogans.

U Hla Thein officiated as presiding chairman at the ceremony while U Shwe Aung, secretary of the township party unit, acted as secretary of the meeting.

After a speech by the presiding chairman, the Chairman of the Mon State Regional Party Committee spoke, saying that today's ceremony was held to present arms to the masses so that the people who once experienced insurgents' inhuman brutality and atrocity could fight back against the insurgents and gain peace and tranquility. He said the state was striving to earn foreign exchange from the agriculture, forestry, and mining sectors while working to meet the country's needs. It tried its best to build schools, hospitals, bridges, roads, vehicles, trains, irrigation networks, and industry for the people's development. The insurgents, who could not bear to see these constructive endeavors for the country's development, were burning down schools, hospitals, and villages, blowing up bridges and roads, and looting cooperatives. He added that weapons were being presented so that the insurgents would not be able to terrorize unarmed people in the future. He said it was the duty of all citizens to defend their respective local villages and to defend the country and that the arms should be used efficiently in a drive to uproot and eliminate insurgents. He said the weapons were being provided to take revenge on the insurgents and that it would be necessary to use these arms well and accurately.

He added that it would be necessary to follow the people's militia strategy in fighting the enemy. Any information on the enemy or sighting of the enemy should be reported immediately to the closest People's Militia, People's Police Force, or military camp. He said the drive against the insurgents should be jointly carried out at the village, village tract, and township levels and that success would be certainly achieved if the struggle is waged with the might of party members.

The country's political force is participating in economic endeavors in full swing, he said. He urged the political force which is in the forefront of economic endeavors such as paddy cultivation, production and procurement to render its leadership to the anti-insurgent struggle with perseverance, vigor, and courage without retreating.

The Mon State People's Council Chairman spoke next and said that the People's Militias and anti-insurgent groups must jointly fight the destructive insurgents with the People's Armed Forces and obtain the people's support in order to toally eliminate the insurgents.

The presiding chairman of the ceremony then obtained the people's approval to cut off supplies to the insurgents, to stop insurgents' taxation, and to disrupt insurgent communications, and to kill insurgents. The approval was then signed by the people.

Next, Col Nyan Lin, commander of the Southeast Military Command, presented the weapons to anti-insurgent groups who took an oath of allegiance. The ceremony then ended with slogans.

Awungyi Village Ceremony, 26 July

BK261110 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at 1300 on 24 July in Awungyi village to present weapons to anti-insurgent groups in Bilin Township in the Mon State. The ceremony was attended by Colonel Nyan Lin, chairman of the Mon State Regional Party Committee and commander of the Southeast Military Command; U Win Shein and U Tun Khaing, members of the Regional Party Committee; U Aung Tun, chairman of the Mon State People's Council; Lieutenant Colonel TinTun, U Khin Shwe, and Naing Tin Aye, members of the Mon State People's Council Executive Committee; U Tin Hlaing, director of the Mon State People's Police Force; U Saw Moses, chairman of Bilin Township party unit, and members of the party unit; Colonel Thein Hla, chairman of the township People's Council; responsible officials from the three organs of state power; responsible officials from party units and people's councils in Kyaikto and Thaton Townships; and members of anti-insurgent groups. Over 2,500 working people armed with bamboo staves marched and shouted slogans.

The presiding chairman of the ceremony delivered a speech. It was followed by a speech by the chairman of the Regional Party Committee who said that it was necessary to take a firm stand in fighting against the insurgents. He said they would keep on terrorizing if they are tolerated and that victory is bound to be achieved if the struggle is waged with the strength of party members. He urged the people to have courage and perseverance and not to retreat in waging a struggle to uproot and eliminate the insurgents.

After the State People's Council chairman delivered his speech, the presiding chairman obtained the people's approval to cut off supplies to the insurgents, to disrupt insurgent communications, to stop insurgents' taxation, and to participate in the fight against insurgents. The unanimous approval was then endorsed by the people and six representatives of the people signed the resolutions.

Next, the chairman of the Mon State Regional Party Committee and commander of the Southeast Military Command presented the weapons to anti-insurgent groups from Taungzun, Kyauklongyi, Melau, Natkyi, and Awungyi villages in Bilin township.

The ceremony ended after the anti-insurgent groups took an oath of allegiance and shouted slogans.

/12624
CSO: 4211/75

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--A Burmese youth delegation headed by Dr Maung Di, deputy education minister and vice chairman of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC], left Burma by air yesterday evening to study Soviet youth organizations in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet committee for youth organizations. The Burmese youth delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by U Kyaw Nyein, education minister and chairman of the LYCOC; U Thaung Htut, deputy education minister; U Hla Tun, secretary of the LYCOC; members of the LYCOC; directors general and board chairmen of departments and organizations under the Education Ministry; responsible officials; and Mr Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Burma. Members of the Burmese delegation are U Win Maung, joint secretary of the LYCOC who will serve as secretary of the delegation; U Kan Hla, member of the LYCOC; U Tha Dun Myint, secretary of Ho-pong Lanzin Youth Organizing Committee [LYOC]; and U Kyaw Nyunt U, secretary of Ramree Township LYOC. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jul 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4211/75

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AGREE TO STEP UP SECURITY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Jul 86 p A2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 19 (DPA/ANTARA)--Malaysia and Indonesia Friday agreed to step up security in an effort to counter what they see as growing threats in Southeast Asia, Malaysian Defence Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said.

Datuk Abdullah, speaking after talks with visiting Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Benny Murdani here, stressed the urgent need to tighten further security and boost already close defence ties between the two countries.

"Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed that their security and that of Singapore are of vital importance to ensure security in the region," said Datuk Abdullah.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed warned of a rising threat of foreign power influence. Without naming the foreign powers, Mahathir said many of them were keeping a close eye on developments in his country "with a view to colonising it."

These powers at times resorted to recruiting and indoctrinating certain people prepared to take orders from them or set up a government that was a duplicate of that foreign country, he said.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1282

ELECTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES SEAT ALLOCATION

BK281139 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

/Text/ Jakarta (JP)--The Indonesian Electoral Committee announced Wednesday /23 July/ the number of members who will make up Parliament and the provincial legislative councils to be set up after next year's elections.

State Secretary Sudharmono, acting as committee chairman in the absence of Interior Minister Supardjo Rustam, made the announcement at the end of a committee meeting attended by Information Minister Harmoko, Attorney General Hari Soeharto, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, and other members representing regional election committees and the three contesting political parties, Golkar, PPP (United Development Party), and PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party).

Sudharmono said 500 members will make up Parliament, including 400 popularly elected members from among the three contesting parties and 100 appointed members from the Armed Forces.

Voting for the 400 seats in Parliament will be contested in Indonesia's 27 provinces, each entitled to the number of seats in proportion to the number of its population and regencies.

Sudharmono said the provision on the allotment of seats had been made to ensure an electoral balance between the crowded island of Java and the rest of Indonesia's sparsely populated islands.

Each provincial council will have a minimum of 45 members and a maximum of 100. Eact seat in the council is elected by at least 200,000 voters.

the Jakarta city council will have at least 100 members, 20 percent of whom are appointed among from /as published/ armed forces. Vote counting will be done by computers to avoid miscounting, Sudharmono said.

Numbers

The numbers of members of Parliament and population for each province are as follows:

Aceh: 10 (Parliament); and 3,036,264 (population)
North Sumatra: 21; 9,266,245
West Sumatra: 14; 3,757,132
Riau: 7; 2,688,944
Jambi: 6; 1,740,746
South Sumatra: 13; 5,546,056
Bengkulu: 4; 1,984, 247
Lampugn: 10; 5,251,173
Jakarta: 15;, 7,361,570
West Java: 61; 30,971,070
Central Java: 58; 27,070,136
Yogyakarta: 7; 2,841,476
East Java: 64; 30,478,394
West Kalimantan: 7; 2,924,369
Central Kalimantan: 66; 1,239,674
South Kalimantan: 10; 2,329,424
East Kalimantan: 6; 1,521,539
North Sulawesi: 6; 2,303,019
Central Sulawesi: 4; 1,533,704
Southeast Sulawesi: 4; 1,177,980
South Sulawesi: 23; 6,459,362
Bali: 8; 2,647,376
West Nusa Tenggara: 7; 3,018,696
East Nusa Tenggara: 12; 3,021,909
Maluku: 4; 1,640,973
Irian Jaya: 9; 1,469,090
East Timor 4; 628,998

/12228
CSO: 4200/1272

SUHARTO INAUGURATES AROMATICS PLANT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Jul 86 pp A6, A7

[Text] Jakarta, July 19 (ANTARA)--President Soeharto today inaugurated Indonesia's first aromatics factory in Plaju, South Sumatera, producing 450 tons of purified terephthalic acid (PTA) per day.

The president said in his address that the plant produces a product very vital for the production of textile, and the project reflects the nation's serious efforts at reaching self-sufficiency in clothing.

He said the opening of the project constituted a significant industrial growth of the country.

The raw material--paraxylin--used by the plant has still to be imported, while it can be produced at home by the processing of different products of the country's oil refineries.

For this reason Indonesia plans to further its industrial development by building paraxylin-producing plants in a way which would not constitute too much a burden in the state coffers, the President said.

He said that the domestic production of raw and intermediate materials for industry will open up more employment opportunities for the people, obtain greater added value and save foreign exchange.

The President on the occasion also thanked all those who have taken part in the construction of the factory.

The aromatics centre was built at a cost of some US$ 837 million derived from credit exports given by Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

In the first phase the plant is designed to produce some 150,000 tons to meet demand of domestic down stream industries. The capacity can be increased to 225,000 tons per annum.

The first shipment amounting to 2,700 tons was made last May 9 to Tanjung Priok.

Thus far Indonesia has imported some 70,000 to 80,000 tons of PTA annually. With the completion of the plant Indonesia is now self-sufficient in PTA.

The construction of the centre was rescheduled in 1983 due to financial difficulties faced by the government following a drastic fall of oil prices then.

President Soeharto and his entourage returned to Jakarta Saturday afternoon.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1282

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

IMMIGRANT ISSUE--Jakarta--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the Indonesian Government will help find a solution to the issue of illegal immigrants in Malaysia because the latter is a neighbor and friend of Indonesia. Speaking at his weekly press conference at the Foreign Affairs Department at Pejambon on Friday [18 July], Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that the so-called illegal immigrants, most of whom are Indonesians, have been in Malaysia for a long time. According to reports, the number of these illegal immigrants is so great that it has created problems for the Malaysian Government. Most of them come from Indonesian-Malaysian border regions. [Excerpt] [Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 7 BK] /9274

CSO: 4213/169

VOPM CARRIES 'LETTER' ON THAI ELECTIONS

BK211434 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 20 Jul 86

["News report": "Office of the Malaysian People's Liberation Army for the Kedah-Perak Border Region Issues a Letter to Leaders of Thai Political Parties"]

[Text] On 25 Mithunayon 2529 Buddhist Era or 25 June 1986, the Office of the Malaysian People's Liberation Army [MPLA] from the Kedah-Perak Border Region issued a letter to the leaders of Thai political parties exposing a dirty plot of the Malaysian reactionary ruling authorities to exploit and victimize Thai soldiers and policemen in its communist suppression drive under the slogan of eradicating communism and to create disorder and disunity in southern Thailand.

The letter called on the new government to be formed after Thailand upcoming general elections to consistently follow up the situation in southern Thailand, defend the dignity and sovereignty of the Thai people and territory, develop southern Thailand and improve the people's welfare. The letter pointed out that the general elections [words indistinct] which have become the focus of attention of the Thai people and people the world over will be held on 27 July this year. All the people hope that the upcoming general elections will proceed smoothly and that a competent democratic and just government voicing the people's wishes will be elected to lead Thailand on the path to peace and prosperity.

Similarly, the MPLA operating along the Malaysian-Thai border will watch the results of Thailand's upcoming general elections. The letter said that Malaysia and Thailand are neighboring countries having contiguous territories. To counter the encircle and crush military campaign of the British colonialists and the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime and guarantee our own existence and development, our army was forced to move to the Malaysian-Thai border and even temporarily establish bases on Thai territory. This situation is similar to that under which the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces are using the Cambodia-Thai border and even temporarily establishing bases on Thai territory.

Our army needs the sympathy of and seeks help from the people in the southern Thai border region in order to gett food and necessities. In addition to asking for help from the people in the border region, our army is doing its best to serve the people to repay them for their support for our army. For example, our army helps reconcile conflicts among the people, provides medical services to the sick and wounded, combats robbery and gambling, maintains security in villages, counters invasions by armed criminal groups, and renders other services. Through beneficial mutual help, our army can coexist peacefully and intimately with the people in the border region.

The letter reaffirmed that the goals of the struggle of our army are to establish a new peaceful and democratic Malaysia. The struggle of our army is directed against the Kuala Lumpur reactionary government. We have no ill intention toward Thailand. We respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and respect the Thai king and the dignity of the Thai people.

We hope that peace, prosperity, and a happy life will be achieved in the southern Thai border region. The letter said not only has a large number of soldiers been uselessly killed or wounded in recent years as a result of the successive encircle and crush campaigns launched by the southern Thai military authorities against our army but a great deal of money and property has been lost while the Thai Government and people gain nothing. At the same time, criminal groups--raised, armed, trained, and guided by the Malaysian reactionaries--have taken advantage of the situation to step up terrorist activities in cities and villages in southern Thailand. The tiger-headed criminals have overtly ambushed cars and killed people in the streets, planted mines in rubber and fruit plantations, committed extortion and kidnappings, burned houses, thrown hand grenades, and committed other acts. The criminals have forced the people to live in fear and have caused disorder.

This situation is something that the Malaysian reactionary ruling authorities want because on the one hand they can exploit and victimize Thai soldiers and policemen in its communist suppression drive, and on the other, they can exploit the criminal groups they have armed and trained to commit crimes such as infiltration and sabotage with a view to achieving their ill intention of dividing and annexing southern Thailand. Formally, they maintain friendship with Thai Government and officials and members of the Thai Army and have a joint agreement to eradicate communism. However, they forbid Thai soldiers and policemen to enter Malaysian territory to identify the armed criminal groups they have organized.

Is this unfair agreement and these acts undermining Thailand's sovereignty and dignity acceptable to the Thai Government and people? If the situation continues, it will bring bad consequences and endless disaster to the Thai Government and people.

The letter further pointed out that the patriotic and dignified people will definitely not allow their national sovereignty and dignity to be violated and desecrated. Finally, the letter called on candidates to be elected in the upcoming general elections and members of Parliament from various political parties to enter Parliament to consistently follow up and pay serious attention to the developments along the Malaysian-Thai border under [words indistinct] the Thai people and defend national sovereignty, to reconsider the benefits of the successive encircle and crush campaigns launched by the southern Thai military authorities against our army, to urge and require the southern Thai military authorities to end the unproductive encircle and crush campaigns, to concentrate energy, property and money spent on the encircle and crush campaigns on efforts to develop the southern Thai region and improve the people's welfare, and to achieve peace and prosperity in the Malaysian-Thai border region.

/9738
CSO: 4213/174

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SETTLERS CRITICIZED FOR PAS 'COLLABORATION'--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says the country will be in turmoil if the opposition is voted into power. He says only the National Front can ensure a stable government and implement development programs to benefit the people regardless of race and religion. The prime minister was addressing FELDA land [Federal Land Development Authority] settlers in Palong Lama, Jempol, in the state of Negeri Sembilan. He also hit out at a small group of FELDA PAS [Pan Islamic Party of Malaysia] settlers who, he said, are biting the hand that fed them by collaborating with PAS. The prime minister said the government has spent more than 3,000 million ringgit to open up FELDA land schemes in the country to enable the landless and those with low income to enjoy a better standard of living. Thousands of people had applied to join the scheme and of this only a small number were selected. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9604

WARNING AGAINST CARRYING WEAPONS--Supporters and workers of political parties contesting in the general election should not carry dangerous weapons when putting up posters, banners, or distributing pamphlets. Deputy Home Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said today all parties must abide by this regulation to ensure that the incident in which a party worker was stabbed in Sungai Korok, Alor Setaron Wednesday, did not recur. He said stern action will be taken against those who flout the regulation. Datuk Radzi said he regretted the incident and appealed to party leaders to keep their workers in line. He said political parties should not resort to physical means to show their strength. Datuk Radzi, who is deputy head of Kangar UMNO [United Malays National Organization] division, will face Perlis PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] liaison secretary Mr Shuib Mohamed to retain his Kangar seat. He called on eligible voters to exercise their franchise. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 86] /9604

PAS REJECTS RADIO LECTURE OFFER--In Perak, Malaysian Chinese Association President Tan Koon Swan has urged the people not to vent their anger and frustration through voting for the opposition. Meanwhile, Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] says it will not take part in the political ceramahs [lectures] organized by Radio Television Malaysia, PAS Secretary General Haji Hassan Shukri disclosed today in Kuala Lumpur. Citing the reason for the party's refusal to participate, Haji Hassan charged that the provision for each program was too short. Radio Television Malaysia has scheduled each ceramah for 30 minutes. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who is also the Barisan Nasional chairman, started with the first ceramah today. Haji Hassan pointed out that if radio transmissions could be extended to 24 hours, why could the time allocated for the ceramahs not be extended as well. He said he would write to Radio Television Malaysia tomorrow informing his party's position. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jul 86] /9604

SDP, PAS SPLIT POSSIBLE--Socialist Democratic Party [SDP] Secretary General Tan Yew Peng says his party will leave the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS]-led opposition front if PAS does not want SDP to be in it. He told a news conference in Ipoh that SDP would be happy to pull out of the front and call off the electoral pact if PAS wished it. He was commenting on a news report which quoted PAS Secretary General Haji Hassan Shukri as saying that SDP would automatically be out of the front for criticizing PAS. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jul 86] /9604

TWO TAIWANESE TRAWLERS DETAINED--Two Taiwanese trawlers have been detained by the marine police for encroaching the Malaysian territorial waters at 41 nautical miles off Tanjung Sirih in Sarawak's (?Third) Division. Thirty-one crew members are being held for questioning. A patrol boat [name indistinct] intercepted the two trawlers at 0315 yesterday. State Marine Police Chief Superintendent (Abang Husaino) said the two trawlers were believed to be fishing illegally in the area. About 40 tons of fish were found in the storage compartment on both trawlers. He said the two would be charged in court for illegal fishing. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 86] /9604

PAS CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS--Voters in Kuala Kangsar have been advised to cast their votes on the upcoming 3 August general election despite last night's withdrawal of the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] candidate from the race. Deputy Chairman of the Election Commission (Haji Abdul Rashid Abdul Rakhman) said in Kuala Lumpur today that the voting will take place as scheduled because the withdrawal does not mean that the Barisan Nasional candidate, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, will automatically be declared as a winner without contesting. (Haji Abdul Rashid) said that according to the 1981 election law, the PAS candidate, (Haji Aziz Ishak), is still considered to be contesting the election under the PAS ticket in that constituency because a candidate can withdraw his candidacy only before 1100 on the morning of nomination day. He added that the PAS candidate has full rights to announce to the public that he wants to withdraw from the upcoming election. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Jul 86 BK] /9738

STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST ELECTIONEERING--Vice Chancellor of the University of Malay Professor Ungku Aziz has warned students and university employees against using their time for election campaigns. He said that the university will not hesitate to take stern action against any students and university employees who do not come to study or work because they go to political campaigns elsewhere. Speaking at a news conference at the university campus in Kuala Lumpur today, he noted the high incidence of students and university employees joining political campaigns whenever there is a general election. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Jul 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4213/174

AQUINO WITHDRAWS CLEMENCY OFFER TO TOLENTINO, OTHERS

HK301437 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, 30 July (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino Wednesday waived her clemency offer to allies of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos who staged a coup attempt earlier this month.

Mrs Aquino, speaking on her bimonthly talk show on state-run television, waived the clemency offer after leaders of the failed 6 July coup refused to swear allegiance to the constitution. Mrs Aquino said she had expected the leaders of the rebellion to "show that they are sorry for what they have done." But up to now, she said, "I don't see any positive act of sincerity or desire to cooperate with us." "We cannot allow them to keep fooling us. We are also entitled to justice," Mrs Aquino said.

Asked if Arturo Tolentino and 25 other alleged leaders of the putsch could still avail of conditional clemency, Mrs Aquino said "it's already there," referring to rebellion charges against the suspects now being evaluated by the state prosecutor of Manila prior to the filing of charges in court.

Rebellion is punishable by death under Philippine Law.

Mrs Aquino had offered clemency to the coup leaders--who seized the Manila Hotel and proclaimed a rebel government with Mr Tolentino as acting president--provided they swore allegiance to a provisional constitution enforced by her government.

The suspected coup leaders' military confederates have availed of the clemency offer, but Mr Tolentino refused, saying it would be "public humiliation."

Manila prosecutor Luis Vioctor told reporters Wednesday he has summoned Mr Tolentino and nine other suspects to explain before him why they should not be charged in court. He said they were still trying to locate the addresses of the 16 others.

Earlier Wednesday, a pro-Marcos spokeswoman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that thousands of Marcos supporters will formally ask that they be charged with rebellion along with their leaders.

Some 25,000 Marcos loyalists who backed the coup attempt are expected to sign an "affidavit of inclusion" demanding that they too be prosecuted for the rebellion, the spokeswoman said.

Police estimated that 5,000 civilians and 300 armed troops were present when Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself "acting president." They forcibly occupied the hotel until they surrendered 8 July.

Meanwhile, three leaders of the Marcos Loyalist Movement have gone into hiding to evade arrest for Sunday's fatal beating of an Aquino supporter, according to a Marcos loyalist spokeswoman, who asked not to be identified.

The spokeswoman said lawyers Oliver Lozano and Benjamin Nuega and former model Annie Ferrer, who led a rally here Sunday, went into hiding after police sought them in connection with the killing of an Aquino supporter by participants in a Marcos rally.

The three are wanted on a charge of "murder by inducement" for allegedly ordering Marcos loyalists to attack Aquino supporters after police broke up their banned rally at a central park, Manila police said.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

COLUMNIST URGES STRONGER UNITED LEADERSHIP

HK290701 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 5

["Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "No Longer Enough"]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion was reported to have said he would resign if the government accedes to the IMF demand that full import liberalization be implemented immediately.

I almost hope that Concepcion will be forced to make good his threat. Concepcion is no ordinary cabinet minister. He is some kind of a national hero, having literally risked his life time and again as Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] chairman to ensure clean elections during the last Batasan and presidential campaigns.

Thus, if concepcion finally resigns, that should really shake up President Aquino and make her realize that some of her most trusted lieutenants whose necks were not on the line in the last elections may be steering her the wrong way. This realization may have been long in coming but if Concepcion's resignation brings it about, he will have rendered the country another invaluable service.

Right now, President Aquino seems to be of the opinion that disagreements among her Cabinet ministers is good and in keeping with democratic practices. That may, or may not be so. I prefer to think that her Cabinet is far from engaging in democratic exercises and is actually in chaos and does not inspire confidence.

For instance, it would seem that economic recovery which President Aquino herself identified as the backbone of our country's upliftment from poverty, has been totally relegated to Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez, with NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] Minister Solita Monsod not quite succeeding in getting her licks fully accepted.

But both Ongpin and Fernandez do not seem to have the best track record in negotiating with our economic overseers. As a matter of fact, the only item that sticks to my mind was the frantic overseas call of Ongpin to Mrs Aquino earlier this year to please hold any decision on junking the Bataan nuclear plant.

Thus far, we have been predictably acquiescent to the IMF, and if we have been able to draw out some concessions particularly on the budget deficit, it may only be because it is a fait accompli and nothing much can be done to reverse it.

Even in politics and labor, President Aquino seems little concerned that both Nene Pimentel and Bobbit Sanchez have made shambles of government organization and labor's role as management's partner in progress.

To date, then, no one has offered to resign, so that if Concepcion should finally turn in his goodbye note on a matter of trade principle, a Cabinet shakeup may finally come about. And this may be exactly what business is looking and waiting for. If business cannot get political stability and relief from the specter of insurgency, it might at least respond to a Cabinet shakeup which could mean a new and stronger leadership.

When President Aquino chided businessmen last week for not coming to her rescue, she got only applause but no commitment whatsoever. But if a new and strong leadership intertwines Mrs Aquino and a revamped cabinet, it may be that the private sector will respond very positively.

After all, it is not impossible for hard-nosed businessmen to throw some caution to the winds if they are inspired by leadership and really start to invest and operate idle capacities.

When Cory Aquino challenged Ferdinand Marcos for the presidency, we believed it would be enough that Marcos was ousted. We admitted the inexperience of Mrs Aquino but we thought leadership could come later--first things first.

Well, first things have already happened and we now realize that Ferdinand's ouster was not enough and that the element of leadership has already become very critical. Concepcion's resignation, if it should ever happen, may just force Mrs Aquino to lay claim to her real role, that of leader, and not just that of the lady in yellow who ousted Ferdinand.

/19213
CSO: 4200/1278

BANKERS ASSAIL PCGG ON CONFIDENTIALITY

HK290455 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 26 Jul 86

[By Marianne Go]

[Text] Bankers yesterday assailed the Presidential Commission on Good Government's [PCGG] power to peek into bank accounts of private entities in violation of the time-honored principle of banking secrecy enshrined in Republic Act [RA] 1405.

Bankers said recent moves of the PCGG has created instability in the industry, resulting in bank runs and scaring potential clients who fear putting their money in the banks as a result of the reported repeal of RA 1405.]

PCGG Commissioner Dr. Quintin Doromal, guest speaker at yesterday's Bank Marketing Association of the Philippines conference, said, however, that local bankers had no reason to hesitate divulging information regarding their clients, saying Switzerland which is well-known for its secrecy laws is "willing to help the Philippine government recover the ill-gotten wealth of Marcos."

Bankers tried to get an assurance from Doromal that they would not be compelled to reveal confidential information, but to no avail.

Rosito Manit, senior vice president of the Security Bank and Trust Company [SBTC], said SBTC had lost a substantial number of its clients as a result of its sequestration. He accused other banks of contributing to the panic by fueling the rumor mill.

He said many people interpret sequestration to mean closure of the bank, resulting in runs. Bank employees are demoralized by sequestration, fuelling further runs on a bank.

Manhit said the new bosses who take over the bank often were unaware of how the bank was being run and how to deal with the staff and its clients.

The bank executive advised other bankers facing a similar situation to maintain a low profile by not launching any campaign to offset bad publicity lest the public misconstrue this as guilt.

He said a sequestered bank should "educate" its employees so they could in turn explain to their clients that sequestration would not result in the bank's closure.

Managers and officers of the bank should also maintain ties with other banks so that the rumor mill would not be fuelled by speculative talk, he said.

Manhit stressed in case of a run, the bank should not limit the amount of withdrawals. Any withdrawal should be allowed since a refusal will cause depositors to panic, he added. He also said bank officers should maintain their professionalism by not engaging in intramurals among the bank's principals. Bank officers should continue to follow their orders, he said.

Lawyer Sixto Marella, Jr., general legal counsel of Far East Bank and Trust Company, for his part, said the PCGG should not be allowed to vote the sequestered shares of companies under its supervision. The PCGG should also practice more restraint in sequestering banks to avoid bank runs.

Marella suggested that the PCGG use the Central Bank as its implementing arm in sequestering any bank so as not to unduly alarm the depositors.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1278

PCGG AGENTS RETAIN POSTS 'UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE'

HK290805 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 16

[By Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] Fiscal agents and operating teams of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) were given a reprieve, and will be retained in their posts on a "holdover" capacity until further notice, according to Commissioner Quintin Doromal.

This announcement--made last Saturday--effectively reverses an earlier decision of PCGG to cancel old mission orders given volunteers authorizing them to act as PCGG representatives in sequestered firms, which was supposed to take effect yesterday.

Doromal said PCGG decided to change its original order because of "time constraint." He explained that PCGG is now reviewing the performance of all its operating teams and has not had enough time to prepare the new mission orders that were supposed to take effect today. He said all PCGG operating teams and fiscal agents are to remain at their posts until new mission orders are issued.

Meanwhile, one of [the] achievements in last Saturday's conference of volunteers is modest but basic: PCGG has finally been able to put together a verified list of its volunteers. Prior to the whole-day meeting which was attended by some 176 volunteers from all the country, PCGG had a hard time keeping track of who was where doing what. Volunteers joined and then later left, or were reassigned or relieved and record-keeping had apparently not been able to keep apace of the changes.

Such problems explain why Commissioner Doromal had this to say about the results of the conference: "Just getting the volunteers together is a major achievement... This is the first time the commission has had a chance to meet many of its volunteers, particularly from the provinces."

The feedback that the commissioners got from their volunteers high-lighted how much administrative housekeeping has to be done.

A unanimous recommendation from the operating teams was the need for a clear set of operating procedures. A key issue here is the matter of financial and logistical support from PCGG.

As one leader of a workshop group said during the plenary session of the conference, it is not possible for volunteers to "keep eating commitment."

The volunteers asked for a clear uniform policy on allowances. They also proposed providing volunteers with a minimum set of benefits such as group insurance (to cover possible injuries in the course of performing their duties) or hospitalization privileges.

There were also proposals that the commission consider setting up an incentive or reward system similar to that instituted by the Bureau of Customs.

Other widely recommended administrative measures included:

Closer coordination between the commission and the operating teams and between commissioners themselves.

Volunteers stressed that it was important for the commissioners to consult their fiscal agents and operating teams before making major decisions. They added that there was a lack of guidelines, particularly regarding strategy and tactics of dealing with resistance from officials of sequestered firms to prevent further loss or dissipation of sequestered assets.

Periodic review of volunteer performance to avoid or remedy cases of misconduct by PCGG representatives.

Along this line, it was also suggested that a clear system of accountability and due process be established so that the commission can treat its volunteers fairly. It was also proposed that a stricter set of criteria be used in screening new volunteers.

There was also much concern over the need for better security arrangements. Volunteers reported that some of them have periodically received threats in the course of doing their duties.

Another virtually universal recommendation was for PCGG to undertake a "more organized, professional and better planned press relations effort." It was apparent that adverse press reports had taken their toll on the morale of volunteers.

Some of these issues were settled during the conference itself. For example, Doromal announced that PCGG is adopting a simplified schedule for allowances: P60 daily for members of operating teams, P80 for assistant fiscal agents and P100 for fiscal agents.

He also expressed confidence that with the assistance of the business community, PCGG will be able to put a group insurance scheme for the volunteers.

Doromal also assured volunteers that they will get a fair hearing in the event of complaints being raised against them.

"We've found that many of these complaints are either half-true or are not backed up by facts," he said, adding however that the commission does not favor the request of volunteers for firearms.

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CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL NOTES EUROPEAN AID DONATIONS

HK310712 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Laurel's European Trip"]

[Text] In each of the European counties that Vice President Salvador Laurel visited recently he was given a commitment of assistance. Spain said it would donate $700,000 worth of pharmaceuticals and grant a soft loan of $10 million. Germany agreed to give about $43 million. The European Community confirmed its commitment to extend development aid of $40 million to $50 million. Belgium said it would seriously consider capitalizing the interest of Belgian loans.

There are several other types of assistance which the European countries are willing to give to the Philippines, according to the report submitted by Vice President Laurel to President Aquino.

It was the willingness of the Europeans to help the Philippines that is most impressive. Spanish officials said Spain has the political will to assist the Philippines in every way possible. The Federal Republic of Germany has been sending high officials to the Philippines to determine how the country can be assisted. German businessmen were anxious to know Philippine conditions so that they can put in more investments.

Laurel's visit uncovered the reservoir of goodwill the Europeans have in President Aquino's administration.

Laurel said: "I am convinced that the objectives I had in mind when I embarked on these trips have been fully realized. Not only were closer ties forged between the Philippines and the countries and regional grouping visited but we also showed to the world that as a people we know how to acknowledge in full measure the support, both moral and material, of those who did not hesitate to extend their support in our greatest need."

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CSO: 4200/1278

BOHOL OFFICIALS ALARMED BY BATTALION'S ARRIVAL

HK290623 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Jul 86 p 7

[By Boy Quezon]

[Text] Tagbilaran City--Some members of the Provincial Board expressed alarm over the presence of a Lanao-based army engineering battalion and accused the military of reneging on alleged commitment made earlier by Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, to Gov. Victor S. de la Serna not to deploy additional troops in the province.

The battalion arrived 11 July amidst growing apprehensions that will jeopardize a civilian strategy to solve the burgeoning insurgency problem in Central Bohol and some coastal towns. The board members said civilian authority was violated when the battalion arrived without them being consulted on the matter.

The battalion, headed by Lt Col Placido Palacat, is now reportedly based in Carmen town where rebel groups have been sighted. The choice of the army engineering base was planned during the term of former Gov Rolando G. Butalid.

In a statement to the media board member Artemio Cabatos said that there is no request from the provincial engineering office for [words indistinct]. There is no respect afforded to the civilian government. We were not given a chance to decide whether we welcome them [words indistinct].

On the other hand, the KBL hierarchy here headed by Butalid objected to the proposed disbandment of the civilian home defense forces and manifested support for the continued stay of military units in the province.

In a meeting held at the former governor's residence during the height of the unsuccessful Tolentino coup staged at the Manila Hotel recently, the opposition said that the moves are necessary to defend the countryside against insurgents who they said, have intensified their operations in the province.

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CSO: 4200/1278

COLUMNIST DECRIES HANDLING OF DEMONSTRATIONS

HK290609 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Jul 86 pp 4, 5

["Perspective" column by Jesus C. Sison: "Demos Are Here to Stay"]

[Text] Officials of the Aquino government seem to be in a quandary on how to cope with the escalating demonstrations of the so-called Marcos loyalists.

It is rather strange that the very same people who were catapulted to power by rallies and demonstrations are now finding it difficult to deal with the same forms of mass action. It is as if they cannot take a dose of their own medicine. Fully aware of the potentials of effective demonstrations, they are beginning to develop goose pimples worrying about the possible consequences.

In a democracy, people are supposed to be free to assemble peacefully to air their grievances. The Aquino government has claimed proudly that it has restored freedom to the Filipino people. But some of its officials are acting as if they are in power to suppress and abuse freedom instead of safeguarding and nurturing it. The demonstrators are still being beaten up with truncheons, sometimes shot with guns and dispersed with teargas and water cannons. Acting Mayor Mel Lopez, Jr., of Manila and Brigido Simon, Jr., of Quezon City and the police and Capital Command soldiers are treating the demonstrators not with understanding but with an iron hand.

When people assemble, congregate or gather to demonstrate or rally to advocate a cause, it is democracy in action. Public rallies and demonstrations, as long as they are peaceful, are the best gauge of public opinion. A wise government would do well to encourage peaceful public meetings and rallies. A government which suppresses public demonstrations is a government which ignores public opinion. It is doomed to ignominy.

What is ironic is the fact that nothing much has changed in the demonstrations. We have the same people playing different roles. The only participants in themselves who are playing the same role are the policemen and soldiers who are trained in crowd control and dispersal. In the past, they were beating up anti-Marcos demonstrators. Now, they are doing the same thing to the Marcos loyalists. As far s the policemen and soldiers are concerned, it is all part of their job.

During the Marcos adminstration, rallies without permits were also dispersed. But towards the 7 February presidential election, the government relaxed its policy towards demonstrations. Even those with no permits were allowed to march in the streets and demonstrate anywhere except in the vicinity of Malacanang. Thousands of followers of the then opposition were allowed to camp themselves in the grounds of Batasang Pambans while the election returns were being canvassed.

Let us face it. Demonstrations are here to stay regardless of who is in power. The thing to do is not to suppress or disperse these public display of emotions and opinions. To provoke a crowd is dangerous. An angry mob is capable of doing unreasonable things. It is even susceptible to infiltration by trouble-makers and communist agitators.

The government authorities concerned should listen to the protestations of the opposition. A dialogue with the demonstrators can prevent misunderstanding. If possible, let the demonstrators shout to high heaven and give vent to their anger so that their steam will fizzle out.

A violent dispersal of the demonstrations will only provoke the demonstrators to stage a more unruly rally. Hate begets hate and violence can only result to more violence. The Marcos loyalists will listen to reason. I am sure they are aware of the fact that it is almost impossible to return Mr Marcos and restore him to the presidency.

In the beginning, President Aquino wanted to be lenient with the Marcos demonstrators. She said that the Marcos loyalists could go on demonstrating as often as they wanted as long as they didn't harm other citizens. She was right when she said that she did not want to use force because it would likely draw more force and bloodshed.

But since the so-called coup d'etat and the take over of the Manila Hotel last 6 July by the Marcos followers, President Aquino changed her mind and ordered a mailed-fist policy against the Marcos loyalists. After that incident, the Marcos demonstrators were dispersed with force wherever they appeared. Whether this policy is wise or not, only time will tell because, according to all indications, the so-called Marcos loyalists and freedom fighters will continue to demonstrate.

/12913
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HOSTILITIES MAY FOLLOW MUSLIM FACTIONS MERGER

HK240328 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Hostilities between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) could resume following the feelers sent by Nur Misuari, chairman of the MNLF, on possible merging of his rebel group and the moderate Hashim Salamat faction, Gov. Zacariah Candao, chairman of the Lupong Tagapagpaganap (executive council) of Region 12, warned yesterday.

Candao, who is at the same time legal counsel for Hashim Salamat in the negotiations with the government, said the situation is very volatile.

"Armed conflict between the government and the MNLF is not a remote possibility should there be no concrete developments in the negotiations between the government and the secessionist movement," he said. He added that this will likely occur after the Islamic Conference.

Candao said exiled Chairman Misuari has already sent feelers to Cotabato about establishing a group with Hashim Salamat on the "ground level," the level of field commanders.

The meeting between Salamat and Misuari, Candao said will be during the Muslim's Haj season. The meeting has been arranged by Rabitah, he added.

Candao estimated the armed strength of the MNLF operating throughout Mindanao at 10,000, fully-armed and combat ready.

In Central Mindanao, however, Candao said, because of the regional ceasefire linked between Recom [Regional Command] 12 commander Brigadier General Rodriog Gutang and the MNLF, there is relative peace.

Candao, however, disclosed that in Central Mindanao where Hashim Salamat's followers are, there are four big camps with about 1,000 men. He said these men, some foreign-trained, have been continuously training, and just waiting for battle order from their commanders.

Asked on whether these followers have been receiving foreign support, Candao said that since the early '70's without the help of Tun Mustapha of Sabah, there have been no more arms, shipments, and that the rebels' present armory is augmented only by local purchases.

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BUSINESS DAY VIEWS JAPANESE LOANS

HK300514 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 3

[By Michael D. Marasigan]

[Text] Japanese Government officials expect a major shift in the use of official development assistance (ODA) Tokyo in extending to the Philippines.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) officials as well as executives of leading sogo-shoshas (trading companies) interviewed by BUSINESS DAY predicted that the Philippine Government will request more assistance for agriculture projects rather than industrial projects.

They expect the requests to be made during the negotiations for the 14th yen loan package due to be discussed within this year. There is also a possibility that the Philippine Government will seek to use the uncommitted portion of the 13th yen loan package, amounting to Y6.4 billion ($104 million), for agriculture projects.

The 13th yen loan, package was signed last May when Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin visited Japan. However, only Y33.08 billion ($211 million) of the total Y49.5 billion ($315 million) 13th loan package has been committed to finance eight projects, including a commodity loan amounting to Y16.5 billion ($105 million).

Sources from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), the main implementing agency of Japanese ODA loans, informed BUSINESS DAY that the Philippine Government wants to convert the uncommitted portion of the loan package into a commodity loan.

However, due to the poor performance and slow disbursement rates of the previous commodity loans, Japan is not too keen about converting the uncommitted project loan into a commodity loan.

Total ODA loans (both project and commodity loans) committed to the Philippines since 1971 up to 1985 amounted to Y466.8 billion ($2.97 billion). The amount committed to agricultural projects, according to MAFF totaled only Y18.5 billion ($118 million) or less than 4 percent.

The total amount of Y466.8 billion does not include other official flows (OOF) which consist of financial resources called export credits and direct investments provided by the Export-Import Bank of Japan and other government agencies through Japanese companies investing in the Philippines.

Through these facilities, Eximbank has committed a total of Y450.3 billion (2.87 billion) to the Philippines. These commitments included suppliers' credit for heavy machineries and technology export; import credits for Japanese companies importing goods from the Philippines; overseas investment loans to Japanese firms in the Philippines; buyers' credit for the National Power Corp. (NPC) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP); and about 2 percent of the total or Y8.6 billion ($50 million) granted as ODA.

With the change in the political leadership in the Philippines, Terou Miyake, deputy director for MAFF's international cooperation division, said there could be a significant change in the PHilippine's request for yen loans.

"Since President (Corazon) Aquino took over, she has openly stated that agriculture will be given emphasis to promote the coucy's economic recovery. So we expect that the Philippine government will request for more assistance for agriculture-related projects," he said.

According to a study made by Annabelle Gambe Andres, a visiting Filipina research fellow at the Sophia University, the bulk of the 12 yen loan packages extended from 1971 to 1984 was concentrated on industrial projects while agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects accounted for a minimal portion of the total ODA extended to the Philippines.

Power generation projects received the most with a 35.4 percent share. Transportation projects came in second with 24.1 percent while commodity loans accounted for 16.1 percent.

On the other hand, agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects, which had five loans only, accounted for 4.1 percent of the total.

On a regional basis, Leyte, the hometown of former first lady Imelda Marcos, emerged as the top recipient of ODA loans. Leyte received loans amounting to Y49.8 billion ($317 million). Southern Luzon was the second biggest recipient with Y42.32 billion ($269 million) while Cagayan Valley was third with Y11.77 billion ($75 million).

While the Philippine Government is still finalizing the list of projects it will request financing for under the 14th yen loan package, there are indications that agricultural projects will account for a substantial portion of the amount to be requested.

According to agriculture and food deputy minister Carlos Dominguez, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) has already proposed five agriculture and fisheries projects. Although he could not give the specific amounts that the projects will need, he said they will be substantial.

Dominguez told BUSINESS DAY that the projects are:

--development of an eight-hectare "prawn dominium" in Pampanga;
--construction of a fish port in Cotabato;
--improvement of the Navotas Fish Port;
--development of a fish transportation system; and
--development of upland fruit tree farming in Region I (Ilocos).

Some sogo-shoshas which are involved in implementing ODA projects in the Philippines, however, expressed mixed views about the change in emphasis from industrial projects to agricultural projects.

For some sogo-shoshas, agriculture is quite difficult, mainly due to the orientation of their businesses. One executive of a leading sogo-shosha said "we have undertaken a lot of agricultural projects, not only in the Philippines but in other developing countries as well, but we have always failed."

However, the official who requested anonymity admitted that the Philippines is now more attractive with the Marcos administration out of the picture.

"Under the Marcos regime, it was very difficult for us to do business in the Philippines," he said. "But now I believe that it is time for us to find out something."

Although he said that "we still have some doubts about the stability of the political situation, there will be new and suitable projects for us."

For Sumitomo Corp., another leading sogo-shosha, the change in the political leadership is advantageous and the trading company is eyeing agricultural projects.

"Now that there has been a change in the political situation, it is possible for us to expand our presence in the Philippines. We have confidence in agriculture because we have good (Filipino) partners and we believe we can do something in Philippine agriculture," Kenichi Nagasawa, deputy manager of Sumitomo's fruits and vegetables departments, said.

"I have always believed in the expansion of agriculture. The country (Philippines) is blessed with resources--abundant sunshine, rainfall and fertile soil," Tomio Tatsuno, executive vice-president of Marubeni Corp., said.

Tatsuno, who stayed in the Philippines for several years during his early years with Marubeni, claimed that a new "agricultural policy is the most important factor for the Philippine's economic recovery."

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MANILA INCREASES AMOUNT BUDGETED FOR EXPENDITURE

HK310710 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 86 pp 19,20

[Text] The government's budget for this year has been raised from P112.7 billion to P114.3 billion, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo said yesterday. He did not explain however why the expansion in the expenditure level was increased.

But sources in government said the increase might be due to government's earnest efforts to stir up economic activities to a level that would produce a positive 1.5 percent growth in gross national product this year.

Romulo said the budget deficit would still be at P27 billion despite the increase in the level of expenditures.

A high ranking government official yesterday said that the IMF had doubted whether the government would be successful in generating an additional P3.2 billion in revenues from improved tax administration.

The government, according to the official, decided to share this "pressimism" of the IMF but would nevertheless include the P3.2 billion in its revenue projections.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, meanwhile, said that the government had the option to decide how the budget deficit would be financed. He said other courses of action might be taken by the government if certain contemplated measures would crowd out the private sector from the domestic capital market.

Ongpin also said the government was rushing completion of the letter of intent (LOI) so that it could be presented to the IMF negotiating team which is scheduled to return to Washington on Saturday. The LOI will then be submitted to the IMF executive board for approval.

Approval by the IMF executive board of the LOI would signal the release of the standby credit being sought by the government from the IMF, together with a compensatory financing facility.

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ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON DOMESTIC LIQUIDITY RISE

HK290341 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Domestic Liquidity Rises 6.53 percent"]

[Text] Total domestic liquidity (money supply quasi-money and deposit substitutes) stood at P126,490.8 million as of the end of May, up 6.53 percent from the year ago level of P118,732.7 million, Central Bank [CB] statistics showed.

Domestic liquidity roughly determines the availability of credit, which monetary authorities want to tighten as a means of controlling inflation and dampening demand for imports.

To siphon off excess liquidity, the CB effected an across-the-board increase in its interest payments for CB and Treasury bills last February.

Mainly responsible for the increase in liquidity was the 20.78 percent rise in money supply. Money supply, the total of currency in circulation and peso demand deposits, went up P6,046.9 million to P35,144.6 million from P29,097.7 million last year. Money supply, however, has been on the decline since February this year.

Quasi-money, consisting of savings deposits and time deposits, improved 4.70 percent to P83,452.1 million from P79,707.7 million last year.

The shift to easily withdrawable deposits led to a 23.88 percent in savings deposits from P36,860.8 million last year to P45,664.1 million this year. Last year, the bulk of quasi-money was in the form of time deposits.

In contrast, deposit substitutes fell 20.48 percent to P7,894.1 million from P9,927.3 million. Deposit substitutes consist of promissory notes, purchase agreements, trust certificates and other debt instruments used for the purpose of relending or purchasing of receivables and other obligations.

Domestic Liquidity
as of May 1986 & 1985
(In million pesos)

	1986	1985
Total Domestic Liquidity	126,490.8	118,732.7
Money Supply	35,144.6	29,097.7
Currency in circulation	23,849.3	19,502.8
Currency issue	26,585.3	21,923.7
Less: inactive cash	2,736.0	2,420.9
Peso demand deposits	11,295.3	9,594.9
Local government	1,013.3	827.9
Semi-government entities	635.4	515.5
Private businesses	8,423.7	7,689.9
U.S. government	88.4	42.1
Cashiers' managers' checks	1,482.9	1,620.0
Less: COCL, others	348.4	1,100.5
Quasi-Money	83,452.1	79,707.7
Savings deposits	45,664.1	36,860.8
Time deposits	37,788.0	42.846.9
Deposit Substitutes	7,894.1	9,927.3

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/1278

BANKERS WANT CENTRAL BANK ROLE IN SEQUESTRATION

HK290645 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] Bankers have proposed that the Central Bank (CB) be made the implementing arm of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) in the sequestration of banks suspected to be owned by deposed President Marcos or his cronies.

The bankers made the proposal at the annual conference of the Bank Marketing Association of the Philippines last week.

The PCGG sequestered shares of stocks in at least seven commercial banks. These include United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB), Commercial International Bank (PCIB), Republic Planters Bank (RPB), Traders Royal Bank (IRB), Philippine Bank of Communications (PBC), Security Bank and Trust Company (SBTC) and Allied Banking Corporation (ABC).

Bankers admitted that the PCGG action has caused instability and other disastrous effects on the operation of banks where shares are being sequestered.

To minimize the adverse effect of sequestration, bankers suggested that the CB can be made the implementing arm so that the operations of the banks will not be disrupted. In addition, the bankers said instead of PCGG announcing the sequestration of banks, the PCGG can merely give the notice of sequestration to the banks to restrict any transfer of ownership of shares.

Lawyer Rosito Manhit, senior vice president of SBTC, which is believed owned by Marcos through its former president Orlando Gapud, said that the effects of a publicly-announced sequestration is similar to a bank run.

SBTC has recently been sold to a group headed by lawyer and businessman Manuel Zamora.

Manhit said the immediate effect of sequestration on a bank is the loss of deposits which is aggravated further by rumors coming from bank competitors.

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CSO: 4200/1278

GOVERNMENT TO HELP RATIONALIZE COCONUT INDUSTRY

HK300437 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Forthcoming decisions of the government are likely to satisfy prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding the coconut sector, BUSINESS DAILY sources said yesterday.

Among these moves are the repeal of laws prohibiting new investments in the coconut milling sector to allow free market forces to define the directions of the industry.

BUSINESS DAY sources said that although there is a need to reduce the output of oil mills--the present copra crushing capacity is 3.4 million tons versus an annual copra production of only 2.4 million tons--the government finds it "obnoxious" to interfere with private business decisions.

This government stance dovetails with prescriptions of the IMF to promote free trade in the coconut industry. This also means, the same sources said, that Letter of Instructions No. 929 and Presidential Decree No. 1960 which prohibit new investments in coconut mills would have to be repealed or rendered inoperative. "These laws are now indefensible," a source added.

It was also reported that banning new investments would not be practicable now because the lifting of the ban on copra exports pits local millers against foreign copracrushers. The banning of new oil milling investments is thus seen as prejudicial to local oil millers. "Why discriminate against Philippine copra that would be crushed by Filipinos," a Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) official said.

One way the government could help the industry achieve its objective of rationalizing the sector by assuring profits is for it to indirectly discourage the lending of government funds to coconut ventures considered unviable. "Banks should also be guided accordingly in lending to these sectors," the source said. "This way, losing ventures would die a natural death without having the government interfering," he added.

PCA administrator Felix Duenas Jr. told newsmen yesterday that ongoing talks with the IMF indicate that the multilateral lending institution is "satisfied" with local efforts to comply with its prescriptions regarding the coconut sector.

"They were in complete agreement with our replanting program thrusts," he said. He added that the IMF had explicitly disagreed with the single sourcing of coconut planting materials to allow the industry a variety of choices, based on agronomic conditions, as well as to promote low prices through the competition of different varieties. "We completely agree with them," Duenas said.

The Philippine coconut replanting program was criticized during the previous government when several sectors blamed the PCA for allowing itself to massively propagate the Mawa variety produced by businessman Eduardo Cojuangco.

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CSO: 4200/1278

NUMBER OF LABOR STRIKES INCREASES

HK251513 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[By Daniel Lianto]

[Excerpt] An unusually high number of 87 labor strikes rage in various parts of the country as data from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) revealed that since last March, strikes have gone up by 74.9 percent from those of the same period last year.

During this five-month period, the Labor Statistics Service (LSS) of MOLE also reported that there were 800 notices of strikes filed, up from 700 filed in the same period last year.

The number of actual strikes that arose from these notices came up to 335.

Of the strike notices filed during the same period last year, only 211 broke into actual strikes.

Sonia Castro, LSS chief, said seven of the strikes during the March-July period erupted during this month, while the rest were strikes declared earlier that have remained unsolved.

In the regional breakdown, the LSS said 58 of the unsettled 87 strikes are in Metro Manila, 11 in Region 7, 5 in Region 3, 4 in Region 4, 3 in Region 11, 2 in Region 12, and 1 each in Regions 6, 8, and 9.

Settlement of many strikes appeared so dim that Maximo Lin, for example, a labor conciliator sent by the Bureau of Labor relations to take a crack at the labor disputes in Cebu, reported: "There is wide-spread criticism here that the Mole is helpless in preventing strikes."

In his report to Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez the other day, Lim said business circles in Cebu urged the MOLE to take drastic measures against strikes, mostly in department stores and the rattan industries there.

The LSS said that as a result of the money strikes from March to July this year, the country lost 1.740 mandays, as against 1.314 million mandays during the same period last year.

A total of 93,200 workers reportedly participated in these strikes, twice the number of last year.

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CSO: 4200/1278

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DEVELOPING POLITICAL SYSTEM

BK281539 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 86

/Text/ The foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has said that Singapore must develop its own political system and strike a balance between liberty and control. It is a question of what in our political system we should choose to build, strengthen and refine.

Speaking at a forum at the Nanyang Technological Institute this evening, Mr Dhanabalan said that in the face of the barrage of information from the West, it would be easy to believe that we should pattern ourselves after the liberal democracies of the West. But it would be perilous to overlook the profound differences in our history, geography, resources, and people.

In evolving our own political system, Mr Dhanabalan said, there were a few fundamentals to bear in mind. The more basic one is to find our own political system, regardless of foreign criticism. In addition geographical constraints, needs, leave no margin for error or radical experimenting. Another consideration is political leadership. Mr Dhanabalan said Singapore's success has been due to the people who work the system. The highest priority therefore is to ensure the qualities of the first generation leaders--honesty, integrity and commitment--are maintained in succeeding leadership.

The best in the nation must be coopted into political leadership.

Mr Dhanabalan also noticed that we have kept our politics free of the pressures of organizations and social interests. It must continue to strengthen this feature. Another reason for a success, the minister said, is a system that emphasized action--any new policy or change in existing policies are based on feedback and anticipated development. This emphasis on taking early action and learning from doing is a system that has worked very well in Singapore.

In conclusion, Mr Dhanabalan said how we evolve politically will determine our survival. We must have a clear view of the direction we take as we do not have the luxury of finding our way back from a wrong turn.

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CSO: 4200/1273

LEE KUAN YEW ON OPPOSITION ALLEGATIONS ON JUDICIARY

BK310605 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

/Excerpts/ Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam's allegations about Executive interference with the Judiciary were yesterday referred to Parliament's Committee of Privileges.

The leader of the House, Mr S. Dhanabalan, moved a motion to that effect at the end of a heated 1½ day debate on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into those allegations.

This followed a 60-2 vote by the House to accept the report and deplore as dishonourable conduct the MP for Anson's refusal to testify before the commission.

Mr Jeyaretnam, in arguing against the motion, criticised Commissioner T.S. Sinnathuray's report for being based on "a deception"--that he had claimed parliamentary privilege and refused to testify before the inquiry.

"I refused to testify after the commissioner refused to give me an assurance to call the witnesses I wanted. If anyone was responsible for my not giving evidence, it was the commissioner himself," he said.

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew promised Mr Jeyarethnam that there would be another forum to thoroughly explore all his allegations about the independence of Singapore's judiciary.

"I will never allow any challenge to the integrity of the system to go past," said Mr Lee.

He made it clear that Mr Jeyaretnam, by his statement that all High Court judges were disqualified from conducting such an inquiry, had spurned his offer, made on Tuesday, to re-open the one just concluded or have a fresh one convened under another commissioner.

The prime minister said Mr Jeyaretnam would have his chance to prove his insinuations that Singapore judges looked over their shoulders as they wrote their judgments, fearful of being transferred out, demoted, or humiliated if their judgments displeased the government or the prime minister.

"It's an absurd, a ludicrous, proposition," Mr Lee said.

/12228
CSO: 4200/1273

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

DEFENSE CAPABILITY--Singapore is continuing to enhance its military might despite cuts in defense spending prompted by slowdown in the economy. Junior Defense Minister Lee Hsien Loong told Parliament today the island nation of 2.6 million needed a strong defense capability to cope with any threats to its security. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1273

STATE OF TRADE WITH PRC VIEWED

BK101115 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Cai Feng: "Sino-Thai Economic and Trade Relations Take a New Step"]

[Text] Sino-Thai economic and trade relations have consistently expanded in recent years. Total bilateral trade was valued at $21 million in 1975 and rose to $451 million in 1980--an over twentyfold increase. In the last 2 years, bilateral trade has decreased slightly due to the global economic depression, and now hovers at around $300 million. The variety of commodities exchanged between the two countries has increased, however. China's major exports to Thailand include light diesel oil, machinery, pharmaceuticals, native domestic animal products, manufactured goods for daily use, articles of handicraft art, and so on, while major imports from Thailand include rice, mung beans, rubber, chemical fiber, tobacco leaf, etc.

During the past 10 years of Sino-Thai trade relations beginning in 1975, China enjoyed a favorable balance of trade in 6 years and suffered an unfavorable balance of trade in 4 years. During the first quarter of this year, China's imports from Thailand stood at $47.12 million while exports to Thailand stood at $23.23 million. According to official assessments, China will suffer an overall unfavorable balance of trade with Thailand this year.

China and Thailand began direct trade in 1974. In that year there was a world oil crisis and Thailand had an oil supply problem. The then Thai deputy foreign minister, Chatchai Chunhawan, paid a visit to China and asked to buy crude oil. After friendly talks, China sold 50,000 tons of diesel oil to Thailand at preferential prices. Last year the prices of agricultural products decreased in the world market because of oversupply, and Thailand suffered export problems for its traditional agricultural products, such as rice and maize. As a result, the Chinese Government decided to buy an extra 80,000 metric tons of rice and 150,000 metric tons of maize from Thailand this year in addition to its original purchase agreement.

Thailand has also provided various support and help to China. This mutual benefit and the fair and sincere bilateral trade relations between the two nations reflect the good relations between the two countries.

Sino-Thai economic cooperation started in 1980 and has achieved great progress. Thailand's entrepreneurs have invested in joint ventures in China, and the tendency toward cooperation is brisk. China's investment in joint ventures, cooperative production, construction contracts, technological services and other projects in Thailand also has had good beginnings. According to an unofficial assessment, since 1980 China has set up 12 joint and cooperative ventures in Thailand; and another 25 are under discussion. They also have signed 46 construction and labor service cooperation contracts worth $203 million. Thailand's entrepreneurs have also set up some business in China's special economic zones and inland provinces and cities, including animal feed, motorcycle, glass, carpet, and paint factories; chicken farms, and hotels. The total investment is about $100 million. Most of the Thai businessmen's investment projects in China have had good economic benefit.

Recently, the Bangkok Bank, Thailand's biggest commercial bank, set up a representative office in Beijing. The Thai financial and economic delegation's visit to China marks a new step in Sino-Thai economic cooperation. Bangkok Bank's representative office in Beijing is Thailand's first financial organization in China. The 42-year-old Bangkok Bank has a total assets of $10 billion and 332 branches and offices around the world.

The setting up of a representative office in Beijing is a farsighted action on the part of this bank and coincide with similar action by other banks in the world. So far, some 70 foreign banks have set up 120 offices in China.

In the wake of the global economy taking a favorable turn and the growth of economic development in China and Thailand, the prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries will be more bright. China began its 7th 5-Year Development Plan this year, and will put more efforts into developing its foreign trade, utilizing foreign funds and bringing in technology. At the same time, it will vigorously develop its tourist industry, boost international air transportation, sea transportation, insurance, foreign construction contracting, and labor service cooperation business. The establishment of the Bangkok Bank's representative office in Beijing will be the "lubrication oil" for Sino-Thai economic cooperation, and will contribute to bilateral trade and investment cooperation between the two countries.

/8309
CSO: 4205/22

EDITORIAL REPORTS ON NEW SRV LEADER

BK191648 [Editorial Report] Two Bangkok Chinese-language dailies--ZHONG HUA RIBAO and XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO--on 16 and 17 July respectively carry editorials on the appointment of Truong Chinh as CPV general secretary succeeded Le Duan.

ZHONG HUA RIBAO's 1,100-word page 5 editorial on 16 July entitled "Truong Chinh's Coming to Power Will Not End the Policy of Aggression" says that the appointment of the ill, 79-year-old Truong Chinh as party general secretary was agreed upon unanimously during an extraordinary session of the CPV Central Committee and announced by Hanoi radio on 14 July.

After reviewing Truong Chinh's biography and political career, the editorial says: "The 'proxy' that the Soviet Union needs after the death of Le Duan is obviously not the CPV's new generation, who favour reform, but those who are mentally rigid, insist on an aggressive and expansionist policy, follow the Soviet model, and consider themselves orthodox Marxists. Truong Chinh seems to be the most suitable person to the Soviet Union. After the news of Le Duan's death was announced on 10 July, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach appeared in Moscow on 12 July. He held a series of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and others, apparently to ask the Kremlin for instructions on Le Duan's succession and future policies and lines." It notes that as long as the CPV is led by a person like Truong Chinh, it is difficult to expect Vietnam to give up its aggressive policy and conduct any reform. Vietnam, which has become an appendage of the Soviet Union, will not dare to do anything without a nod from the Kremlin. Truong Chinh is old and infirm and will not last long. In assuming the first post of the CPV, he is a transitional leader chosen to contain the rivalry for power. The 6th Congress in November will decide on a new leader.

The paper concludes: "It is noteworthy that Truong Chinh's appointment as CPV general secretary, although his days are numbered, shows that his and Le Duan's influence still dominates the CPV. Even though the new generation may rise during the 6th Congress, it will not be able to free itself from control and influence. Thus, we cannot expect Vietnam to abandon its aggressive and expansionist policy."

XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO's 1,100-word page 2 editorial on 17 July entitled "The New Vietnamese Leader and the Cambodian Situation" says that after the death of CPV General Secretary Le Duan, the Kremlin sent the chairman of its Council of Ministers, Ryzhkov, to Hanoi. He was supposedly to attend Le Duan's funeral, but in reality he was there in his capacity as a super-sovereign to arrange the new CPV leadership after Le Duan's death.

Reviewing Truong Chinh's biography, the CPV's history, and its occupation of Cambodia, the editorial says that "an understanding of Vietnamese history over dozens of years shows that, instigated by the Soviet Union, Vietnam has harbored the ambition of dominating Southeast Asia. Its policy is first to control Cambodia and Laos and establish the 'great Indochina federation,' then extend its expansion across Southeast Asia. In his speech at Le Duan's funeral, Truong Chinh made a great boost of the Soviet Union, showing that the CPV will continue to pursue its aggressive and expansion policy." It notes that Vietnamese troops have lost the ardent support of the people of Cambodia, and their future is worrisome. After being ravaged by successive wars, Vietnam faces economic difficulties. Most of the CPV's young Turks are aware that the militarism is not beneficial to Vietnam. Most foreign observers predict that, during the upcoming party congress in November, there will be a fierce struggle among the diehards and enlightened elements of the CPV's leadership. The diehards of Truong Chinh might be forced to give up their military and political power and let the enlightened faction clear up a messy situation.

/8309
CSO: 4205/22

BULGARIAN ENVOY TAKES LEAVE OF HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN

BK281433 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 28--Bulgarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Lyuben Damyanov paid a farewell visit to President Heng Samrin Saturday afternoon at the end of his mission.

President Heng Samrin praised the Bulgarian diplomat for his contributions to the constant consolidation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples.

He wholeheartedly thanked the party, the government and people of Bulgaria for their support and assistance to the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

In reply, Lyuben Damyanov profoundly thanked the party, the government and people of Kampuchea for having created favourable conditions for him to fulfil his mission in Kampuchea. He highly valued the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past seven years especially the 1984-85 dry season military victory.

The ambassador expressed his hope that the cooperation between the two countries would further strengthen and develop in the interests of socialism in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world.

Lyuben Damyanov also called on Hun Sen: Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, premier and foreign minister, before his departure.

Premier Hun Sen highly valued Bulgaria's contributions to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries. He expressed his conviction that the friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Bulgaria would constantly develop. Premier Hun Sen also profoundly thanked 'the party, the government and the people of Bulgaria for their support and assistance to the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1268

CUBAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN PHNOM PENH

OW241435 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24--A get-together was held at the Cuban Embassy in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon to mark the 33d anniversary of the Day of National Rebellion of Cuba (July 26).

Speaking on this occasion Enna Viant Valdes, Cuban charge d'affaires a.i. in Phnom Penh, recalled the history of the Cuban people's uprising led by Fidel Castro in the struggle to overthrow the dictatorial regime of Batista.

She described the victorious attack on the Moncada barracks as an important event in the Cuban people's struggle to liberate themselves and lead a happy life free from oppression and exploitation. She also told of the fast all-round development recorded by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba with Comrade Fidel Castro at the head. The Cuban diplomat underlined the orientations worked out by the Third Congress of the C.P.C. for the national construction and defence.

On the international situation Enna Viant Valdes condemned the imperialists' war-mongering policy of steeping up the arms race.

She qualified any support and assistance to the three Khmer reactionary groups, particularly the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, as running counter to the aspirations of the three Indochinese peoples to live in peace as clearly stated in the conferences of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Enna Viant Valdes reaffirmed the continued support and assistance of the party, the government and the people of Cuba to the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

/8309
CSO: 4200/1268

DEVELOPMENT OF KPRP, INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

PM091443

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 June 1986 first edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Accomplishments and Hopes: Cambodia Today" a 1,500-word article by its own correspondent M. Domogatskikh datelined Phnom Penh, June.

He begins by citing "the words of independent witnesses" about life in Cambodia, namely (Otori Kurino), Japanese ambassador to Phnom Penh until Pol Pot came to power, and two articles written by Indian journalist (Munmun Madzhumdar) for the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT, praising achievements by the PRK authorities.

Writing about his visit to the No 4 power station, Domogatskikh cites Anatoliy Prokofyevich Bondarenko, "former deputy chief engineer for operations at Darnitskaya Tets near Kiev":

"Cadres are the most acute issue in Cambodia's development. Eighteen Cambodian graduates from Soviet vocational and technical schools have just arrived from Volgograd, Rustavi, and Tbilisi. They have formed the nucleus around which the future collective is taking shape. But this is just a drop in the ocean. Hence the Soviet specialists who have come here to install the power engineering equipment have shouldered a second and equally responsible duty--to teach the young guys the skills of working with the instruments and monitoring the work and service of complex machinery."

Domogatskikh concludes:

"The Fifth KPRP Congress showed that the party is shouldering the functions of organizer of the whole people in building the new life and in the country's transformation. It is no longer a tiny group of people imbued with the spirit of liberating the motherland and rousing the people to revolution. Now it is a large detachment of fellow-thinkers organizing the nation's forces in socialist building. The party has firm ties with the people and is putting down deeper roots among them. The implementation of the set plans will provide the most convincing proof of the irreversible nature of the changes that have taken place."

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CSO: 1807/339

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

THAI VIOLATIONS REPORTED--Phom Penh SPK July 24--In the week ending on July 17, Thailand committed 26 artillery shellings on different Kampuchean areas of Southwest Melai, West Samlot and Ta Sanh in Battambang Province, West Smatdeng and the end of Road 56 in Pursat. Thai aircraft of L-19 and A-37 types 17 times overflew many areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, some of which are from one to 5 kilometres in Kampuchean airspace, such as the Kampuchean-Thai-Lao border intersection, northern Anlong Veng, northern Dang Kum, western Melai and Smatdeng. On sea, Thai armed vessels on 148 occasions illegally operated off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. Especially on July 15, 35 Thai trawlers operated from 100 to 400 metres southeast of Koh Kong. In the same period, the Kampuchean border guards duly intercepted Khmer reactionaries infiltrating from Thai soil into Kampuchea for plundering and sabotage activities against the peaceful life of the border population. One hundred and eighty enemy troops were put out of action including 88 captured and forced to come out with their hands over their heads, and a number of war materials seized. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 24 Jul 86] /8309

RADIO, TELEVISION PROTOCOL WITH SRV--Phnom Penh SPK July 25--A protocol on radio and television cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the period of 1986-87 was signed in Phnom Penh Wednesday [23 July]. Signatories were Kim Yin, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and general director of the Kampuchean Radio and Television; and Le Que, deputy head of the Vietnam Radio and T.V. Commission. Also present on the occasion, were Do Minh Chau and Nguhen Anh Kieu, counsellors of the Vietnam Embassy here. Under the protocol, the Vietnam Radio and T.V. Commission will help Kampuchea develop its radio and television networks. Since liberation on January 7, 1979, protocols and agreements on radio and television cooperation between Kampuchea and fraternal socialist countries were concluded. With Vietnam, the first protocol on cooperation in radio and television was signed in Hanoi on December 21, 1984. A similar cooperation agreement for the period of 1986-87 between Kampuchea and Laos was signed in Vientiane on June 30, 1986, and a Soviet-Kampuchea cooperation agreement for the period of 1982-87 was also concluded in Moscow on April 30, 1982. With Poland, an agreement on this field for the period of 1984-87 was concluded on August 6, 1984. Moreover, Kampuchea also signed a protocol on cooperation in this field with Hungary in Budapest on January 8, 1986. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 25 Jul 86] /8309

BOU THANG GREETS MPR COUNTERPART--Phnom Penh SPK July 25--Kampuchean Defense Minister Bou Thang has sent warmest greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon, on the 65th National Day of the Mongolian People's Republic. In his message Bou Thang hailed the all-sided achievements scored by the Mongolian people and army in the past 65 years and expressed his conviction that the friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperations between the two countries, two peoples and armies would further develop and consolidate in the interests of socialism and world peace. He wished his Mongolian counterpart new greater success in his noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 25 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 4200/1268

ARMY, MILITIA REPEL 'ENEMIES' IN HA TUYEN

BK270812 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Recently, army and militia units performing combat readiness duty at the border in Ha Tuyen Province, especially in Xin Man, Quan Ba, and Dong Van districts, promptly detected and countered 19 intrusions and reconnaissance operations and 33 raids and ambushes mounted by enemy troops, killing 45 enemies on the spot, capturing a number of scouts, and seizing one radio transceiver, three folding-stock AK-47 rifles, and some ammunition and grenades.

Thanks to their familiarity with the local terrain and their keen alertness, two militiamen of Bat Dai Son village, Quan Ba district, while on patrol spotted six Chinese soldiers lying in ambush in our territory. The militiamen immediately opened fire. Fighting resourcefully, they killed or wounded four enemies, one of whom was cut down at once after the first shots were fired.

In Nghia Thuan village, the local militia forces, having detected deep enemy infiltration into our territory at Na Linh, lost no time in coordinating with army units to mount a counterattack, killing five enemy soldiers and forcing the remainder to flee back across the border.

/9738
CSO: 4209/706

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU SUMMIT

OW281746 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jul (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to the 22nd Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) currently held in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

His message says: "United around the OAU, the people of African nations have, for the past 23 years, overcome many difficulties and trials, and obtained important successes in consolidating independence and regaining mastership over their natural resources so as to gradually materialize the dream of the people on this large continent for an Africa of unity and prosperity.

"With the successes of strong revolutionary impact recorded by the South African people against apartheid, this OAU summit is to promote the strength of solidarity and determination of the African people to march forward to new and greater successes in implementing their urgent tasks of recovering the African economy and combatting against South Africa's policy of racism nutured and assisted by imperialism, so as to actively contribute to the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, zionism and other reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"In the face of the vigorous development of the revolutionary and national liberation movements in Africa, the imperialist and other reactionary forces have had to resort to all tricks of sowing division and exerting economic pressures and military threats in a bid to checks to advance of the African revolution. It is especially serious that the U.S. and Pretoria administrations have recently committed aggressive acts against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, Angola, Zimbabwe and other front-line countries, further straining the already tense situation in Africa, and threatening security and peace in the region and the world as a whole.

"A close comrade-in-arms of the African people, the people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unswervingly and absolutely support the heroic and surely victorious struggle of the African people for firmly defending national independence and building an independent and prosperous national economy and also strongly support the just struggle for national independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of the Swapo, and of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC.

"We firmly believe that in conformity with the trend of the time and with the common objectives of the non-aligned movement, the African people will absolutely defeat all dark schemes of intervention, sabotage and division conducted by the enemy and lead their revolutionary cause to glorious victory."

The message wishes the meeting fine results, making great contributions to the noble cause of the OAU, and to the success of the coming 8th Harare non-aligned summit.

/9738
CSO: 4200/1266

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON CUBAN 'NATIONAL REBELLION' ANNIVERSARY

OW251827 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 25 Jul—Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to their Cuban counterparts on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the National Rebellion of Cuba (26 July).

The message is jointly addressed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam central committee and president of the state council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the national assembly, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba central committee and president of the state council and of the council of ministers, and Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the national assembly of people's power.

It says: "Over the past 30 years, despite all schemes and acts of provocation and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and the difficulties caused by natural calamities, the Cuban people have struggled courageously and worked with a creative spirit and recorded major achievements, turning Cuba into a country with a stable economy, advanced science and technology, and a firm national defence, worthy of being the forward post of socialism in the western hemisphere and a bright example for nations struggling for independence, peace and social progress".

The message expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude toward the Cuban party, government and people for their strong support and valuable assistance to Vietnam in the past as well as at present.

Also on this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled his greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. The Vietnam committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association have also sent a joint message of greetings to the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam.

/9738
CSO: 4200/1266

MISUSE OF EXPORTS-IMPORTS BY CORPORATIONS REVEALED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 86 p 3

[Article by Bui Anh of Hanoi: "Improper Export Activities"]

[Text] Over the past few years, many localities, provinces, and districts have founded corporations of various kinds to purchase export goods. The duty of these corporations has been clearly defined: their business activities should be aimed at helping to promote the production of grain and foodstuffs as well as locally made export goods. Recently, however, many of these corporations have competitively purchased goods from friendly localities, which has led to unilateral price hikes. These corporations have also employed private traders to hoard commodities, especially agricultural products. Many districts have drawn capital from funds appropriated to grain and merchandise and have invested it in export activities. Instead of bringing fertilizers and insecticides to the countryside to promote agricultural production, these corporations have exchanged them for goods--such as television sets, motorbikes, and sewing machines--which are not directly used to promote local production. Moreover, profit from and rewards for export activities usually have not been shared with production insallations and direct producers of export goods. Some expensive goods, such as television sets and scooters, have been marked with low prices and then distributed and sold to key cadres and paid for in installments.

We propose that the local administration and all sectors at all levels take to strict measures control the activities of purchasing and exporting corporations in order to serve production positively and improve the standard of living.

9332/6662
CSO: 4209/604

BRIEFS

VICE CHAIRMAN IN CSSR--Hanoi VNA 31 Jul--Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman received in Prague on Tuesday Vietnamese Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu, on a brief visit to Czechoslovakia. The two sides discussed the bilateral cooperation, especially the results achieved at the sessions of the Vietnamese-Czechoslovak working groups in the fields of agriculture and food industry, first of all, in the cooperation in planting coffee, rubber, jute, oil-bearing plants, and processing tropical vegetables and spices. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 31 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT--SADR (Liberated Territories), 28 Jul 86 (APS)--The Minister of Defence of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and member of the Polisario Front, Ibrahim Ghali ended a friendship visit to Hanoi at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. The Saharan Information Ministry which reported the news indicated that during his stay, Ghali conferred with his Vietnamese counterpart, Van Tien Dung on relations of friendship and solidarity linking SADR and Vietnam. /Text/ /Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT28 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

CPV CC GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN CP--Hanoi VNA 29 Jul--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended its warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party (SACP) on its 65th founding anniversary. The message says: "Despite suppression and terrorism, the SACP in collaboration with the African National Congress (ANC) has over the past 65 years persistently led the South African working class and people in the struggle against imperialism and the dictatorial fascist and apartheid regime in South Africa, and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, thus obtainined many victories in its revolutionary cause." It continues: "The Communist Party, the working class and people of Vietnam have always followed with deep sympathy and full support your just, indomitable and certainly victorious struggle. "We wish for further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples," the message concludes. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

GREETINGS TO VANUATU LEADERS--Hanoi VNA 29 Jul--President of the State Council Truong Chinh has sent a message of greetings to President Ati Solomanu on the 6th Independence Day of the Republic of Vanuatu (30 July). In his message, President Truong Chinh wishes the people of Vanuatu successes in building a happy and prosperous country, and the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Vanuatu further development. Also on this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have extended greetings to their counterparts in Vanuatu, Walter Lini and Sela Molisa, respectively. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

SRV-FRG FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi VNA 29 Jul--The Vietnam-Federal Republic of Germany Friendship Association made its first public appearance here today with Vice Minister of Public Health Professor Hoang Dinh Cau as president. The founding is to help promote the friendship and the economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two peoples. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

U.S., ISRAELI POLICIES DECRIED--Hanoi VNA 31 Jul--The reactionary strategic objectives of the United States and Israel in the Middle East remain unchanged, notes NHAN DAN in a commentary today. It says: "U.S. Vice President G. Bush's recent tour of Israel, Egypt and Jordan, following Israeli Premier Shimon Peres' visit to Morocco, has shown that the United States and Israel are stepping up a new diplomatic campaign to draw Arab countries into separate deals like the "Camp David" accord with the aim of maintaining Israel's occupation of Arab territories and imposing the brutal U.S. neocolonialist policy on that strategic part of the world." The paper goes on by saying that the reactionary policy of Washington and Tel Aviv and their collusion are the cause of the serious situation in the Middle East and the main obstacle to a correct solution there. It notes that the so-called "peaceful solution" offered by the United States and its "shuttle diplomacy" campaign are merely brazen pieces of deception. "A correct solution to the Middle East and Palestine issues is the 29 July 1984 proposal of the Soviet Union, which was recently renewed for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)," the paper says in conclusion. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 31 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

HAI HUNG-VIENTIANE COOPERATION--Implementing the aggreements on cooperation already signed between the two sister provinces, Hai Hung and Vientiane have ceaselessly expanded their relations of cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic and cultural fields. Over the past years, Hai Hung has provided supplies and equipment for and sent specialists to Vientiane to help it build a number of important projects including the survey and design of the Nam Yen water conservancy system which is capable of watering 5,000 hectares. A sugar refinery with a capacity of 300 metric tons a year and a wood processing enterprise with a capacity of 3,000 cubic meters a year have been virtually completed. According to their agreement, Hai Hung will assist Vientiane in building a seed production center. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK] /9738

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS INVALIDS--Hanoi, 28 Jul (VNA)--Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn has visited Vietnamese disabled combatants including Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, who were being treated at the military hospital 103. This was occasioned by the war invalids days of Vietnam (27 July) and of Kampuchea (31 July). Speaking during the visit, the Kampuchean ambassador expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean party, government and people to Vietnamese disabled combatants who, he said, had contributed part of their blood to the Kampuchean revolution and the military solidarity between the two peoples. The Kampuchean diplomat has also held a cordial get-together with families of combatants in Hanoi who had laid down their lives for the Kampuchean revolution. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /9738

FRANCE AIDS WITH FLOUR--VNA--On 18 June, at the offices of the French Ministry of Economics, Finance, and Budget, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, representing the Government of Vietnam, and Mr Jean de Rodin, deputy chief of the French Treasury Department, representing the French Government, signed an agreement by which France will provide Vietnam 2,555 tons of wheat flour in aid during 1986. Representing our government, Ambassador Ha Van Lau thanked the French Government for its assistance and friendship towards our people. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 86 p 4] 9830

CSO: 4209/690

THOUGHTS ON CRITICISM DRIVE, CORRUPTION EXPRESSED IN POEMS

Cadres' Corruption Disclosed

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 May 86 p 2

[Poem by Trung Thuc: "What Is Left of Their Fundamental Virtues?"]

[Text] Because his son was not in the army,
Sending him to school was a cinch for our gentleman
Who had only to tamper quickly with the boy's documents
And everything came out of nowhere all right.
Our gentleman was a bureau chief whose son
Was assigned to a remote mountain area near the border.
So his wife suggested: "Hey! My dear bureau chief!
You should apply for your son's transfer to the city.
The powers that be would not make it difficult for you
Since helping one another, your friends have built many-storied houses in no time.
One wonders where such money comes from
And what is left of their fundamental virtues.
As a key cadre, you are utterly wrong
To see rosy things when they are all black!"
Faced with this situation, the masses of people are worried
About the decline of our cadres' virtues.
Though professing his devotion to the country and village,
Our gentleman does the contrary and helps his relatives.
He does not care about the organization
And far from being gentle, he is bureaucratic and authoritarian.
His salary means nothing to him
Because often the bonuses he receives are 10 times greater.
His friends will laugh at him if we reveal all that;
Otherwise, no improvement can be expected for all of them and us.
So let us speak out during this criticism drive.

Reluctance To Criticize Deplored

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 86 p 2

[Poem by "Radar": "Immediate Redress Called For"]

[Text] Speaking of criticism to be leveled at the leading cadre,*
The subordinate said with a chuckle:
"Who are you going to criticize?"
Our unit chief will nonetheless cling to his throne
And get angry and retaliate immediately if severely criticized.
We already learned an unequivocal lesson last time
When he who spoke out was...the first to get sacked."
To survive, the eel has to wallow in the mire:
This kind of apprehension is still rampant.
If people don't awake from such a state of mind
And if criticism is done perfunctorily, it will serve no purpose.
If any wrongdoing has been committed, it must be redressed right away.
Only if dictated by conscience can self-criticism be frank
And enhance your dignity
So that when looking into the mirror,
Your offspring will not feel ashamed before public opinion.

---

*On hearing that a criticism and self-criticism drive had been launched, some cadres and party members in agencies P and N dared not criticize the leading cadre for fear of reprisal.

9332/6662
CSO: 4209/604

POOR CPV DEVELOPMENT AMONG TEACHERS ASSESSED

Hanoi GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 86 p 5

[Article by Dinh Khac Vuong: "Party Development in Lang Son Education Sector Is Not Yet Strong"]

[Text] Here are a few figures:

Throughout Binh Gia District, there are only 87 CPV members among nearly 700 teachers, only 9 party chapters in 25 schools, no party members in 4 schools, and 8 school principles are non-party members.

According to Dinh Tu Long, acting education bureau chief in Loc Binh, there are in the entire district only 17 party members among 674 teachers, 4 party members among 35 principals, and only 3 party members among a total of 21 education bureau cadres and civil servants.

Van Lang, one of five districts bordering on China, developed a rather strong and balanced educational movement at a very early date. But although 100 percent of grade-I and II teachers and two-thirds of grade-III teachers are local people, party members account for only 10 percent of the total. Of 24 principals, 8 do not belong to the party. Vu Quy Do, district education bureau chief, verbally assessed the situation: "During the last 10-15 years, no new party members were sworn in; in the past 2 years, though, at people's urging, the district party committee echelons admitted some 10 teachers."

And in Lang Son City, where education has developed in the past 20 years and where teachers have matured through the wars of resistance against France, the United States, and China, only 50 out of 600 teaching cadres are party members. The Viet Bac General Middle School, established 39 years ago, has trained thousands of excellent students for national building and defense, but counts only 9 party members among 83 teaching cadres. La Thanh Thuy, provincial education director, added: "Throughout the province, party members account for less than 10 percent of the teaching staff."

In Lang Son Province, public education developed very early and in a moderately widespread and even manner in all study sectors and regions--border areas, highlands, lowlands, and cities. Except for a small number of grade-III teachers are local people, or people hailing from other provinces but committed to local teaching for long periods. This is a favorable condition for providing elementary and advanced training to prospective party members before bringing them into the party and for using them in a rational and right manner. For a long time, party installations paid no attention to training and admitting teaching cadres hailing from other places, treating them with bias and assuming that they "would seek a transfer in 1 or 2 years, upon completing their tours of duty" and that it is futile to groom them as party members because their "places of origin would eventually stand to gain." Cao Tuan, an outstanding teacher for many years and chief of the literary unit at the Viet Bac General Middle School, confided: "I came from Haiphong to Lang Son more than 20 years ago, teaching at many schools in many regions in the province, devoting plenty of time and labor to improving my vocational expertise and moral behavior and showing great attachment to the CPV, but in return, it has not yet groomed me as a party member." Another outstanding teacher at the same institution, Le Tuan, a "good hand at mathematics" and chief of the mathematics unit, was in the same boat. Pham Vu Hung, the new acting school principal, said: "In 10 years, no party members were admitted. As the new principal, I have especially focused on party development. Last year, we admitted three new party members, and this year we plan to admit another two. There is no reason why revolutionary intellectuals, particularly teachers from both sexes engaged in rearing the young generation, are left outside the party. Formerly, elder party members assessed the young according to very rigorous standards, usually indulging in sentimentality, splitting hairs over minor things, and frequently dampening the enthusiasm of young instructors. They maintained no close contacts with prospective party members and had no plans for training and inducting them into the party. I think this is a major shortcoming."

It is equally worth noting that only a very few outstanding teachers are party members. Of 15 provincial-level outstanding teachers at the Viet Bac General Middle School, only 2 belong to the party. And there are only 7 party members among 40 provincial-level outstanding teachers from 21 general middle schools and 24 outstanding teachers from general vocational schools in the entire province.

Yen Khoai and Na Duong, two progressive general vocational schools in Loc Binh district, have no party members. In Lang Son City, the principals of all four progressive schools are not party members.

In districts with villages located at lower or higher altitudes, or in distant and isolated areas, party chapters exist only in the villages. The task of training and implementing induction procedures (for instance, verifying biographical data) is laced with difficulties. Party organizations in the district education bureaus are both weak and inadequate (three chapters in Loc Binh, nine in Van Lang which are grafted to other local party chapters, and six in Lang Son City), having not enough chapters and members to set up party executive committees--a situation which neither obligates nor authorizes them to have an impact on party installations in schools and which makes it hard for the latter to investigate the curricula vitae of prospective party members.

It is now extremely important and urgent to help the Lang Son education sector vigorously move ahead in accordance with party goals. To do so, party chapters in schools should engage in comprehensive leadership, act as a solidarity core, direct the masses to carry out the schools' political tasks, and expand the party within the schools, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Lang Son, April 1986

9213/12899
CSO: 4209/626

NEW POLICY TO INSURE SAVINGS DEPOSITS PROMULGATED

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] In pursuance of Resolution No 31-HDBT issued on 28 March 1986 by the Council of Ministers concerning the policy to insure the value of money deposited in the savings fund, the general director of the State Bank issued a circular to guide its implementation as follows:

1. The value of money deposited in the savings fund will be insured by payment of an additional incentive interest rate of 2 percent per month.

Effective 1 April 1986, an additional incentive interest rate of 2 percent per month will be paid to all types of deposits currently in the savings fund and which show a balance indicated in passbooks or savings bonds.

a. Instead of the previous monthly interest rate of 2 percent, a new one of 4 percent will be paid to money deposited in the savings fund for an indefinite period and bearing interest, including fixed-savings bonds.

b. Instead of the previous monthly interest rate of 2.5 percent, a new one of 4.5 percent will be paid to money deposited in the savings fund for a period of 3 years.

c. Instead of the previous monthly interest rate of 3 percent, a new one of 5 percent will be paid to money deposited in the savings fund for a period of 5 years.

d. The additional incentive monthly interest rate of 2 percent will also be paid to all other types of savings deposits.

2. Creation of new types of interest-yielding fixed-savings deposits whose value will be insured:

a. Beginning 1 April 1986, the State Bank will promulgate regulations on savings deposited for fixed periods of 6 and 12 months. These types of savings deposits will enjoy interest according to the fixed basic interest rate and their value will be insured by converting it to the equivalent amount of paddy at the price paid by the state when purchasing paddy beyond two-way contracts in provinces, cities, and special zones at the time the savings are deposited. If the depositor wants to withdraw his money at maturity of the deposit, he will obtain a refund equivalent to the amount of paddy mentioned in the passbook and reckoned on the basis of the price in force at the moment the account is settled.

The price of paddy purchased beyond two-way contracts will be announced and published at socialist savings fund offices by provincial, municipal, and special zone people's committees in order to inform everyone and enable people to make calculations when depositing money in or withdrawing it from the savings fund.

b. Savings deposited for fixed periods of 6 and 12 months will enjoy a monthly interest rate of 0.5 and 1 percent, respectively. Interest will be computed on the capital at the depositing time and paid off once on withdrawal.

c. Each time momey is deposited, the depositor will receive a savings book in which the deposit period (6 or 12 months) and the money with its paddy equivalent (in kilograms) reckoned on the basis of the firxed price will be clearly mentioned (it is necessary to urge the depositor to deposit a sum of money corresponding to the unit price of a round amount of paddy equivalent). The depositor may entrust a proxy with depositing and withdrawing money.

d. If he needs to withdraw capital before maturity, the person depositing money in the savings fund under the present regulations will be entitled only to the interest rate granted to savings which are deposited for an indefinite period and which bear interest; he will neither be entitled to the incentive interest rate nor be covered by the insurance policy.

3. It is necessary to put the mobilized capital to use and to broaden the grant of loans with interest rates corresponding to the interest paid to savings deposits plus the insurance coverage of their value.

In pursuance of the state policy of insuring the interest of savings depositors, the expenses incurred in paying interests, giving out rewards, and insuring deposit value will increase substantially but must not entail loss compensation by the state budget. Therefore, it is necessary to use this source of capital [savings deposits] wisely to grant loans with the aim of effectively reemploying the people's mobilized capital to help the people develop production and improve their living conditions and, at the same time, of collecting the loan interest at a rational rate. The general director of the State Bank authorizes directors of state banks and socialist savings funds in provinces, cities, and special zones to use the mobilized capital to broaden the grant of loans to various recipients and economic elements and to apply the following interest rate compatible with the interest and insurance coverage paid to savings deposits:

a. Loans will be granted to develop the household economy (including cadres, workers, civil servants, cooperative members, and laborers) to enable these people to perform production, animal husbandry, crop cultivation, and processing and to overcome difficulties at work and in daily life. The interest rate will be 4-4.5 percent per month and the term will vary with each type of recipient but must not exceed 24 months.

b. Loans will be granted to individuals engaged in agricultural production and small industry and handicrafts. The interest rate will be 5-6 percent per month and the term must not exceed 12 months, if the loan is destined to defray production expenditures, and 36 months, if it is employed to buy production tools and means.

c. Loans will be granted to private households which have been authorized to carry out productive, commercial, and servicing activities in municipalities, cities, and towns. The interest rate will be 6-7 percent per month and the term must not exceed 12 months.

d. Loans will be granted for the purpose of repairing houses, contributing capital to construction projects according to the "joint action by the state and people" formula, and buying houses sold by the state to cadres, workers, civil servants, and laborers in municipalities and cities. The monthly interest rate will be 3-4 percent and the term must not exceed 10 years.

e. Loans will be granted to marketing cooperatives to carry out business activities; to agencies, schools, research institutes, and armed force units which have the resources to use labor and land fully, to carry out research and invention projects leading to the manufacture of certain products, and to retrieve capital while making a profit; and also to other enterprises and economic organizations which unexpectedly need capital. The term will vary with each recipient but must not exceed 12 months.

f. The interest rate of loans granted organizations mentioned in paragraph 3 and the specific interest rate to be applied to recipients mentioned in paragraphs a, b, c, and d will be decided on by the directors of State Bank branch offices and socialist saving funds in provinces, cities, and special zones after consulting and exchanging views with the chairmen of the people's committees in these localities.

The amount of capital to be lent to the above-mentioned recipients will depend on their actual needs, loan conditions, effective use of capital, and debt payment abilities and will be decided on by the directors of savings funds in wards, precincts, districts, and cities after examining all these factors. If there is need to borrow capital of 100,000 dong or more according to economic plan or project, the decision by the directors of socialist savings funds in provinces, cities, and special zones must be sought.

In conjunction with the State Bank branch offices, the socialist savings fund offices must carefully calculate and plan the sources of capital to be mobilized and lent, take the need to use cash into consideration, quickly rotate capital, and fully use the mobilized capital to grant loans to the above-mentioned beneficiaries.

9332/6662
CSO: 4209/608

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COFFEE ENTERPRISE ON CENTRAL HIGHLANDS NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "State Enterprises To Implement Production, Business Autonomy"]

[Text] There are many state-run agricultural-forestry economic units in the Central Highlands. Taking land and weather characteristics and advantages as well as farming traditions into account, and successfully overcoming difficulties in the labor and water supplies, some state enterprises there do well, including the Vietnam-DRG Coffee Combine. Established just 5 years ago, the enterprise now consists of six state farms and an industrial center engaged in processing, repairing, and providing technical services, and it boasts decent living conditions, satisfactorily exploiting more than 4,000 hectares of coffee, and plans to add 3,600 hectares next year. It has overfulfilled production norms, made product deliveries according to contracts, turned out more products for society, and unceasingly improved the living conditions of cadres and workers. Production has sharply increased each year.

To turn the land into a high-yield coffee-planting zone, the enterprise has promptly classified it according to its attributes--land for state farms, ethnic-owned land available for absorption by state farms, and land on which to build the infrastructure, residential quarters, and family gardens. On the basis of zoning and land classification, the enterprise has devised plans for labor recruitment and population redistribution within its managerial responsibilities. A third of the laborers recruited by the combine are E De ethnics. Due to proper preparations--6 months in advance--laborers recruited annually from the northern provinces and local sources can take up production on state farms with confidence. The enterprise has also drawn up plans to assign and utilize rationally all categories of laborers, organize settled life and settled farming by building resettler villages in the vicinity of state farm coffee areas and by assigning coffee acreage along with contract norms to resettler families, and encourage laborers to achieve a high productivity, quality, and efficiency and to remain wedded to state farms and the Central Highlands.

The enterprise directly manages and controls production units grouped along sector lines, dropping intermediaries. Cadres on the six state farms are rationally given jobs in conformity with their strengths and capabilities. Nearly all state farm bureau and deputy bureau chiefs hold lesser jobs as production unit chiefs and deputy chiefs. The enterprise honors the product contracting system.

It has advantages and also particular difficulties, and it still experiences shortcomings and weaknesses. But all told, it is able to achieve production and business autonomy, bring about tangible efficiency, and deliver products in excess of the plan, although it has just renovated its managerial system. It produces good experiences and is proof that our state enterprises can press forward, subdue difficulties, attain high productivity, high quality, and great efficiency, and increase wealth for the society and accumulated capital for the state. It also attests to the correctness of the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee.

What the enterprise has accomplished accentuates further the need for renovating the economic management structure and achieving the production and business autonomy of state enterprises. This exerts a positive and profound impact on the effort to speed up production rearrangement at the basic level, foster the dynamism and creativeness of directors, workers, and civil servants, encourage the introduction of scientific and technological advances into production, raise capabilities, stabilize and ameliorate the living standards of cadres and workers, stimulate production growth, and increase accumulated capital for the state.

Renovating the managerial system of state enterprises, getting rid of the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism, resolutely switching to economic accounting and socialist business, and achieving the right of installations to production and business autonomy are major endeavors designed to accelerate production development and contribute to stabilizing the economic and social situation.

9213/6662
CSO: 4209/530

BRIEFS

LAM DONG ECONOMIC ZONE--Over the past 10 years, nearly 4,400 families with 22,000 people, including 12,000 laborers, have firmly hung on to their land at the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong Province. To date, the zone has opened more than 5,000 hectares of new land and has put 3,000 hectares under crops. During the same period the new settlers have produced more than 25,000 metric tons of grain, nearly 2,600 metric tons of asparagus bean, 35 metric tons of cocoon, and hundreds of metric tons of other industrial crop products. Owing to developed production, the living standard of the people at the Hanoi new economic zone has improved, with 90 percent of the families having achieved self-sufficiency and many others enjoying an annual income of more than 25,000 dong. To continue sending people to build new economic zones in Da Oai District, the committee for the guidance of the building of the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong is preparing to review its experiences in the past 10 years while making preparations to receive new settlers in an adequate manner. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jul 86 BK] /9738

HA NAM NINH ECONOMY--The Ha Nam Ninh provincial people's committee held a meeting recently to discuss measures to overcome numerous difficulties, stabilize the people's life, and triumphantly carry out the 1986 state plan. Over the past 6 months and despite difficulties caused by consequences of the recent floods, Ha Nam Ninh people have planted the winter-spring rice and subsidiary food and industrial crops exceeding the set plan norms. However, many obtained economic results were still low. Harmful insects damaged about 41,000 metric tons of 5th-month spring rice, while industrial production output in the 1st 6 months was 42.4 percent of this year's plan norm. The provincial people's committee decided to mobilize the people to fulfill the 5th-month spring grain plan norm and effectively prepare land for the winter crop during the last 6 months of this year. The province will strive to implement the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business, strengthen market management, and satisfactorily improve the daily lives of cadres, workers, personnel, and the people. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4209/706

BRIEFS

WATER LEVEL RISE--Hanoi VNA 29 Jul--By early this morning the water on most rivers in the northern delta of Vietnam continues to rise following recent heavy rains accompanying tropical storm Peggy and subsequent rains on the upper reaches. This is the first big flood of the year. The water on Thai Binh and Red rivers has surpassed the red alert level. On the Red river it has reached 12.30 metres and is expected to come to 12.5 metres, compared with the 14.3-metre peak in 1971 which is the biggest flood in nearly a century. The population and Armed Forces in the threatened areas are vigilantly watching over the dykes and have taken every possible precaution to prevent dyke breaks. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

MINH HAI RICE CULTIVATION--To date, Minh Hai Province has sown 20,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling 100 percent of the assigned plan and doubling the area of the previous crop. Despite many difficulties caused by drought and late arrival of rain which affected crop planning schedules, the local summer-fall rice crop is developing fairly well due to the province's application of many active measures such as dry-land plowing and sowing, stepped-up building of small-scale water conservancy projects to retain water, and ensuring and adequate provision of supplies such as rice seeds, gasoline and diesel oil, fertilizers, and so forth, to give timely support to production work. The local peasants have also sown more than 60,000 hectares of high-yield early 10th-month rice and have grown nearly 7,000 hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings, fulfilling almost 70 percent of the production plan. The provincial crop variety corporation is actively seeking to procure more rice seeds for localities still lacking them so as to ensure that 80,000 hectares of high-yield early 10th-month rice and 150,000 hectares of ordinary 10th-month rice will be planted according to plan. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jul 86 BK] /9738

FLOOD ALERT IN HANOI--Hanoi, 29 Jul (AFP)--Residents were evacuated and a full alert proclaimed in parts of northern Vietnam, where rivers swollen by rains accompanying Typhoon Peggy began to overflow dykes and flood the area, local newspapers reported Tuesday. Hundreds of thousands of civilians, as well as the Army, Self-Defense Forces and police were put on around-the-clock alert. Tents housing thousands of people evacuated from the flooded banks of the Red River dotted the sidewalks of Hanoi. Typhoon Peggy caused major losses in lives and property as it swept across the Philippines and China earlier this month. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 29 Jul 86 BK] /9738

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END

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Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-146
22 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Chamber of Commerce Officials Say Trade With PRC Continues
(SINAR HARAPAN, 23 Jun 86) 1

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Calls On President
(KOMPAS, 25 Jun 86) 3

Suharto Denies Rice Self-Sufficiency Program 'Threatened'
(KOMPAS, 8 Jul 86) 4

Discussion of Presidential Succession Issue
(Saur Hutabarat; TEMPO, 28 Jun 86) 6

NU Branch Defies Ban on Serving as PPP Officers
(TEMPO, 28 Jun 86) 9

PERBANAS Chairman Denies Allegations of Capital Flight
(HARIAN UMUM AB, 25 Jun 86) 11

Paper Describes 'Serious Condition' of Plywood Industry
(KOMPAS, 7 Jul 86) 12

Briefs
- Optimism for GOLKAR 14
- Indonesia as Nonaligned Host 14
- Decline in Imports 14

PHILIPPINES

Aquino To Raise Sugar Quota Issue on U.S. Visit
(BUSINESS DAY, 28 Jul 86) 16

Groups Plan Mass Protest Actions Against IMF, Bases
(THE NEWS HERALD, 30 Jul 86) 18

Pimentel on Ouster of OIC Governors
(BUSINESS DAY, 25 Jul 86) 19

NEW DAY Interviews Labor Minister Sanchez
(Gemma N. Almendral; NEW DAY, 28 Jul 86) 21

Official Dispels Worries Over Strike Increases
(Daisy Cl. Mandap; NEW DAY, 28 Jul 86) 27

Former MP Criticizes Aquino for Forgetting Promises
(Melchow Parale; THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS,
29 Jul 86) 29

Paper Reports on CPP Internal 'Ideological Struggle'
(Marites Danguilan-Vitug; BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jul 86) 32

Columnist Alleges Aquino Supporters Disenchanted
(Amando Doronila; THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 12 Jul 86) 35

Weekly Perceives Government 'Softening of Stance'
(NEW DAY, 28 Jul 86) 37

Editorial Welcomes Filing of Rebellion Charges
(PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, 29 Jul 86) 40

Columnist Criticizes Loyalists' Beliefs, Actions
(Niney Cacho-Olinares; BUSINESS DAY, 29 Jul 86) 41

Editorial Urges Level-Headedness in Rally Questions
(THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 29 Jul 86) 44

Human Rights Commission Receives 647 Complaints
(Marites Dison; THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 29 Jul 86) 45

Editorial Lauds Military's Pledge of Allegiance
(PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER, 28 Jul 86) 46

Manila To Release Funds To Stimulate Economic Growth
(MANILA BULLETIN, 28 Jul 86) 47

Government Securities Show 38 Percent Increase
(BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jul 86) 49

Tax Reforms Still Await Executive Orders
(MANILA BULLETIN, 24 Jul 86) 51

Agriculture Sector Worried About Bank Closures
(Corrie Salientes; THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 27 Jul 86) 53

Tourism Industry Confident of Growth
(Manolo B. Jara; THE MANILA CHRONICLE, 27 Jul 86) 55

Economic Indicator on Increase in Strike Notices
(BUSINESS DAY, 29 Jul 86) 57

Military Girds for Major Offensive
(Ed Malay; THE MANILA EVENING POST, 19 Jul 86) 59

Study Assesses Peace, Order Problem Areas
(Joel D. Lacsamana; NEW DAY, 21 Jul 86) 62

RUC 1 on Ties With Balweg Against NPA
(MANILA BULLETIN, 23 Jul 86) 65

NPA Increases Recruitment Activities
(BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jul 86) 66

Private Army Poses Threat to Cavite
(THE MANILA EVENING POST, 25 Jul 86) 68

Briefs

Human Rights Group Proposal 69
Membership in Nonaligned Movement 69

THAILAND

Loei Governor Reviews Relations With Laos
(BAN MUANG, 25 Jun 86) 70

Malay Prince To Receive Combat Training, Crown Prince To Teach
(DAO SIAM, 8 Jun 86) 71

Army Watches Politicians for Hostile Views; Secret Fund Noted
(BAN MUANG, 26 Jun 86) 72

Army Sources Discuss Senior Reassignments
(SU ANAKHOT, 16-22 Jul 86) 74

Leadership Preference Poll Data Interpreted
(MATICHON SUT SAPDA, 20 Jul 86) 77

Bank Scandal Reportage, Tamchai Involvement Viewed
(Various sources, various dates) 82

Tamchai Loans Questioned 82
Tamchai-Phon Dealings 83
Police: Evidence on Tamchai Insufficient 87
Editorial Criticizes Finance Ministry 87
Editorial Sees Central Bank Failure 88

Reeducation Set for University Returnee Victims of 1976 Coup
(BAN MUANG, 7 Jun 86) 90

Mong Bandits Suspected in Payroll Robbery Attempt
(DAO SIAM, 26 Jun 86) 91

VIETNAM

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Ho Chi Minh City Readers Provide Ideas on Party Matters
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 May 86) 92

Newspaper Denies Criticism Restraints
(Ben Nghe; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 8 Jun 86) 97

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Enterprise Director Criticizes Control by Upper Level
(Nguyen Huu Tien; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 7 May 86) 99

/9987

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS SAY TRADE WITH PRC CONTINUES

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, 23 June--Indonesian-PRC trade relations have not ceased but rather have increased, in spite of technical obstacles related to the PRC's ban against the presence of SGS (Societe Generale de Surveillance) surveyor representatives at Chinese ports. This problem needs to be resolved by the two governments. Because of this ban, trade between the two countries cannot be conducted directly but must be done at additional cost through third country ports like Hong Kong and Singapore.

Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono and H.M. Taha, general chairman of the Indonesian KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry] and chairman of the KADIN China Committee, respectively, gave this information to SINAR HARAPAN in separate interviews in Jakarta on Friday afternoon [20 June].

Indonesian-PRC trade reportedly ceased some time ago because of failure to reach agreement on procedures for inspection of Indonesian imports at Chinese ports, which necessitated direct involvement by the head of state.

Sukamdani said that transactions between businessmen in the two countries still function smoothly. This is in spite of the fact that shipping must be done via Hong Kong and Singapore, where national importers incur additional expense for transit port costs, transfer of cargo, and commissions to intermediaries in those ports. "It is true that high costs must be borne by our importers, but don't take that as meaning they have stopped trading," Sukamdani said.

The general chairman of the Indonesian KADIN could not say with certainty, however, when the question of SGS authority to inspect cargoes at ports of shipment, in accordance with INPRES [Presidential Instruction] 4/85, would be settled.

Contracts In Effect

Meanwhile, H.M. Taha, chairman of the China Committee, who is still on leave following his return from Hong Kong and Singapore, said when contacted by SINAR HARAPAN that he was surprised at statements that trade activity between the two countries had ceased.

Taha said that businessmen he met with in Hong Kong and Singapore have signed contracts with Chinese businessmen. "In May alone, several Chinese and Indonesian ships carried about 60,000 tons of Indonesian goods for China, and at the end of May the PRC contracted for $6 million worth of purchases from Indonesia," Taha explained.

KADIN Representation

In answer to a question about KADIN meetings with the CCIC (Chinese inspection group), he said that several meetings on the SGS problem were held with authorities involved before the KADIN delegation left for Beijing in the middle of April 1986.

He said the obstacles to be overcome now that must receive the "goodwill" of the PRC government and responsible authorities relate to the flow of Chinese exports. "In view of this experience, the opening of KADIN representations in the PRC may now be necessary, not only to handle problems but also to help Indonesian businessmen find overseas buyers," H.M. Taha stated.

Following the resumption of trade with the PRC through the signing of a memorandum of understanding in Singapore on 5 July 1985, the government specified 6 months as a transition period for the inspection of goods and issuance of investigation validation reports (LKP) at ports of shipment. The CCIC and the Indonesian KADIN used that opportunity to meet with the SGS in Jakarta in January 1986.

New Talks

"Agreement between the CCIC and the SGS had been reached and signed before the SGS held consultation with the Department of Trade, which had commissioned the SGS," said Taha. He feels that this was the main reason for the problems that followed, because the Indonesian government considers that stipulations in the agreement are inadequate. Finally, it was necessary to reconsider the agreement, and the minister of trade wrote a letter to the SGS asking that the agreement be corrected.

"That was the reason the KADIN delegation that accompanied the SGS to Beijing was unable to reach an agreement. Nevertheless, I believe that under present conditions there will be an opportunity if new talks are held," Taha further explained.

6942
CSO: 4213/167

INDONESIA

IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Yesterday at the Bina Graha, Shaykhol Eslam, political deputy to the Iranian foreign minister, accompanied by Seyed Hussein Mir Fakhar, Iranian ambassador in Jakarta, paid a courtesy call on President Soeharto. They were escorted by Soedarmono, secretary general of DEPLU [Department of Foreign Affairs].

Eslam told the press that he had brought a message to President Soeharto from President of Iran Khamenei and that they had discussed several matters related to Indonesian-Iranian relations and cooperation and to efforts to stabilize the price of oil. The two countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement and of OPEC. He said Iran hopes to establish cooperation with Indonesia in areas of economy, culture, etc.

Trade relations between the two countries so far have been through intermediaries. Therefore, a way must be sought to make direct trade possible.

With regard to that, Eslam added that he hoped the Iranian minister of trade will be able to visit Indonesia to further discuss possibilities for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. "Indonesia has much potential for a market in Iran," he declared.

He feels that Indonesia and Iran can cooperate in international forums as well as in economic and trade sectors

With respect to the stabilization of world oil prices, the political deputy to the foreign minister of Iran said that OPEC is the most effective body for the third world and that, consequently, Iran will not leave OPEC.

6942
CSO: 4213/167

SUHARTO DENIES RICE SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM 'THREATENED'

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Although the production of paddy recently has declined to some extent, according to President Suharto this has not threatened the rice self-sufficiency program. Present stocks of rice are about 2.6 million tons, and the average production per capita has also increased, compared to consumption per capita.

The statement of the chief of state was made at the Bina Graha offices in Jakarta on 7 July after the president received a report from Engr Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture, and Engineer Wardoyo, junior minister for food production.

Engineer Wardoyo told reporters that up to the end of June the area planted to paddy had declined by about 337,000 hectares. However, the area planted to secondary crops had increased by about 1 million hectares. According to Junior Minister Wardoyo, the decrease in the area planted to paddy was caused by the fact that the onset of the rainy season had been delayed, and farmers had made use of this circumstance to plant secondary crops.

He said that the decline in production of rice this year will not disturb the food self-sufficiency program. However, declines of this kind should not continue to occur.

On 3 July Junior Minister Wardoyo said that the increase in the production of rice this year, according to the Central Statistical Bureau, would be only 0.18 percent, compared to 1985. In this connection, the increase in the production of rice, comparing 1983 to 1984, was 8 percent, and the increase from 1984 to 1985 was 2.3 percent.

The decline in planting paddy is a result of the low price of unhusked rice to farmers growing it, at the beginning of 1985. In addition, it is also due to the fact that the area planted to rice declined after the paddy fields concerned were turned over to planting corn and soy beans.

The tendency toward steadily smaller increases in the production of rice over the past 3 years, according to Junior Minister Wardoyo, is a warning sign which must be taken seriously if we want to maintain self-sufficiency in the production of rice.

2.5 Billion Rupiah

Regarding the food aid for the people of Africa, which was promised by President Soeharto to the director general of the FAO at the FAO meeting in Rome in November 1985, Wardoyo said that this will be turned over by the chief of state to the director general of FAO on the occasion of the celebration of Farmers Action Day and National Farmers Contact Week next 22 July in North Sumatra.

The help promised by President Soeharto amounts to 100,000 tons of rice, valued at 17.5 billion rupiahs. The first consignment of the food which will be turned over to the director general of FAO is worth 2.5 billion rupiahs.

5170
CSO: 4213/173

INDONESIA

DISCUSSION OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ISSUE

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 28 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Saur Hutabarat: "Suhardiman, and the Institution of the Presidency"]

[Text] The subject of the office of the president is again a popular one. Issues surrounding the institution of the presidency have come to the surface after being brought up by Suhardiman. The chairman for political affairs of the Development Function Faction in the DPR [parliament] indeed proposed that the system of succession for national leadership be discussed in the 1988 General Assembly [SU] of the MPR [Peoples Consultative Congress]. "Actually, we do not have a standard pattern for the regeneration of national leadership," he said. He believes a discussion of the succession system will be very important, so that there will not be national disruption when the moment of change in national leadership arrives.

"We must have a modern system of state administration, must we not?" declared the chairman of SOKSI [Federation of Indonesian Socialist Workers Organizations]. "It's necessary, then, to have clear plans." Clear plans, he said, can be made only if there is a policy decision as a basis, which means an MPR decision.

In the view of the holder of a doctorate in administrative science from 17 August University, a policy decision on regeneration in the institution of the presidency will, in fact, supplement the UUD 45 [1945 Constitution]. He said that Article 7 of the UUD 45 "does not support limiting the president's term of office, nor does it forbid the limitation." The article reads, "The president and vice president shall have a term of office of 5 years, after which they may be reelected."

In the view of the retired brigadier general, who was born at Gawok, Kartosuro, Surakarta, on 18 December 1924, it would be good if the 1988 SU-MPR would define qualifications for the president and vice president and specify how many terms of office they may hold.

According to Suhardiman, the 1988-93 period will be the final period of service for the independence generation. By 1993, the baton of leadership will have been passed totally to a new generation. "A mechanism with a strong legal foundation, namely, an MPR decision, should be readied so that the relay can be accomplished flawlessly," he stated.

He sees a strong legal foundation as very necessary. Why? Because of experience, he said, indicating that the change of presidents in the past was not flawless. "There was an element of surprise," he stated. "Must we await surprise and crisis again?" he added. "That must be avoided. Therefore, a system is needed that will prevent it."

Prof Dr Sri Soemantri, dean of the Law Faculty of Pajajaran University, believes it is indeed "necessary to have a limitation on the term of office of the head of state." He stated that Article 7 of the UUD 45 actually refers to limiting the length of the term of office, but it does not mention how many times a president may be reelected. How many times is appropriate? "That requires thorough study," Sri said. Indonesia is a pluralistic society that "demands a strong form of leadership, but, at the same time, the leader must be democratic," he stated.

At present, however, only ABRI is homogeneous. "Consequently, an inflexible limitation on the term of office of the national leadership could, on the negative side, give rise to political disruption," said Sri Soemantri. "On the positive side, it could bring a welcome change, for succession also means renewal," he added.

Sri feels that if a limitation on the term of office is deemed necessary, the guideline should be long-term national interest. "We have REPELITA [5-Year Development Plan]. From that, we can agree on how many phases are needed for a period of national leadership to be complete," he said.

As for Suhardiman himself, there is no need to set a figure as a limit on the number of terms. "What is necessary are specific parameters on how a president can be reelected to another term," he declared. What does he mean? "The point is, there must be clear guidelines regarding the quality of a president."

The points brought up by Suhardiman are material for discussion in the 1988 SU-MPR, now about 2 years in the future. Contradictory views are also appearing. It is Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, secretary general of the GOLKAR DPP [Central Executive Council], who feels that no further regulation is needed. "I think the institution of the presidency is adequately regulated in the UUD 45," he asserted. "The UUD 45 is absolute and cannot be altered."

According to Sarwono, democracy develops through public awareness, and also because political institutions fully play their roles. The presidency is merely one of those institutions. But, in reality, there are many democratic nations that "do not make an issue of presidential terms of office," he said. Sarwono, like Prof Sri Soemantri, cited France as an example. With the president's 7-year term of office, said Soemantri, France does not limit the number of times a president may be reelected.

Sarwono said that Great Britain, with its parliamentary system, also does not limit the number of times a person may be elected as prime minister. The United States itself, he said, did not limit the term of the president to two terms until after World War II. "Does that mean the United States was not democratic before that?"

It was SUARA KARYA that stated in an editorial that there is no relevance in discussing limitations on the office of the president. It is more important, for example, to face economic problems. Furthermore, the paper said, "The Indonesian people still want Soeharto to be president for the next term." SINAR HARAPAN quoted from a speech by Minister Cosmas Batubara. Cosmas, it said, recently stated in a speech in Tokyo that moving to a new generation without a political system that works well will produce 200 years of disruption through struggles for power, as in Latin America.

"Others may not agree," said Suhardiman, director of PT [limited company] Evergreen Hotel and a leader of SOKSI since 1962. "I may be as one walking alone through the desert," said the GOLKAR figure, who always gives the impression of vigor.

6942
CSO: 4213/167

NU BRANCH DEFIES BAN ON SERVING AS PPP OFFICERS

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 28 Jun 86 pp 15, 16

[Text] Two cousins, the grandsons of K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari, founder of the NU [Nahdlatul Ulama], are now involved in political conflict. The conflict between Mohammad Baidhawi and Abdurrahman Wahid erupted at the end of last month as a consequence of the ban by the NU PB [Executive Board] on holding office in a political party and its ban on NU scholars, boarding school directors, and NU preachers becoming campaign workers in the 1987 elections.

Mohammad Baidhawi, chairman of the Jombang, East Java, Branch of the NU, has indeed paid no attention to NU PB Decision 72 of 1985. Almost all directors of the Jombang NU also hold responsible positions in the PPP [Development Unity Party]. For example, Mohammad Baidhawi himself is a member of the PPP DPP [Central Executive Council].

Furthermore, the Jombang NU office continues to have multiple functions, as though opposing the NU PB decision. The office serves both the NU and the PPP and has two signs on it. In fact, K.H. Syamsuri Badawi, a member of the Jombang NU Consultative Council, not only continues to serve as chairman of the Branch Advisory Council of the PPP DPC [Branch Executive Board] but also requires that Muslims vote for the PPP. "Islam is supported only by Muslims, and the PPP is the only political party that still has a program of support for Islam," said the 66-year-old scholar.

It was the East Java Regional Executive Board of the NU that asked the PB to freeze the Jombang Branch of the NU. The decision was issued on 29 May.

According to Abdurrahman Wahid, chairman of the NU PB, the Regional NU had reprimanded the Jombang Branch before the letter of decision was issued. "Their answer was that they do not recognize Hasyim Latief as chairman of the East Java Regional NU," said Abdurrahman Wahid. "That means rebellion, doesn't it?"

The "rebellion" of Mohammad Baidhawi and his colleagues has so far not been resolved. For example, 2 days before Idulfitri [feast at the end of the fasting month], he held a periodic conference, which was attended by representatives of 17 of the 20 subbranch councils (at the subdistrict level). The conference set up a selection group, which then formed a new board for the period 1986-89. K.H. Syamsuri Badawi, director of the noted Tebuireng boarding school, was chosen as new chairman of the Executive Board of the Jombang NU Branch.

The scholar from Cirebon, who has a reputation for being brusque and frank, said the the NU PB took the wrong attitude. "Voting for the PPP is a requirement for Muslims," he stated. "If you join Islam, don't be half-hearted about it. That includes politics."

He acknowledged that NU leadership under J. Naro has had an "unstable" credibility. But, he said, "If the leadership is bad, that doesn't mean the members must be bad, too. Replace the leadership, so that the members will be preserved." With that attitude, he rejected the NU PB decision to separate from the PPP. "I will not back down," he declared. "I will face anyone."

6942
CSO: 4213/167

PERBANAS CHAIRMAN DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF CAPITAL FLIGHT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, AB--I Nyoman Moena, general chairman of the Association of National Private Banks (PERBANAS), denied allegations by the Indonesian KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry] that massive flights of capital are now taking place.

I Nyoman Moena made this denial in an interview with ANTARA in Jakarta on Tuesday [24 June].

Big surges in transactions on the Foreign Currency Exchange (BVA) of the Bank of Indonesia will mean that massive overseas flights of Indonesian capital are taking place.

From his observation, however, foreign exchange transactions, especially in U.S. dollars, have not increased but rather have dropped in comparison with earlier periods.

The drop in U.S. dollar transactions on the Bank of Indonesia BVA is very disturbing, because it raises concern that domestic industries that normally use foreign exchange to import raw and support materials are not producing. "The weakening demand for the U.S. dollar on the Bank of Indonesia BVA is an indication that massive overseas flights of capital are not occurring," he stated.

Engr Siswono Yudhohusodo, deputy general chairman of the Indonesian KADIN, had told the press recently that rather large amounts of Indonesian capital are now fleeing overseas, causing alarm in the national business world.

Indonesia currently uses a system of unrestricted foreign exchange, which makes possible the flight of capital overseas. If this has taken place, however, it has not reached the point of endangering domestic monetary stability.

Normal foreign exchange demand is about $800 million per month for raw and support materials to meet the needs of domestic industries.

Recent observation found that foreign exchange sales on the Bank of Indonesia BVA and at other foreign exchange banks have been at lower than normal levels.

6942
CSO: 4213/167

INDONESIA

PAPER DESCRIBES 'SERIOUS CONDITION' OF PLYWOOD INDUSTRY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Plywood, which up to now has been called the prima donna of non-oil and natural gas exports, has turned out to be only an apparent source of pride which can cause a national disaster. The rather large export earnings from this commodity in fact have amounted to the return on investments which have not been paid for. It is not surprising that many companies are unable to pay interest on their bank loans. Indeed, a number of mills are processing fiber mats or, at least, have reduced their production under the impact of the present situation.

According to a KOMPAS source in the Ministry of Forestry who made these comments on 3 July, in a relatively short time the production of Indonesian plywood rose sharply from an initial output of only 1.55 million cubic meters in 1981 to 4.68 million cubic meters in 1985. Exports also rose from 774,000 cubic meters (1981) to 3.78 million cubic meters (1985). There was an increase in the foreign exchange value of these exports from $162,780,000 to $810,930,000 during the same period.

However, it is regrettable that the rapid expansion of production occurred at the same time as a decline in orders from all world markets as a consequence of the world recession. The plywood price, which was originally $340 to $350 per cubic meter, declined in an uncontrolled way and reached $210 per cubic meter. Ironically, the greater the exports, the greater also the losses suffered by the producers. This is because, on the one hand, the price tended to decline while, on the other hand, the cost of domestic production increased.

Many factories at present are in serious condition and are experiencing cash flow problems which are a cause for great concern. The sluggishness of the domestic plywood industry has now reached dimensions which can endanger the continued existence of the industry as a whole. One plywood factory in West Kalimantan has been taken over by its bank, while another factory in Ambon is faced with a debt problem.

At present there are 108 plywood factories throughout Indonesia, with an installed productive capacity of 7.5 million cubic meters annually. In 1986 it is estimated that the industry will be capable of producing 5.0 million cubic meters of plywood. Out of this production 3.7 million cubic meters will be exported, and 1.3 million cubic meters will be consumed in Indonesia. Export receipts will be about $800 million, while domestic sales are estimated at about $200 million, amounting to total sales of $1 billion for the whole industry.

Such large gross income figures are meaningless when compared with the costs which must be met. Recalling that the total asset value of the whole plywood industry is about $2.5 billion, bank interest of $300 million annually must be paid, assuming a rate of interest of only 12 percent.

The above does not include depreciation of the plywood factories, which is also very high. When it is considered that the useful life of a plywood factory is up to 12.5 years, the depreciation charges reach $200 million annually. That is, $2.5 billion invested, divided by 12.5 years. So the plywood industry must pay bank interest and depreciation charges amounting to $500 million per year.

In view of this calculation, from the receipts from sales of plywood in 1986, estimated at $1 billion, $500 million in costs must be deducted, leaving $500 million. If the plywood industry really pays bank interest due and allows for depreciation, the remaining $500 million will not be enough to produce 5.0 million cubic meters of plywood at a price of $100 per cubic meter, when the cost of production is about $160-180 per cubic meter.

Because the industry has lost capital from previous sales of plywood, it has no alternative to refusing to pay interest to the banks and a return on its capital. This means that existing capital will continue to be nibbled away to maintain production, and the industry will be increasingly stifled by accumulated debt and rising interest rates.

A serious matter which must be handled is achieving the efficiencies of scale, so that factory capacity, as far as possible, will be fully used. It is very much hoped that assistance will be obtained from all groups involved to strengthen continued production and marketing of plywood, because Indonesia has rashly become the largest producer and exporter of tropical plywood in the world.

Indeed, the growth of the industry has continued because businessmen holding HPH [logging permits] have tried to keep them in effect, after realizing that it is no longer possible to continue exporting timber in logs. The plywood factories grew quickly without consideration of the fact that the economy had reached the saturation point.

The moral burden for the plywood industry is so heavy because it provides work to about 750,000 heads of families, who support 3.0 million Indonesians in isolated areas of the country.

5170
CSO: 4213/173

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

OPTIMISM FOR GOLKAR--Jakarta, PELITA--Sudharmono, SH [master of laws], general chairman of the GOLKAR DPP [Central Executive Council], is confident GOLKAR will meet its desired target of 65 percent of the votes in the 1987 elections, which means that GOLKAR must win 20 million more votes than it did in 1982 if it is to maintain the same position. Sudharmono expressed his optimism at the closing program of the education and training (DIKLAT) for women functional cadres of the GOLKAR Central Federation of Women's Organizations, held on Saturday [28 June] at the GOLKAR DPP building in Jakarta. Moreover, said Sudharmono, if GOLKAR cadres show the same hard work and dedication they have shown during the 3-day DIKLAT, more than the 70 million votes will be achieved and more than 270 seats will be won in parliament. Sudharmono thus emphasized the task and challenge that must be taken up by each cadre in order to make the next election a success. Sudharmono also expressed his confidence that each member of the Federation of Women's Organizations, whether in Jakarta or in the provinces, will have the determination, knowledge, and dedication to bring about a three-fold success for GOLKAR, especially in the election, which is success number three. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 30 Jun 86 p 1] 6942

INDONESIA AS NONALIGNED HOST--Jakarta, PELITA--The Islamic Republic of Iran supports Indonesia as host of the next Nonaligned Movement summit after the summit meeting that is to be held in Zimbabwe this year. This statement was made by the special envoy of the president of Iran, who paid a courtesy visit to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha on Thursday [24 June]. The envoy, Syaikol Eslam, who is also the Iranian deputy foreign minister, said after his meeting with the president that he brought a message and greetings to President Soeharto from Iranian President Ali Khamaeni. He did not reveal the contents of the message, however. He said he hoped economic, trade, and political relations between the two countries could be expanded. An Iranian economic delegation led by the Iranian minister of trade will visit Indonesia for that purpose in the near future. Eslam feels that Islamic nations do not play a large enough role in the Nonaligned Movement and hopes their role will become larger in the future. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 21 Jun 86 p 3] 6942

DECLINE IN IMPORTS--Jakarta, PELITA--Indonesian imports have declined steadily over the last 3 years. Among the reasons for this is Indonesia's capability to produce import substitutes such as electronic and computer equipment, which previously were imported extensively. In addition, increased domestic production of rice and sugar have helped to save foreign exchange. Figures from the Public Relations Section of the Department of Trade show that Indonesian imports in 1982 were valued at $16.859 million. In 1983, they declined to $16.352 million, then to $14.872 million in 1984 and to $10.262 million in in 1985. In the first 2 months (January and February) of 1986, imports were about 10 percent less than during the same period in 1985. Whereas imports during the first 2 months of 1985 were valued at $1.718 million, they declined about 10 percent to $1.548 million during the same period in 1986. For the most part, Indonesian imports consist of capital goods like machinery, chemicals, and items that cannot yet be produced domestically. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 21 Jun 86 p 3] 6942

CSO: 4213/167

AQUINO TO RAISE SUGAR QUOTA ISSUE ON U.S. VISIT

HK290647 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 15

[Text] Bacolod City--Sugar quota issue will be one of the items on the "shopping list" of President Corazon C. Aquino when she goes to the United States late this year.

Sugar Regulatory Agency [SRA] Chairman Arsenio Yulo said the chances of an increase in the Philippine sugar quota for the U.S. market are brighter than ever with 98 percent of the American senators and congressmen giving signals of their willingness to help this country.

Yulo disclosed this here yesterday when he spoke at the installation rites of the Bishop Casimiro M. Lledoc Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, headed by Enrico Lagtapon.

The SRA head who confirmed to BUSINESS DAY that he would also be in the United States during the president's official visit had earlier revealed that U.S. officials also tend to favor the chances of an increased quota.

The present quota is only 203,000 metric tons and the industry is lobbying to double the amount. Hopes dimmed further last month, however, with the announcement that the United States had earmarked an $18-million allocation to the Philippines to make up for its loss of the quota there.

Yulo said the president herself had informed his that she was including the sugar quota problem in her talks with U.S. officials.

Yulo also told the Knights of Columbus and their guests most of whom were sugar planters that they must accept the fact that the production of sugar alone is not likely to help them overcome the present crisis in the industry.

However, he said they should look to the other uses and byproducts of sugar cane which could still offset the gloomy predictions of those who appeared to be giving up all hopes for the industry.

"By sugar alone we cannot overcome the crisis," Yulo said, "but we can exploit the possibilities and the versatility of the sugar cane itself."

He mentioned the production of ethanol from molasses to fuel cars and machineries which, he said, could raise the target of 1.4 million tons set by Sugar Order No 1 recently to as high as 1.7 million tons.

Another item, he said, was bagasse which could be used in sugar mills instead of bunker fuel as well as for reconditioning the soil.

He also warned the planters against the inroads being made by artificial sweeteners in the domestic market and asked them to join other countries in their fight against its use.

"Point out that sugar is natural, that sweetners are chemically-based and inferior in taste compared to it," he advised.

Yulo also pointed out that domestic consumption of sugar has not increased very greatly within the past 20 years. In 1966, he said, the country consumed 800,000 metric tons. Today, 1986, we barely reach 1 million tons he said.

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CSO: 4200/1280

GROUPS PLAN MASS PROTEST ACTIONS AGAINST IMF, BASES

HK310823 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] Militant groups will stage today before Malacanang and the Batasang Pambansa simultaneous mass actions to protest the World Bank-IMF imposition of import liberalization, demand removal of U.S. military facilities and press for autonomy for the ethnic tribes.

Kilusang Pilipino Muna (KPM) [Filipinos First Movement] and Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan--New People's Alliance] will march to Malacanang this morning to protest the imposition of import liberalization program which they said is blatant intervention in the country's economy, a condition for the release of $615 million special drawing rights as a standby credit.

Bal Pinguel, director of Popular Struggle of People's Center Commission under Bayan, said that the liberalization scheme will spell doom for the country's industrialization. He added that this involves 13 areas of commodity products affecting more than 1,000 commodities from food to iron and steel. He said that the lowering of tariffs and duties on those imported items will directly affect the farmers, workers and all producers since these items are already being produced locally. He cited corn as one of the items which, he added, the country has already a glut.

He said that they will try to talk with the president about this imposition.

Another mass action will be carried out by Bayan Metro Manila Chapter during Constitutional Commission plenary session. They will call attention to issues concerning the removal of the U.S. military facilities which they believe had been left out.

They said that the plenary session is where the vital bases issue should be discussed thoroughly to bring up the fact of the growing anti-bases sentiment of the people. This drastic change showed the political awakening of the people concerning the facilities, they added.

The other mass action will involve ethnic tribes from the different minority groups. They will hold a motorcade up to the Batasan to press for autonomy.

The Cordillera Peoples Alliance of Mountain Provinces and other groups from as far as the Mindanao region will stage the demonstration which Bayan will support.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

PIMENTEL ON OUSTER OF OIC GOVERNORS

HK251527 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jul 86 p 14

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr said yesterday more newly-appointed officers-in-charge [OIC]--governors and municipal or city mayors--are to be ousted and replaced due to serious complaints or charges against them.

He told newsmen that the purge of the OICs has begun with the ouster and replacement of former member of parliament Jolly Fernandez as OIC governor of Masbate last Tuesday.

Pimentel said there are compelling reasons that led to Fernandez's ouster such as a report of the National Bureau of Investigation indicating his "unseemly actions and activities," notably his "mauling of a local newspaperman and an OIC mayor of a Masbate town."

He said Fernandez "will need very strong arguments to make us reconsider our decision" to oust him.

Pimentel pointed out that "there are other heads which will roll or some OIC governors and mayors who will be placed on the carpet."

"It is the duty of this government to purge the ranks of undesirable provincial and municipal leadership without fear or favor," he concluded.

Meanwhile, tension grips Masbate as Acting Governor Jolly Fernandez refused to yield his post to newly-appointed officer-in-charge Nestor Espenilla.

"I will not vacate my post unless the order came from President Aquino," declared Fernandez before some 200 followers massed in front of the Masbate provincial capitol yesterday.

For his part, Espenilla said he is determined to assume the governorship even if "I hold office somewhere in the town."

A few hundred meters away from Fernandez's group were some 200 supporters of Espenilla waiting for their leader to assume his office at the capitol building.

A contingent of constabulary men was on standby near the capitol building to prevent any untoward incident from either group of followers.

Fernandez's appointment as Masbate OIC was revoked Tueaday by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr because of the former assembly-man's alleged involvement in the mauling of a newsman and a town acting mayor.

Holding high the order of Pimentel ousting him as OIC, Fernandez told his cheering supporters that he was assured by the President Wednesday afternoon that his case would be given due consideration.

Both Fernandez and Espenilla arrived yesterday in Masbate aboard the same plane and apparently they were still in good terms. Their followers met them at the airport. Then they went on separate ways.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

NEW DAY INTERVIEWS LABOR MINISTER SANCHEZ

HK281251 Quezon City NEW DAY (MAGAZINE section) in English 28 Jul 86 pp 4, 9

[Interview with Minister of Labor and Employment Augusto Sanchez by Gemma N. Almendral: "The Right Man for the Job"--date and place not given]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto 'Bobbit' Sanchez has the disconcerting habit of answering questions in brief, unelaborate sentences or throwing them back at the questioner. Thus, in a brief encounter, if one is not patient or motivated enough to persist, one is left with baffling non-answers like "what's wrong with being a leftist?" or bombshells like the "the multinationals can go to hell" without really getting to the point of his treatise.

But when one persists, Sanchez's slow unravelling of his thoughts can leave one just as baffled. How can this soft-spoken man generate such negative reactions from the moneyed sectors of society when his most "radical" vision--to elevate the status of labor to a level equal to management to assure that bargaining is fair--echoes that of any self-respecting Christian? Is Sanchez the villain a mere media creation?

Ever since he assumed the post in March, the former MP and exchairman of the Mabini lawyers group has been under attack from all sides. He has been chastened by the press as a one-man wrecking crew of the government's image of stability for his "left-leaning" utterances and his display of a strong tendency towards "communism." Would-be investors have allegedly put their investment schemes on hold until Sanchez shuts up or, better still, is ousted.

But President Aquino has refused to be pressured. In her most recent speech before businessmen she defended Sanchez as "the right man for the job." Top corporate lawyer and UP [University of the Philippines] President Edgardo J. Angara considers him one of the most reasonable men in the Cabinet. Why then are others unconvinced?

NEW DAY: You're in the news again these days. Did you really sign an agreement for the communist party when you were in Japan?

Sanchez: I went to Japan as part of a tripartite delegation. Periquet (of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce), Efren Aranzamandez, and two others from MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment] were with me. From the moment we stepped down [from] the plane in Tokyo up to the time we fled back to the Philippines, our activities were programmed. There was no way I could have separated from the group to negotiate something which was not part of my official mission. Besides, why would I do it? I am not a communist, as some quarters maliciously allege.

NEW DAY: How do you explain that report then?

Sanchez: I can venture one guess. If you notice, "yung mga" [those] loyalists are now using the communist scare, following the statement of Marcos. Later on, Ali Dimaporo identified four members of the Cabinet as "communists." I think this (report) is part of a smear campaign. In short, I'm not the real target but the Aquino government. But they're targetting me in particular because I'm the one who deals with the KMU [1 May Movement].

NEW DAY: Are you saying that the KMU is a communist front?

Sanchez: No, I never [said that]. I have met a lot of people from KMU and they certainly are not communists. But, I have always maintained that a lot of people, wittingly or unwittingly, mistake nationalists for communists. Those who fight for the rights of the small man, they immediately brand communists.

NEW DAY: How do these (stories against you) affect your relationship with the president?

Sanchez: President Aquino knows the truth--that this is black propaganda, a move to destabilize her government.

NEW DAY: But the charges against you are serious. You are being blamed for scaring away investors, that your strong pro-labor bias has fueled the rash of strikes which in turh add to the perceived instability of the government.

Sanchez: I have said time and again that being pro-labor does not mean that I'm anti-capital. I'm just doing my job according to what a good labor minister should do--protect the rights of the country's work force and help ease the tension between them and their employers.

Insofar as the attitude of the investors are concerned, a lot of them have adopted a "wait and see" attitude which depends on the economic program and political stability. It's a question of perception. If they perceive the government to be stable, they will come in.

Now for the rash of strikes--a large number of the strikes which have erupted the past few months were already pending even before February. This, along with the newly-restored freedom have made these occurrences inevitable. In other words, what I's saying is that no matter who the labor minister is, even if he be "friendlier" to the employers, these strikes would have taken place. I must stress though that our rate of arbitration is pretty fast--75 percent according to the latest figures. There was a time, siguro [probably] more than a month ago, we are rating 67 percent, 68 percent compared to the figure of the same period last year which was 35 percent.

NEW DAY: How did this improved figure come about?

Sanchez: It's a matter of (the ministry) maintaining a good relationship with labor. That's why they listen to us. The way I see it, the reason why labor was so negative before was because they did not trust the ministry. Now even with a large number of strikes, it's easy to conciliate. Ang daling maayos. 'Yung iba, isang upuan lang, tapos. [It's easy to settle them. There are some where the problem is settled at one sitting.]

NEW DAY: Is it true that management is avoiding you?

Sanchez: You may not believe it but management has been coming here to ask our help. They do not avoid us when they have problems. Take the example of Sime Darby. Its president, Fred Witing, used to attack me publicly. When its union threatened to strike, its management people came to us. We talked with the union until 2 o'clock in the morning, walang kainan yun. Eh, di tumigil na, nabago na. [there was no eating. So, it ended and things changed.]

NEW DAY: But it seems to me that you have to do the conciliating yourself....

Sanchez: No, no. I only sit on some (of the more serious problems) to show to labor and the employers how concerned we are. And many of them, especially labor, have asked that I be present.

NEW DAY: How far have you gone in reorganizing the ministry?

Sanchez: We're doing it now. Part of it is appraising people. Meaning 'Yung may [those with] proven record (of wrongdoing) will have to go. As you know, we have gotten rid of 23 arbiters. There are also new directors heading some bureaus and offices.

NEW DAY: Yes, and the 23 have charged that you violated their human rights.

Sanchez: What they have not said in public is the fact that they filed their resignations and the president merely accepted them.

NEW DAY: You have said that the primary concern of your ministry is to provide employment....

Sanchez: It's not only this ministry but almost all ministries have a program for employment which reaches out to the countryside so the people there do not have to come to Manila for jobs. Take the case of the World Food Program [WFP] of ILO. They are now helping us with the sugar workers of Negros. Every worker employed by an entity--be it government or private--will be paid partly in cash and partly in kind (rice). WFP provides the rice. Directly this arrangement benefits the employers because the money they would be spending for wages is reduced and could be used to finance more projects which means more jobs. Already this program has benefited more than 7,000 of the previously unemployed in Negros.

NEW DAY; Do you work as a team with the other ministries?

Sanchez: In some programs we do work as a team. In fact, we have proposed to the president that all employment programs should be integrated under MOLE. This is because we already have the people needed to operationalize programs on employment. Under an integrated scheme, we will be using less number of people and saving in time, money and effort which can in turn be channeled back to more projects and more new jobs.

NEW DAY: What about the question of overseas employment? While it has certainly enhanced the standard of living of many and earned for the government a substantial amount of foreign exchange, the social costs which are yet to be documented are staggering. Don't you think the overseas employment thrust indicates a failure of government to provide jobs for its constituents right here in our country?

Sanchez: At this point in time, we cannot let go of overseas job contracts. We have to admit it, we have to recover economically first before we can provide enough jobs for everyone. Meantime, hindi naman pwedent magutom 'yung iba [those others should not go hungry]. What we're doing now is opening new labor markets. The Middle East is now saturated so we are looking towards previously untapped areas, like the trust territories--Guam, Saipan, Micronesia. Even in the United States maraming [many] [are] available, hindi pa lang natin nahahawakan ng husto [we just haven't exploited them thoroughly]. Like in New York, for example, they are in need of hundreds of day-care teachers.

It's possible that the social cost of this policy, in terms of broken families for one, will be high. Pero kailangan talaga ito [this is really necessary]. Our economic condition cannot sustain the number of people in this country. After a time, when we shall have recovered, we will program their return. But these people do not last there anyway. Mga 1-year, 2-year contracts lang [it is simply 1-year, 2-year contracts].

Within my term as minister of labor, we will have to go on with this thrust.

NEW DAY: What time frame have you set for combatting the unemployment problem?

Sanchez: It's difficult to say now. Maybe within 6 months we can see the (recovery) trend. In fact, the effects of the employment programs we are starting to implement will not be felt until months from now. Kailangan rin talaga ng pera [money is really needed]. Where do we get hold of this money?

NEW DAY: No money is coming in?

Sanchez: I did not say that. I've asked for the records [word indistinct] SEC [Securities Exchange Commission] to find out how much foreign investments have come up. According to Jimmy Ongpin, the rate of investment now is higher than the same period last year. But you know, personally, wala akong expectation diyan [I have no expectation in that regard]. I prefer that the economic development of this country be left to Filipinos. Filipinos should be at the forefront of economic activity.

NEW DAY: Why is there still no stroke moratorium?

Sanchez: That's a problem. Actually it was labor who proposed this, not the business community or the employers. The original proposal came from the independent unions but was not acceptable to the other unions. The second proposal came from KMU. A strike moratorium means there is also a corresponding moratorium in lock-outs, lay-offs on the part of the employers. This was presented during the tripartite conference. The problem was only ECOP (Employers' Cooperative Organization) represented management and ECOP's membership is composed of the big companies. The sweat shops, ogtllvall shops of the Chinese were not represented. Because of this, the KMU said, how can they agree when the small factories are not represented? So there was no agreement. But KMU has promised maximum restraint from their unions plus they have fielded teams to settle all their strikes, or those where the unions are considering a strike.

NEW DAY: Have you gotten the same assurance from the other federations? What about TUCP [Trades Union Congress of the Philippines]?

Sanchez: I have been trying to. As for TUCP, Boy Herrera and I had a long talk recently. Okay naman [It was okay]. No apologies, just explanations why he has taken an antagonistic position against me. I think they will no longer be attacking me.

NEW DAY; Has your background as a human rights lawyer worked to your advantage or has it been a disadvantage?

Sanchez: I noticed that the business community has been wary of me. I guess their perception is that I will fight for the rights of the workers to their disadvantage. Like they thought that in all companies with labor problems I would insist on profit-sharing so talo na kaagad sila [so they are defeated in advance]. But this view is not borne out by reality. Those I have worked with are not complaining, except for Nestle who wrote directly to President Aquino complaining about my decision. Are you familiar with the Nestle case? Nestle workers struck a few months back and I issued a return-to-work order. The issues raised were submitted to me for decision and I decided that the company which earns more than 3 hundred million net profit yearly should pay its restive work force about P5.5 million. This after I took into account the partial reconsideration asked by management. I have explained to the president the background and I have ordered Nestle to explain why it should not be cited for contempt.

The advantage given me by my human rights background is the ability to analyze how problems affect people. Nape-perceive mo kung ano ang dapat mangyari, yung direction, general direction na pupuntahan ng ating bansa [I could perceive what the general direction of our country should be]. Before I got into human rights lawyering, I did not understand these things. I was short-sighted about a lot of things. Now I can project much further. Ano Ba itong nangayayari dito sa atin sa Pilipines, ano ba ang nangyayari sa buhay natin dito [What is this happening to us in the Philippines and to our life here]? For example, 'yung [that] issue ng [of] overseas employment, titingnan mo lahat any repercussions, Kung dapat magpatuloy [you will look at all repercussions and see if they should continue or not]. And hoping that, in the end, Filipinos alone will run this country.

NEW DAY: But how can you manage to be fair to management when you were openly siding with labor before (you became labor minister)?

Sanchez: Just because you have a heart for labor does not mean that you have a heart for the employers. [as published] I know for a fact that labor and capital must exist together especially under present conditions. Hindi pwedeng labor lang [It is not possible that labor alone exists]. I believe in the partnership between labor and capital which is why I hold the view labor should not be considered as simply an input component in production. And the status of labor must be raised at least to the level of capital for them to bargain equally. There will be fairness. I see this as one of my major goals. Kasi ang experience ng employers in the past, masyado silang nasa taas, nasa ibaba ang labor [because in employers past experiences, they are too high above while labor is down there.] They have been able to get all the things they want and need, while ignoring the rights of labor. I believe this goal can be achieved through legislation, not revolution.

NEW DAY: Has your activist background hampered your style as minister?

Sanchez: It was really difficult during those first weeks. It was all so sudden, remember. Suddenly I found myself on the other side of the barricades. My initial tendency was to act in the same way I acted before. I had to exercise a lot of self-restraint to overcome that feeling of belligerence against those employers who are obviously not respecting their workers' rights. You really get to the point of wanting to quarrel. Now, I have conquered that tendency.

/12232
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PHILIPPINES

OFFICIAL DISPELS WORRIES OVER STRIKE INCREASES

HK280949 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 6

[By Daisy Cl. Mandap]

[Text] Labor unrest is a real problem with the present government, labor officials are the first to admit. But with the admission comes the explanation that the rash of strikes is not so much the result of the alleged "too liberal," "pro-labor" stance of Minister Augusto "Bobbit" Sanchez, as it is the manifestation of newfound freedoms under the new regime.

What matters more, according to Bureau of Labor Standards [BLS] director Crescenciano Trajano, is that the Labor Ministry has been able to settle the labor disputes faster than before. He said the ministry's settlement rate this year is about 75 percent, as compared to last year's rate of only 65 percent.

On the average, Trajano said, strikes last only from 12 to 13 days under the new administration, when they used to take about 19 days in the past.

This comparatively high performance rating, he said, is the result of the ministry's efforts to make the parties agree to an amicable settlement of the earliest time possible. "This is also a reflection of the president's idea of resolving conflicts through peaceful means," Trajano said.

To ordinary observers, the strike problem appears to be bad because all they see are the increasing number of firms forced to close down and of employees who find themselves without means of support, said Trajano. But if one goes beyond the numbers, it will appear that the situation is not at all that bad. "It is still manageable," he said.

What the BLF [abbreviation as published] chief deemed "manageable" are the following figures: in 1985, 203 actual strikes or lockouts were held between the months of January to the first half of July, while 353 has so far been recorded this year, or an increase of 149 strikes or lockouts. As to strike/lockout notices, the number increased by 112 for the same period, with notices for the first half of 1986 reaching an alltime high of 792, as compared to only 680 for the same period in the past year.

Latest MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment] records also show that there are 93 ongoing strikes nationwide which are pending conciliation. About two-thirds of the strikes are in Manila, 61; followed by Centray Visayas, 10; Southern Tagalog, 7; Central Luzon, 5; Southern Mindanao, 3; Central Mindanao, 2; and one each for Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Western Mindanao, and Northern Mindanao.

Significant, according to Trajano, are the figures that indicate that many of the ongoing strikes involve small-scale industries, instead of the big businesses. They support, he added, the president's contention that the big capitalists do not have much reason to fear the mounting number of strikes in the country.

The MOLE figures show that 46 of the ongoing strikes are in companies employing less than 100 employees; 18 in those which have from 100 to 200 employees; 17 in those with 200 to 600 workers, 5 with 600 to 3,000 workers; and 7 whose number of workers is unverified.

While many of the strikes are legal, there are some which have not complied with the requirements of the law, said Trajano. But he said that pending a determination of whether they are really illegal, the employer has no authority to condemn them as such. Only the ministry, he said, is in the position to declare the illegality of a strike.

There is thus not much reason to fear that infiltrators can destabilize the government through the instigation of strikes, said Trajano. Labor laws, he said, provide enough safeguards against this.

But he admitted that there have been some unconfirmed reports about the alleged infiltration of the labor ranks by militant groups. "We always get such reports, but we believe it's beyond our duties to inquire into that," said Trajano. "We think it's the Ministry of National Defense which should look into the matter."

Having served both the former and the present administration, Trajano can give an authoritative comparison of the labor situation under both regimes, but he'd rather not. "Let's just say that in general, the situation is not all that bad," he said. That, obviously, says a lot.

/12232
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FORMER MP CRITICIZES AQUINO FOR FORGETTING PROMISES

HK300616 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Melchow Parale]

[Text] Former MP Homobono Adaza said yesterday President Aquino reneged on her campaign promise to govern by consultation instead of dictation and to adhere to democratic principles in running the affairs of the nation.

Adaza, who is Mindanao Alliance chairman, took up the cudgels for businessmen chided earlier by the president for not doing their part in economic recovery as previously committed.

"It seems that a lot of the president's campaign promises have been forgotten. She for example, advocated a policy of consultation, instead of dictation; the policy of reverting to democratic principles and processes. Where are they now?" Adaza told the weekly Quezon City Rotary Club gathering.

Former MP Rene Cayetano, secretary-general of the revitalized Nacionalista Party, on the other hand, said yesterday that "the country is going to the dogs because of the prolonged existence of the revolutionary government."

Cayetano said the reason for most of the instability in the country today is the uncertainty and indecisiveness brought about by existence of the revolutionary government of President Aquino.

Cayetano had earlier accused President Aquino of betraying the February Revolution when she established a revolutionary government instead of a provisional civilian government as was earlier agreed upon between her and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and then AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos.

Adaza said whoever wrote the speech of Mrs Aquino, in which she chastised businessmen for not investing in the country, should be put in the freezer.

"Chiding businessmen for noninvolvement is something out of this world. Businessmen do not invest for the love of the president. Protection for the investment and an assurance of profit are the words they understand," Adaza said.

He expressed suspicion that the president's speeches do not pass through the normal process of discussion among policymakers to avoid lapses.

Adaza suggested also that the president should not indulge in delivering too many speeches but should instead devote more time to the task of political stabilization.

"Political stability is the condition for a healthy business climate that can attract investors here and abroad," Adaza said.

Adaza reiterated his recommendation for a cabinet revamp. He mentioned in particular the need to replace labor minister.

"There is no such thing as an indispensable labor minister. There are 54 million Filipinos, certainly there must be a handful of qualified people in this country who can be labor minister, whom both labor and management can trust, Adaza said.

Adaza warned that the president will have to wait for a long time to attract investors if she retains her labor minister, whom he described as "my friend but over and above friendship is the national interest."

Adaza also criticized the way government is handling the problem cuased by the so-called Marcos loyalists.

"The government has struck the correct policy--national reconciliation but at the rate the Aquinistas among the cabinet ministers are behaving, it is unmistakably clear that the (Marcos) abandonados are considered irretrievable and beyond the pale of the national mainstream," Adaza said.

He said that the abandonados should not be blamed if they react the way they have been reacting.

"When you consider one as pariah, how do you expect him to react, friendly?" Adaza asked.

He said the abandonados cannot be expected to be reconciliatory to a government that does not consider conciliation achievable. Adaza cautioned the president against closing her ears to criticism.

He said the cause of the Marcos downfall was when the deposed President stopped listening to the people and his critics.

Adaza said that it is about time that the president reexamine her choice of cabinet ministers and advisers "considering that many of the activities of several of them do not suit the people's sentiments."

The president should not delude herself into thinking that she can continue to pursue present activities which do not sit well with the people simply because of her overwhelming popularity."

Adaza reminded that the lessons of history show that the graveyard of history finds many charismatic and popular leaders like Ben Bella of Algeria, Sukarno of Indonesia and Hitler of Germany "who found themselves in the frozen list of what have been."

"We speak openly because we do not want these to happen to our beloved president."

/12232
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PAPER REPORTS ON CPP INTERNAL 'IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE'

HK250408 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jul 86 p 25

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is going through a period of prolonged debate on the 7 February election boycott as tactic and "protracted people's war" as strategy. The debate is described internally as "healthy ideological struggle."

Indications are the number of papers written by CPP members on such issues and of in-depth analyses of Marxist-Leninist movements in other countries stressing lessons for the Philippine Left.

The debate aims "to contribute to (the CPP's) theoretical unification," sharpen theory and relate it excellently to practice, after the CPP just went through one of its more serious mistakes, the boycott of the snap polls.

Circulating in the CPP and the National Democratic Front (NDF) is the first issue of PRAKTIKA (literally means practice), a journal on revolutionary theory, which is published by Metro-Manila-based cadres. Its Editorial Board said the challenge facing the CPP is "to keep revolutionary theory apace with the fully and rapidly unfolding revolutionary situation."

CPP members behind PRAKTIKA are not a breakaway group, but they are critical of the "doctrinaire" character of the CPP leadership and its flawed analysis of the present political situation.

They called PRAKTIKA a "school for developing revolutionary theory" and a forum for constructive discussion and debate particularly on contradicting views on U.S. imperialism and communist movements abroad. PRAKTIKA, its authors say, is also a "guide for deepening the study of Marxism of comrades."

Individually-authored papers have also been issued. For instance, a member who goes by the name of Marty Villalobos wrote extensively on the snap elections and the February uprising and on parallelisms between the Philippines and El Salvador. Villalobos advocated a shift to "insurrectional strategy" from the classical "protracted people's war."

Villalobos argued, "While the CPP-NDF were preparing for the leap in the next few years into the next substage of the stragegic defensive... the Marcos fascist regime was toppled in 3 months! There can perhaps be no evidence more damning than this that the party was pursuing an incorrect strategy, that the party's strategy was out of sync with concrete reality."

He said the party should have shifted in 1983 to "insurrectional strategy" in which the political forces play the decisive role and the military forces the supportive role.

This strategy is also more urban-centered since the mass movement, which is the focal point of the struggle, converges mainly in the cities, Villalobos explained, adding that the struggle in the cities should be combined with that in the countryside.

"The party and the NDF could have emerged far stronger in the post-Marcos era if it had prepared and launched armed uprisings in key urban centers throughout the archipelago in a national insurrection," Villalobos said.

He chided the CPP and NDF for being "cautious to a fault... that we failed to see the opposite danger: that the ursurge of "people's power" would burst out spontaneously, and reactionary forces would step in to take advantage of the situation."

He cited the experiences of Nicaragua and El Salvador where the decision to change from "protected people's war" to an "insurrectional strategy" triggered divisions in the revolutionary movements. But in Nicaragua, the shift came "just in time." In El Salvador, the shift came too late.

In the Philippines, Villalobos said, the revolutionary forces did not decisively shift strategy and the "people's uprising" passed them by.

For the Philippines, Villalobos traced back a two-stage insurrectional movement which could have happened during the Marcos regime. The first stage ends in an uprising or a series of uprisings where anti-Marcos forces are unable to seize power but the bloody repression polarizes the entire country; the left assumes undisptued leadership in the anti-dictatorship front.

The second stage culminates in the downfall of the U.S.-Marcos regime; a democratic coalition government, mainly of Left and Middle forces, is established under a Left leadership.

In another paper, Villalobos criticized the party's boycott tactic and the conduct of the CPP's united front work. Like what has been admitted by CPP, the boycott decision resulted from an analysis that has been "wide off the mark."

Villalobos also chided CPP for "alliances (that) seemed to be growing smaller and smaller, and (for) more and more allies (that) seemed to be reacting to party hegemony."

He observed a tendency to be "too hard" on tactical allies and "too inflexible," particularly in Metro Manila.

"It was wrong to adopt such a rigid, closed-door policy towards right-wing bourgeois reformists... we should still have united with them in certain issues at certain times and not excluded them completely from the anti-dictatorship front," he wrote.

Villalobos also said CPP leadership in the united front should never be taken to mean party domination or monopoly...." He pointed out that there exists a "commandist tendency... to have everything decided with finality by a small group and to dictate this upon the other forces...."

For its part PRAKTIKA devoted two of four articles on the poll boycott. It pointed out in details the mistakes CPP committed. The first article entitled, "When a Zigzag Turn is Shorter Than a Straight Route" was authored by the journal's Editorial Board. The second piece was bylined by the "National Youth and Student Department."

An article "Lessons of the Thai Communist Movement" was written by Malaya Martinez; it cited reasons for the decline of the Thai Communist Party (TCP) ranging from the withdrawal of foreign support to the faulty united front work.

Based on the group and individual discussion papers circulating within their ranks, CPP and NDF appear to be serious in their effort to study various dimensions of revolutionary theory and to expand knowledge, learning not only from the China experience, but also from Central American and Asian countries.

Observers say the "democratic space" enjoyed under the new government has benefited them, giving them a better climate for debate.

/12232
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PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ALLEGES AQUINO SUPPORTERS DISENCHANTED

HK150423 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Jul 86 p 4

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Disenchantment Setting in Among Aquino Supporters"]

[Text] Disenchantment has set in among some of the strongest supporters of the Aquino government. This feeling of having been let down came to the surface at the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference at the Asian Institute of Management on Thursday and at the workshops of the Catholic Bishops Conference in Tagatay City the previous days.

The sense has emerged from these workshops that President Aquino has lost momentum, that she was too soft in dealing with seditious challenges, that she seemed bewildered by the sweep of events to which she was merely reacting, and that she lacks presence in times of crisis.

The events at the Manila Hotel on Sunday may have served to crystallize these perceptions. Father Federico Escaler, the bishop of Zamboanga, expressed this sense of drift in talks with reporters on the basis of what had been discussed in the workshops.

The themes that had come out very often focussed on her policy of reconciliation in the face of continued defiance and arrogance by the loyalists. The reaction to her policy is that forgiveness comes easily even though there is no contrition on the part of those trying to destabilize her government.

Among the businessmen, there is growing unease about her leniency in dealing with the Manila Hotel rebels and her readiness to forgive them even though they are not even sorry for their offense against the republic.

The businessmen and the bishops were among her most significant allies during the dark days of the struggle to end the Marcos rule. They are not about to abandon her, but they are demoralized that other groups in her coalition government are manipulating events to promote their own interests at the expense of democratic politics.

The misgivings of her allies are borne out by her own extremely low-profile presidency. During the loyalist rebellion last Sunday, it took hours before she established some presence over the radio and television to take command of the situation. The void was filled by her defense minister at a time when the nation was concerned about her own safety in Cagayan de Oro and the fate of her governemnt, which was under direct assault by the Manila Hotel renegades.

Even diplomats have noticed that many of her speeches contain nothing but platitudes. These speeches make people feel good, but they do not inform or give us anything new. The difference between her speeches and those of deposed President Marcos is that those of Marcos were substantial and well-researched, but they were never meant to be implemented.

There is a limit to how long her allies can bear up with an invisible president who allows her authority to be assaulted with impunity by groups who, while loudly professing the cause of democracy and constitutionalism, are in fact working to destroy them.

This is not to say that Mrs Aquino is rapidly running out of popular support. The president and her chief of staff, General Ramos, assessed the situation correctly when they said that the reason the rebellion collapsed was that it has no mass support.

It is still possibly true that it is only she who can mobilize the masses behind her, but she is not using this card to strengthen her authority and to inject iron into her political will.

While she still has this resource, she can make her prestige and authority the main instrument in revitalizing a democracy that had been enfeebled by 14 years of the Marcos dictatorship.

Her allies and constituency in the struggle to restore democracy--and these include the bishops and businessmen--have a stake in the current readjustment of her relationship with such forces as the military, the warlords and the loyalists.

They are concerned that her policy of reconciliation without justice is an open door to abuse and leads to the erosion of presidential authority. The apprehensions of businessmen are particularly damaging to her efforts to revive the economy. They are hesitant to commit their resources fully to economic recovery, not that they are hostile to her government but that they are not sure whether it will be around long enough.

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WEEKLY PERCEIVES GOVERNMENT 'SOFTENING OF STANCE'

Hk280719 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[By NEW DAY reportorial team]

[Text] The deadline lapsed Thursday for Arturo Tolentino and other Marcos loyalists to take their pledge of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution to escape prosecution on rebellion charges, but the government appears undecided on what to do with them.

A softening of stance has in fact become noticeable.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, speaking before the National Federation of Sugarcane Planters at the Hyatt Regency Hotel Friday, announced that at 8 a.m., on Monday he and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel V. Ramos will lead all soldiers and civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense nationwide will pledge allegiance to the Freedom Constitution simultaneously. Ramos also released a statement supporting Enrile's announcement.

But before the NEW DAY press time, Ramos ordered the cancellation of his statement, giving vent to speculations that something was brewing in the military establishment.

Enrile's announcement would realign even the Marcos loyalist soldiers who took part in the Manila Hotel siege on 6 July against Tolentino and his followers, who would then be left isolated. In his speech, Enrile said he had no reservations that the civilian loyalists would also pledge allegiance "inasmuch as I believe they are patriotic enough to know we must work together, unify and join hands so the country will not be fragmented or be perceived by the rest of the world--as it does now--as being in serious trouble."

When queried on whether he will order the arrest of Tolentino and the other civilian loyalist leaders if they refuse to pledge allegiance--precondition for amnesty--Enrile's response was direct: "I am not aware of any plans to arrest the former senator and his other colleagues. But if I am ordered to do so by my commander-in-chief, we in the defense ministry as well as the armed forces will not hesitate to do our duty."

Queried on why he and Ramos have decided to take the pledge, Enrile asked, why not? "We pledged our allegiance to the Malolos Constitution, the 1935

Constitution, the 1973 Constitution and now the Freedom Constitution," he explained. "If the people ratify the more permanent constitution which is now being drafted by the Constitutional Commission, we will also pledge allegiance to it."

Supposedly, the oath-taking would take place simultaneously in all the major service installations in the country and would involve the loyalist generals and soldiers who participated inthe short lived Manila hotel caper. "General Ramos and I decided this morning to go through this oath-taking process in order to dispel once and for all the atmosphere of distrust that seems to exist between the military and some government officials," Enrile had explained at the Hyatt Hotel.

But as the NEW DAY went to press the office of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff sent out an urgent message to all newspapers, radio and television stations to disregard the memorandum released earlier by the AFP Public Information Office regarding the oath-taking as the planned ceremony had been cancelled. No reason was given for the cancellation except that an explanation from Ramos would be forthcoming. But no explanation has yet been released.

Observers speculate that the pledge of allegiance had been cancelled perhaps because some of the Marcos loyalist soldiers and officers had objected to doing so. Going through with the ceremonies would only make their absence obvious.

But the observers also did not discount the hand of Malacanang. They said Enrile's announcement could have been perceived by Malacanang as a trap. If the soldiers would pledge allegiance, leaving out Tolentino and his group, then the loyalist soldiers would have earned their amnesty and given the government no choice but to arrest the civilians. Such a drastic action appears far from the minds of President Corazon C. Aquino and her cabinet.

Such attitude could be gleaned from the statements of Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales as the week wore on. Gonzales had threatened to file rebellion charges against Tolentino and his followers if they did not pledge allegiance to the constitution by Thursday.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said Friday that Gonzales' threat must be taken in the context of his earlier statement that the government was "bending over backwards and ready to explore all possibilities and exhaust all remedies."

Neither Tolentino's defiance nor the government's apparent softening has surprised many. After all, President Corazon Aquino earlier this week had backed off from the strong statements she made shortly after the 6 July coup attempt that she believed the loyalists "had exceeded their bounds."

Last Thursday, on the day Tolentino's ultimatum was to lapse, Mrs Aquino said: "My job is primarily to save lives and I don't mind being accused of being too soft on the perpetrators of the Manila Hotel incident."

The president was addressing Dr M.S. Swaminathan, director general of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), who had called on her at Malacanang. The president had added that she was inspired and impressed by the policy of nonviolence practised and advocated by the great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

Earlier, she said she does not wish to make a martyr of Tolentino.

Observers believe that Tolentino could merely have taken his cue from those statements and considered it an indication that Mrs Aquino had yielded to the influence of Vice-President Salvador Laurel and Enrile who batted for government leniency on Tolentino and supporters of the failed coup.

Enrile has argued that the government should have "a consistent, uniform policy which must be applicable to everybody," a reference to the Aquino government's grant of amnesty to rebels detained by the ousted Marcos regime and its initiation of peace talks with insurgents belonging to the underground New People's Army.

Laurel publicly expressed agreement with Enrile's view. "It's not necessary to file charges against Tolentino in connection with his oath-taking as 'acting president' last 6 July," Laurel told newsmen.

The cabinet itself appeared bitterly divided over what to do with Tolentino and his group.

Perceiving the cabinet "rift" in this manner, Tolentino could well have regained hope that by continuing to defy the Aquino government, he and the loyalists could aggravate the tensions that could erode the foundations of the present government.

This week, the loyalists appeared inclined to trade belligerence temporarily for ingenuity. They sought a permit for "an amateur singing contest" instead of for their regular weekend rally at Rizal Park.

If the loyalists seem to have opted temporarily for a gentler tack, however, observers wonder whether this shift may last for long.

The government's backing off yesterday from its erstwhile resolute stand may just be taken by the loyalists as a signal that they may soon freely mount protests against a government that is not inclined, as President Aquino put it shortly after the coup, to turn Tolentino into a political martyr.

That approach, however, is not without its impediments. Last Monday, 35 cause-oriented and labor groups ran a full-page advertisement in one of the major dailies, condemning the 6 July coup attempt, qeustioning the loyalty of the soldiers and officers of the military who helped in the seige, claiming later they had been duped into believing that Enrile and Ramos had deserted President Aquino. In what may turn into the beginning of confrontations between loyalist rallies and counterdemonstrations of cause-oriented groups, the statement entitled "The Ominous Implications of the Manila Hotel Seige" called on like-minded readers to "use this same collective power (which we used to topple the Marcos dictatorship) to frustrate all insidious attempts that may undermine our efforts to achieve full and sovereign nationhood."

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CSO: 4200/1280

EDITORIAL WELCOMES FILING OF REBELLION CHARGES

HK300639 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 July 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Finally, the Government Acts"]

[Text] The Aquino government finally filed charges of rebellion against the leaders of the 5 July abandonado [abandoned one] caper at the Manila Hotel.

In addition, the Western Police District under Police General Alfredo Lim also filed charges of domicide against all the persons identified in the INQUIRER photographs for beating to death 50-year-old Steve Rodriguez, whose only fault as far as the hoods were concerned was wearing a yellow T-shirt.

In filing the case, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said this was proof that the administration's patience was "not limitless."

There is no doubt that the general public and the nation support the taking of such action, no matter how long delayed it has been. For the event threatened not only the stability of the country but also the peace of mind of its citizens.

There is nothing commendable, however, about the fact that the Aquino administration's first brush with a crisis revealed an indecisiveness and weakness that shocked many Filipinos.

And that weakness and indecisiveness have been exploited by the Marcos Abandonados during every Sunday after those events, until the first innocent victim was finally claimed. Homicide, the police may call it, but the killing of Steve Rodriguez was so brutal, so public, so insane and completely devoid of logic that the perpetrators have placed themselves in the same class as mad dogs and amucks; we cannot call ourselves a civilized society until vermin are exterminated from our ranks, by putting them in jails reserved for their kind.

It is fortunate that the Aquino administration finally chose to act, because it forestalled a time when even decent men would have to take the law into their own hands to protect themselves and their community from mad dogs and Abandonados.

The fiscals and judges who will accept these cases and try them should act swiftly and decisively, for justice has been delayed for so long that the atavists among us have begun to believe that it is non-existent.

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CSO: 4200/1280

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES LOYALISTS' BELIEFS, ACTIONS

HK300502 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Niney Cacho-Olinares: Senselessness"]

[Text] One Steve Rodriguez, a man whose only mistake perhaps was to wear a yellow T-shirt, was mauled to death Sunday by pro-Marcos demonstrators, loyalists claiming that their fight is for freedom, democracy and a return to constitutionalism.

They fancy themselves to be freedom fighters and constitutionalists. I call them hypocrites, with some among then downright hooligans espousing a warped belief of freedom--the freedom for them to maul and kill anyone whom they think does not support them or does not accept their ideas.

They said they believe in the 1973 Constitution, but nowhere in that Constitution does it state that a man can be mauled to death with the murderers getting off without punishment. They say that their right to speech and free expression is being gagged by the Aquino administration, but why did they not fight along with the many who were gagged by Mr Marcos during those dark years?

They are an intolerant lot and this they have proven beyond doubt in almost every rally they had held. Whenever cars pass through, blaring the familiar "Cory" beat, loyalists immediately become foul-mouthed, hurling invectives at the passengers. Whenever passengers from other cars, silently passing through, [words indistinct] their Marcos V-sign, these loyalists heap verbal abuse on the passengers. The excuse they give is that they were taunted. But is that sufficient reason for them to verbally abuse passengers?

One Sunday, I drove to Luneta and talked with some of the loyalists, to try to discover for myself what was it they really believed in. I spotted one loyalist I was acquainted with and asked him what he was fighting for. "Freedom, democracy and the 1973 Constitution," he replied. "There is no freedom," he continued. "We are not even being allowed to hold rallies. We are being dispersed, tear-gassed and truncheoned by the police. This is against the provisions of the 1973 Constitution. This is criminal! We have the right to demonstrate."

I asked him why, if he truly believed that demonstrators should be allowed to express themselves freely and should not be dispersed by the police--why he did not take the cudgels before for the street parliamentarians demonstrating against the Marcos regime. Why he never shed a tear for those demonstrators who were shot while fleeing to safety. And why, despite the fact that the 1973 Constitution guaranteed the right of individuals to assembly peaceably for redress of grievances, he, who had the space for it, never protested when Marcos issued a decree outlawing demonstrations, making participation a crime punishable by death or long imprisonment.

"But Marcos could do anything. He was President," was the answer. "He could do anything, even if it was wrong? Even if he violated the Constitution?"

"The Constitution allows him to do anything. He is the president."

Using his warped logic, I countered with, "Mrs Aquino is now the president. Therefore, she can do anything--including banning loyalists rallies, right?"

"She is not the president. Mr Marcos is the legitimate president," he retorted. Then he added, as an afterthought, "You know, we could have ousted Cory when Tolentino took his oath. The people were really behind us and ready to protect Tolentino and the soldiers at the Manila Hotel, but they were blocked. Even the Capcom [Capital Regional Command] told us that if the people were not stopped, they would have joined us also."

I had to give up. It was useless to engage in a conversation with loyalists who refused to accept realities.

They are either blind to the political realities of today, or are completely irrational beings or pure adventurers or plain paid hacks. It is obvious that they do not have the support and sympathy of the people' that the people do not believe in their "cause"; that it is Mrs Aquino whom the people continue to support. If the loyalists had that sympathy and support, Mrs Aquino would have been severely criticized for ordering a ban on loyalists rallies. Libertarians would have screamed about the freedom of individuals to demonstrate against the administration. Instead, what she gets is flak for her lenient stand on the Marcos loyalists. She is being criticized for allowing the loyalists to go on challenging her authority with impunity.

If liberatarians do not appear to take the cudgels for the loyalists, it is perhaps because they realize that these are extraordinary times. We have a fledging democracy that needs to be strengthened because there are many forces out to kill democracy. These are extraordinary times. Even the chief of staff has to ask the armed forces nationwide to simultaneously pledge allegiance to the Freedom Constitution--an extraordinary show of support intended to dispel all misgivings about the loyalty of the military.

But Mrs Aquino should also play her part as president and commander-in-chief of the republic. She should show the nation that her authority can be challenged only up to a certain point.

The Marcos loyalists tried to stage a coup d'etat. Their intentions to overthrow the Aquino government were made public by their brazen actions at the Manila Hotel last 6 July.

In answer, Mrs Aquino chose to be lenient on the loyalists and the coup plotters.

Today, her authority continues to be challenged by the same group, confident, that it can go on flouting the law with impunity.

Yesterday, they went scot free, and so today, a man was killed by the loyalists.

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CSO: 4200/1280

EDITORIAL URGES LEVEL-HEADEDNESS IN RALLY QUESTIONS

HK300608 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Fanning Park Death Hysteria"]

[Text] It is most unfortunate that violence marred the loyalist rally at the Rizal Park last Sunday. Yet it is also unfortunate that hysteria should surround the death of the mauling victim, which was chronicaled in all its gory details. Immediately, labels were attached to the mauling, to the victim, and to the perpetrators of the despicable act. Considering the hype, and the play on the emotions, it is highly unlikely that the immediate cry for blood will be stifled.

Already, to the police and the military, every loyalist who takes to the street is suspect. The way a woman leader of the so-called abandonados [abandoned ones] was seized and hustled off to police headquarters certainly does not augur well for human rights. And with the death at the park, it is again unlikely that the truncheon, tear gas, or even the bullet will be spared.

The police have their work cut out for them. It would not prove too difficult to identify the suspects and to get the leads from them. This should go a long way in effecting a speedy solution to the case and answering many of the questions of what really happened.

Clearly, there is need to go deeper into the incident. But, always and everywhere, due process should prevail. To repress rights in the frenzy to redress a wrong would surely be a throwback to the darkest days of the authoritarian regime, and a testimony against the commitment of this regime to due process.

There is no point in exacerbating tensions, in inciting one sector to go against others. The incident is tragic as it is, painful as it is. Let us await the findings of the police, and for justice to take its course, unless we are working to sow strife, to force those in power to wield the strong hand, under the guise of protecting rights. If this be the case, then we will easily reach that no-win situation those in the wings are fervently waiting for.

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RECEIVES 647 COMPLAINTS

HK300600 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Jul 86 p 3

[By Marites Dison]

[Text] A total of 647 cases of human rights violations have already been filed before the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) as of 16 July, PCHR records show.

Sources at PCHR said these did not include 88 cases gathered by the committee in the course of its fact-finding mission in Cagayan Valley last 7 July.

Of the 647 cases, 561 involved atrocities allegedly committed by the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF); 59 are reports of involuntary disappearances, and 25, of summary executions or "salyaging."

The highest rate of complaints of alleged military abuses, 130, came from Region 6, or Western Visayas, which includes Negros, Antique and Iloilo. Region 10, which includes Misamis Oriental and Occidental, has 112 cases, 95 of them involving the CHDF.

The lowest rate of complaints came from Region 3, where only 7 cases, 6 of them reports of disappearances, and one of a massacre, were filed. Region 3 includes Zambales and Pampanga.

Records do not show, however, when these reported human rights violations occurred. Sources at PCHR said they are still completing their records. Lack of facilities, such as computers to store data, also hampers their work, they said.

Some celebrated cases, however, are already being investigated by PCHR. These include the Plaza Miranda bombing of 1972, and the disappearance of newsman and former Marcos crony Primitivo Mijares, author of the book "Conjugal Dictatorship."

The case of crusading journalist Alex Orcullo, who was gunned down by unidentified men in Davao last year, has been filed before PCHR, although an investigation has yet to begin.

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EDITORIAL LAUDS MILITARY'S PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

HK290632 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Jul 86 p 4

["Opinion" Column: "The NAFP Renews Its Pledge"]

[Text] Without meaning to do so, the Marcos abandonados [abandoned ones] may have helped stabilize the current government even more by questioning the legality and viability of the Freedom Constitution.

Obviously because of the 300 soldiers who participated in the Manila Hotel anandonado incident, the leadership of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] felt that the Filipino soldier's duty to his country and its constitution need to be re-stated.

As a result, the 250,000 strong NAFP, in camps all over the country, will renew their pledge of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution and to the duly-elected representative of the Filipino people, President Corazon Aquino, their commander-in-chief.

The occasion is comforting for the populace in general, since it shows the willingness, even enthusiasm of the military leadership exemplified by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the NAFP chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos to demonstrate to the world their support of the Aquino government.

In a larger sense, it also shows the renewed partnership of the NAFP with the people they serve and their willingness to do even what many would consider redundant, if only to emphasize that they are part of the nation which supports its new president.

Unlike the Marcos-style loyalty parade, the renewal of the pledge of allegiance today will not be the result of trucking selected military units to Camp Aquinaldo for march-past that was more an expression of the factionalism in the old armed forces and a personal pledge of the Marcos generals to their masters.

What the country will see from its NAFP today is a renewed commitment to the nation in general and the commander-in-chief in particular by an armed force which is now part of the Filipino people and its continued struggle for freedom, justice and democracy.

The Marcos abandonados who refuse to make that same pledge will have been cut off, as of today, from the body of the Filipino nation, and will truly have been abandoned to their dreams of returning glory and power.

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CSO: 4200/1280

MANILA TO RELEASE FUNDS TO STIMULATE ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK290649 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] The government will release during the second semester of the year a total of P23 billion to pump prime the economy and produce a positive 1.4 percent growth in gross national product, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said over the weekend.

Of the total amount, P9 billion will be spent for the government's capital expenditures and P14 billion for operations and maintenance, she said.

Monsod said the budget Ministry has set up the necessary mechanism to ensure that the funds to be released in different provinces would be used for development programs and projects which are aimed minaly at generating employment opportunities and stirring up economic activities not only in the countryside but also in other sectors of the economy, as well.

The International Monetary Fund, she said, has raised concern that the funds to be released for the pump priming of the economy might not end up in the right places.

But the government has assured the IMF that adequate safety mechanisms have been adopted for the speedy and proper release of the funds, she said.

Monsod said the immediate release of funds to pump prime the economy was not only intended to produce a positive CUP growth this year but also to set the stage for the long-term growth of the economy.

Under the government's pump priming scheme massive outlays would be allocated to capital expenditures, operations and maintenance because this would not only provide jobs on a massive scale but would also put money in the hands of more people to improve their purchasing power.

Improved purchasing power of people in the countryside would enable them to buy more manufactured products and thus stimulate demand for these products.

Improved demand for various manufactured products would spur producers and different industries to produce more and generate job opportunities in the process.

Improved industrial and manufacturing activities taking off from improved consumer demand mainly in the countryside would stimulate other business activities that would eventually pump prime the sluggish economy.

Monsod said pump priming of the economy would actually start with the forthcoming release in the salary increases of over 200,000 public school teachers.

Improving the purchasing power of public school teachers will enable them to buy more goods that will help industries that manufacture these products, she said.

She said the economy contracted by 3 percent during the 1st semester of the year but gave assurances that this would be offset by a projected 6 to 6.5 percent CUP growth during the second semester.

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PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES SHOW 38 PERCENT INCREASE

HK250326 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jul 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Government SEcurities Up"]

[Text] Outstanding government securities issued by the national government, government-owned or controlled corporations and monetary authorities totaled P124,275 million as of last May, data furnished by the Central Bank [CB] showed. This represented a 38.87 percent increase from the P89,489 million worth of securities issued as of the same period last year.

Mainly responsible for the increase was the rise in national government securities particularly Treasury [T-] Bills which recorded an 87.78 percent gain from P22,309 million to P41,892 million last May. T-bills have been the principal instruments used by the CB in controlling money supply in the last 2 years. After the 7 February polls, it was again used to siphon off the excess liquidity that resulted from election overspending.

Other forms of national government securities were as follows: Public Works and Economic Development Bonds, P283 million; Treasure Notes, P11,674 million; National Irrigation Authority Capital Bonds, P48 million; National Power Corp. Capital bonds, P363 million; Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System Capital Bonds, P100 million; Treasury Bonds, P14,522 million; Premyo Bonds, P1,402 million; and Treasure Bills, P2,523 million .

Total securities of the national government stood at P72,813 million, up from P52,926 million.

Similarly, securities issued by monetary authorities grew 57.22 percent from P26,423 million to P41,544 million.

Outstanding Government Securities as of May 1986 and 1985 (in million p)

	1986	1985
Total	124,275	89,489
I. National Government	72,813	52,926
FW & ED	283	404
T-Notes	11,674	10,927
T-Bills	41,892	22,309

NIA	48	48
NPC Capital	363	516
MWSS Capital	100	135
T-Bonds	14,522	14,856
Premyo Bonds	1,402	1,402
Treasury Bills	2,523	2,322
NLC	6	7
II. Government Corporations	9,918	10,140
NFA	800	800
NPC	181	181
NHA	323	175
NAWASA	33	33
NDC	600	600
CCP	133	142
EPZA	433	433
DBP	3,987	4,373
PEA	575	540
LBP	1,517	1,478
PCSO	177	210
Bahayan Certificates	IUR	IOP
LRTA	285	285
III. Monetary Authorities	41,544	26,423

# Preliminary

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/1280

PHILIPPINES

TAX REFORMS STILL AWAIT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

HK250606 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jul 86 p 13

[Text] Most of the tax measures included in the package approved by the Cabinet last month have yet to be implemented due to the delay in the signing of the corresponding executive orders amending the National Internal Revenue Code and other pertinent tax laws.

Sources close to the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] disclosed that the Malacanang legal office was taking a long time reviewing the proposed executive orders, thereby holding back the implementation of the tax measures.

Most of the 29 tax measures included in the package were to have been implemented 1 July, but the same sources said only about 3 or 4 have been made effective by the issuance of the corresponding executive orders.

After the issuance of the executive orders, the BIR is still supposed to formulate the implementing rules and regulations which have to be approved by the minister of finance.

The same sources said that the unimplemented tax measures would be made retroactive to July when the executive orders are finally signed.

So far, only teh revised taxes on cigarettes, beer and liquors had been made effective by the issuance of corresponding executive orders.

The final tax of 20 percent on all passive incomes such as royalties, interest from bank deposits or deposit substitutes is not yet covered by the necessary executive order to make it effective but the banks have been given instructions already that this tax was to have taken effect 1 July. Accordingly, the banks are now collecting a 20 percent withholding tax on all interest earnings on deposits and money market placements, which was raised to 20 percent from the previous 17.5 percent.

Implementation of the entire tax package is deemed crucial to the revenue projections of the government this year and to the current talks with the International Monetary Fund.

The tax package consisted mainly of structural reforms aimed at improving equity, promoting growth and efficiency.

These include measures to automatically exempt from taxes those whose incomes are below the poverty line, and to reduce the tax burden of married couples.

Business and sales taxes are also to be reduced and simplified, while export taxes, except those imposed on logs, are to be abolished, and tax and duty exemptions are to be phased out with only a few exceptions.

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AGRICULTURE SECTOR WORRIED ABOUT BANK CLOSURES

HK290529 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jul 86 p 9

[By Corrie Salientes]

[Text] The planned closure of about 90 provincial branches of the Philippines National Bank (PNB) and the continuing opposition of monetary authorities to the proposed rehabilitation of the rural banking system may derail government efforts to increase the flow of credit to the rural areas.

Agriculture sources say these problems also dealt a big blow to agricultural productivity programs administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

The planned shutdown of more than half of the PNB's 183 provincial branches and extension offices is a precondition to the state-owned bank's rehabilitation program.

The reluctance of monetary authorities to rehabilitate some 900 rural banks throughout the country indicated their bias in favor of the "more viable" commercial banks, according to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) has laid down basic programs and strategies to reform rural financial markets and encourage the flow of credit to the farms.

Among those already undertaken include dismantling of monopolies and restrictions that dampen the farmers' incentive to produce; provision of irrigation, market infrastructures, and other forms of services, and reduction of input and production costs.

"These problems will certainly hamper the flow of credit to the farms.

We can never hope to uplift the living conditions in the rural sector," Mitra said.

Sources say that without the PNB and the rural banks, farmers will be forced to borrow from usurers. They argue that farmers cannot turn to commercial banks because of their highly complicated and centralized lending system.

The MAF blames the monetary authorities' bias against agriculture for all these problems.

Closure of several non-profitable PNB branches was recommended by the Monetary Board as part of the bank's rehabilitation program.

"This may be a correct move if one will not consider other factors that will be affected. It should also be considered that it is PNB's social function, being a government bank, to serve the rural sector particularly the small farmers even at a losing end," Mitra said.

No matter how inefficient they may have been in the past, rural banks are still considered the most logical government credit conduits because they have the network to reach remote areas where credit is needed.

"All that needs to be done is to rehabilitate them and professionalize their operations," Mitra said.

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TOURISM INDUSTRY CONFIDENT OF GROWTH

HK290523 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jul 86 p 10

[By Manolo B. Jara]

[Text] For the first time in years, Manila hoteliers have a reason to smile. The main reason is the country's new image brought about by the almost bloodless February revolution that toppled the 20-year despotic Marcos regime.

Not even the aborted 6 July "mini-coup" staged by rapid Marcos partisans has failed to dampen the general optimism pervading the industry. Some hoteliers admit that damage has been inflicted "in the short term" on the country's resurging tourist industry.

But, at the same time, they insist that the failed coup has strengthened and helped ensure the stability of the Aquino Government. And this stability, in their reckoning, would serve in good stead "in the long run" to assuage tourist fears in visiting the country.

For it was this same problem of instability, lawlessness and violence during the Marcos era that drove away tourists. As a result, visitor arrivals declined, wreaking havoc on the industry.

To be sure, the tourist industry reached its peak in 1980 when more than 1 million visitors arrived. But it was downhill since then, worsened by the 21 August 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr.

The slump literally forced hoteliers to go begging for warm bodies to fill their rooms. But the response was limited--until "people power" caused the unceremonious exit of Mr Marcos and installed Mrs Corazon Aquino as the country's first woman president in late February.

The dramatic overnight change in the country's image served to perk the industry up from the doldrums. Ministry of Tourism (MOT) projections estimate tourist arrivals this year at more than 800,000.

Next year, the ministry hopes to lure 1 million visitors despite the adverse impact of the failed coup. MOT officials are confident they can offset its negative effects with sustained and effective sales and promotion blitzes, especially to the country's major tourist markets.

But the degree of optimism among Manila hoteliers varies. It ranges from unrestrained optimism to one that is "conservative" and even a guarded "wait-and-see" stance.

Paul Ross, general manager of the Westin Philippine Plaza, perhaps, exemplifies the highly optimistic breed. "There is a definite resurgence of confidence in the country," he told DEPTHNEWS. And because of this, he projects a high occupancy rate of 70-73 percent for the hotel between July and August.

More than that, he was confident that the peak months starting September would be good for Philippine Plaza. "We're going to have a good peak season," he said.

Sharing Mr Ross' optimism is Century Park Sheraton Manila's General Manager Peter Stevens. He said: "We are optimistic about the growth in tourist arrivals this year as a result of the billions of dollars worth of worldwide publicity heaped on the country during those 4 days in February.

"The renewed interest in the Philippines is very encouraging as we have seen during the sales trips we did recently." However, he warned that the industry must sustain this positive image to keep tourism growing.

On the more conservative but optimistic side is D. Andrew Quinlan, general manager of Hotel Inter-Continental Manila. Mr Quinlan said the Intercon, a businessman's hotel, is shifting strategy because "tourists have been coming in much faster than the businessmen."

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CSO: 4200/1280

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON INCREASE IN STRIKE NOTICES

HK300520 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Strike Notices Up"]

[Text] The number of strike/lockout notices filed with the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) for the first 7 months of 1986 rose 16.47 percent compared with the year ago level, data gathered from the Labor Statistics Service (LSS) division of the ministry showed.

For the January-15 July period, a total of 792 strike/lockout notices were filed involving 148,137 workers. The number of notices was 112 more than the previous year's 680 while the number of workers affected inched up 0.65 percent from 147,168 in the same period the year before.

According to LSS figures, strike notices filed with the ministry peaked after the February revolution, reflective of the change in the political and economic environments. From merely 76 strike notices reported in February, the March figure increased to 114 and went up further to 170 in April. The filing of strike notices, however, slowed down in May, June and July with 167, 137 and 34 notices, respectively.

Of the total number of strike notices filed during the period, 352 strikes actually took place, involving 116,054 workers. The number of actual strikes staged during the period increased 57.85 percent from 223 in 1985 while the number of workers affected soared 96.9 percent from 58,940.

Although the number of notices were up this year, the number of cases disposed also increased. Out of 792 strike notices, 715 cases or 90 percent of the total were disposed of.

Notices of Strike/Lockout Filed
January-July 1985 and 1986

Notices of Strike Lockout Filed		Disposed	Cases Affected		[word indistinct] Period	
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985
January	94	103	90	108	16,162	19,181
February	76	104	67	97	12,533	16,492

March	114	150	105	108	23,425	32,517
April	170	114	144	111	33,292	29,537
May	167	90	141	89	29,357	25,069
June	137	84	153	124	29,173	19,399
July	34	35	15	67	4,195	4,973
Total	792	680	715	704	148,137	147,168

1-15 July 1986

(Source: Labor Statistics Service, Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE))

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CSO: 4200/1280

MILITARY GIRDS FOR MAJOR OFFENSIVE

HK220550 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Combat-tested units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] are being moved to the frontlines, particularly in areas known to be infested with communist guerrillas, to strengthen the military's position in those areas for a major offensive to be launched soon.

Ministry of National Defense sources said such major offensive would take place once the 6-month deadline given to the communist movement to forge a peace agreement with the government is up.

All indications point to a hitch in the peace negotiations with the communists.

Sources said that beyond the claims of the communists that they are prepared to make peace with the government, the underground movement's representatives still have to meet with the government negotiation panel headed by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr and former Senator Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights.

Sources said troops are being moved to northern and central Luzon, Southern Tagalog and Bicol regions, Eastern and Western Visayas, and in some scattered areas in Mindanao.

They said troops in these areas are under orders to assume what the military calls "active defense strategy," but such posture will shift to an offensive stragegy once the order for this course of action is given by top military officials.

Contrary to some reports about the military's anti-insurgency capabilities, military intelligence units are well in place and have managed to pinpoint the areas where New People's Army (NPA) rebels operate, including the identities of the dissidents.

The military, however, could not move in because of the government's policy of reconciliation.

The military has decided to give the country's political leadership enough time to resolve the insurgency issue by peaceful means.

More than 300 soldiers have been killed in ambushes and clashes perpetrated by the communist movement since the new government took over last February. The most recent encounter was the ambush in Gumaca, Quezon, where NPA guerrillas even invited foreign and local newsmen to witness what the military described as the senseless slaughter of military personnel who were on a peace mission." A total of 13 soldiers were killed in that ambush.

Survivors of the Gumaca ambush recounted the atrocities committed by the rebels who even burned the bodies of the slain troopers.

The military's operational capability was boosted by the return and pledge of cooperation by ranking military officers previously identified with former President Marcos.

The decision of these officers to return to the AFP is a unifying factor which has strengthened the ranks of the country's military organization, observers said.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last night said the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is solid and is not divided into several factions.

Speaking during the induction of the Rotary Club of Cubao, Quezon City, at the Camelot Hotel, Enrile said "the military is a solid, compact, and unified organization and has never been divided."

He said after the 22-25 February People's Revolution, the military returned to its original position as "non-political, neutral, and non-partisan."

The military rebels who defected in favor of former Senator Arturo Tolentino, Enrile said, were "but minority groups and one of those isolated cases of misunderstanding."

Enrile said those who were involved in the abortive coup and who were pardoned such as Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, Brigadier General Jose Zumel, and Colonel Rolando Abadilla, have "no present command."

He said the ultimatum given the "loyalists" and the soldiers at the Manila Hotel, was not his decision alone, but of President Aquino as proposed by her civilian advisers.

"We, in the military, are only implementors of government decisions. Our actions are sanctioned by the president," he said.

He said it was agreed that if the illegal occupants of the hotel would meet the 24-hour deadline and come out peacefully, all the participating soldiers would not be punished, or humiliated, and their security would be insured.

Criticized for his "soft approach deal," Enrile said: "I was afraid to have a confrontation between the two groups of soldiers. I could have sent armored tanks in the premises of the hotel to force them out, but I realized that the best way was through persuasion, not a hardline stance during those critical moments," he added.

"Alam ninyo natakot din ako [You know, I was also frightened)," he said.

Enrile said it came to him that once the soldiers at the Manila Hotel decided to challenge the pro-Aquino troopers, "the only way out is a shootout."

"Once a soldier decides to fight, he will not back out. So we adopted the second option of sending our messengers friendly to them to persuade and convince them to come out peacefully, and the incident would be treated as if nothing happened," he said.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

STUDY ASSESSES PEACE, ORDER PROBLEM AREAS

HK210959 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 21 Jul 86 p 6

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] United Front activities or mass actions by the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA), the increasingly provocative actions of pro-Marcos groups urban terrorism and criminality and, to some extent, the activities of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other "dubious" groups, are among the major causes of peace and order problems in Philippine urban centers, particulary metro Manila.

This was the assessment arrived at recently by a combined military-government-private sector group which tackled the subject of peace and order in the urban centers during the 2-day civil-military workshop at Camp Aquinaldo.

The study, which is only 1 of 10 similar workshop outputs submitted to the Office of the President for perusal, cited the significant improvement in the peace and order situation in metro Manila and other urban areas since the assumption of President Corazon Aquino to power. "This, despite the magnitude of the problems inherited from the previous administration which directly affected the people," the study said.

However, it was noted that metro Manila still has a considerable peace and order problem compared with the moderate situation in major regional cities of Baguino, Naga, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro and Davao. The problems concerned include mass protest actions, labor strikes and disruption of public utilities, urban terrorism and criminality, all of which could be attributed to several factors particularly on the political, economic and sociological aspects.

From 1 January to 30 June 1986, a total of 646 mass protest activities took place throughout the country, broken down into 320 rallies and demonstrations, 293 strikes and 23 class boycotts. This figure, according to the study, showed a slight 3 percent increase compared to the 627 mass protest actions during the same period last year.

CPP-infiltrated sectoral and mass organizations spearheaded 150 or 23 percent of the total mass protests activities, registering a sharp decrease of 50 percent compared to the 300 CPP-initiated incidents recorded from 1 July to 30 December 1985. Por-Marcos elements initiated 76 rallies and demonstrations, most of which were intended to denounce the present government and demand the return of deposed President Marcos to the country.

The highest number of mass protest activities was recorded in the National Capital Region (NCR) with 336 incidents, broken down into 159 rallies and demonstrations, 155 strikes and 22 class boycotts. This figure, the study noted, is 52 percent of the total mass protest actions conducted nationwide. CPP-identified organizations initiated 67 or 20 percent while pro-Marcos elements staged 39 or 12 percent.

Among the urban centers in the country, Cebu City was noted to have the most number of mass protest activities with 25 incidents, 13 or 52 percent of which were CPP-initiated. Other urban areas which contributed largely to the number of mass protest activities are Baguio City, Bacolod City, Cotabato City, Cagayan de Oro City and Davao City. The majority of these activities were conducted by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] and its affiliate organizations, the study said.

The study noted that the CPP/NPA, through the National Democratic Front (NDF), puts special emphasis on the infiltration of sectoral groups (e.g. opposition, labor and student groups) in the pursuit of its long-term objective to topple the government. For the party, infiltration of various sectoral groups along with united front efforts and "agitation progaganda activities in the urban centers are necessary to complement the insurgent efforts in the countryside," the study said.

The study attributed the prevailing atmosphere of instability within the fledgling governmentof President Aquino to the activities of pro-Marcos forces in the country. These organizations and individuals manifest varying degrees of allegiance or support to Marcos and nurture the hope of eventually wresting control of the government to reinstall him president.

These pro-Marcos forces, the study said, have devised strategies and tactics that closely follow the Marcos style of "divide and conquer" which involve "sowing intrigues within the Aquino government, non-cooperation and magnifying grievances of disgruntled local officials" to give an impression of weakness, thus justifying their claim that the Aquino government lacks the capability to effectively govern the country.

In the pursuit of their destabilization campaign, the study added, the pro-Marcos forces have focused their activities on organizational and agitation-propaganda activities. "Apparently, the present thrust of the group's organizational activities is directed toward strengthening and synchronizing the activities of the various groups and organizations now popularly described as Marcos loyalists," the study said.

The study also noted that reported financiers of Pro-Marcos activities, besides the prominent cronies and close associates, include big businessmen identified with the past regime.

The study likewise mentioned that before the fall of the Marcos government, the pro-Marcos forces had a stockpile of high-powered and sophisticated weapons procured abroad that were never reflected in the military records.

If there was one topic that the study seemed particularly alarmed about, it was in the area of labor activism and disruption of public utilities.

From 1 January to 25 June this year, the study noted 532 labor mass protest actions throughout the country, mostly in metro Manila and Cebu, broken down into 293 strikes and 59 rallies or demonstrations. In the NCR, it noted 54 pending strikes that lasted 7 to 13 days, compared to an average duration of 17 days in 1985.

These strikes, the study pointed out, involved 12,654 workers in 54 companies in mostly small-sized enterprises with the number of employees ranging from 15 to 200. Of the total, 52 or 15 percent of the incidents were reportedly instigated or exploited by suspected CPP-infiltrated labor organizations.

Of particular significance, the study noted, was that 20 labor rallies/demonstrations and strikes were marred by violence, resulting in 3 persons killed and 152 others injured. Seven of these violence-marred protest activities were communist-infiltrated, the study said.

Another major peace and order problem, particularly in the NCR, is the periodic disruption of public transport utilities starting on 26-27 May when strikes hit six bus firms simultaneously, the study said. "Another strike was staged on 25-16 June [as published] by jeepney drivers which disrupted jeepney transport in some parts of metro Manila. The strike, the study noted, was tinged with political undertones as can be gleaned from the support extended by leaders of pro-Marcos forces to the striking jeepney drivers apparently to destabilize the government.

The study also said the Army City Partisans (ACP) is the fighting unit of the CPP/NPA in the urban areas. Among the specific tasks of the ACP are the liquidation of target personalties, disarming of military personnel, intelligence collection and reconnassance work for the insrugents' operations in the countryside.

The study pointed out that the creation of the Special Operations Department (SOD) under the CPP's Military Commission was in connection with CPP plan to develop partisan warfare in the Manila-Rizal area which, in turn, is part of the overall strategy of creating two battlefronts--one in the cities and one in the countryside.

The study noted though, that although the CPP/NPA's urban terrorism drive has become bolder, the trend has been decreasing, indicating that present conditions do not favor renewed urban terrorist activities. "The CPP may temporarily stop urban terrorism for this could further alienate the party from the political mainstream which is more predisposed towards peaceful and parliamentary means to achieve change in government," the study explained.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

RUC 1 ON TIES WITH BALWEG AGAINST NPA

HK240701 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Laoag City--Renegade priest Fr Conrado Balweg has reportedly agreed to team up with the military in fighting the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordilleras.

This was disclosed here yesterday during a briefing given General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the new Enrique Hadji Cuadra, provincial constabulary commander of Abra.

Ramos was accompanied by some members of his staff and Colonel Jesus de la Cruz, chief of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) 1, in his 3-day visit to the three Ilocos provinces--Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and La Union--where he dialogued with local officials and military commanders.

Fr Balweg, who joined the NPA when he became a renegade, has severed his ties with the insurgents and taken up the cause of the Cordillera tribes of Benguet, Mt Province, Abra, Ifugao and Kalinga-Apayao for the establishment of an autonomous government in the area.

Two other renegade priests, Fr Bruno Ortega of Abra and an aging one known only as "Apo Sabal," have joined forces with Fr Balweg in the Cordillera movement.

According to Cuadra, Fr Balweg, with his 57 armed followers, and his colleagues, with 157 armed men, have named their organization the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA).

It is this CPLA which would eventually team up with the government to clear the Cordilleras of NPA's, should ongoing peace talks and reconciliation pull through, Cuadra said.

Exploratory talks with Fr Balweg's representative, Moises Lingayo, followed a recent meeting between Fr Balweg and Vice President Salvador Laurel, Cuadra said.

/12232
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NPA INCREASES RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES

HK250354 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jul 86 p 25

[Text] Dagupan City--The constabulary has confirmed massive recruitment activities by the New People's Army (NPA) in eastern Pangasinan.

Captain Silverio Alarcio Jr, Commanding officer of the 151st PC Company, said the recruitment activity was contained in voluminous subversive documents captured by his men.

These documents were seized from four persons, tagged as NPA propagandists, who were arrested by the PC sometime in April. The names of the suspects were withheld by the PC.

He said these documents included a list of names of persons who are targets of recruitment and who have undergone indoctrination from the NPA. Alarcio told newsmen that at least 107 of those included in the list were politely invited at the headquarters of the 151st PC company in Tayug for reorientation course on democratic tenets.

"Far from numerous published reports then, these persons were not arrested but merely invited to attend an orientation course at the headquarters of the 151st PC Company, he said.

The orientation course, he said, was necessary because those listed in the subversive documents captured by the PC had already attended communist mass courses and were about to become NPA members.

Meanwhile, BUSINESS DAY reporter Carmel M. Pizarro said the New People's Army in Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao have renewed their "agaw-armas" (firearms snatching) campaign aimed particularly among the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

A letter received in Baguio City and signed "NPA Kordilerya" claimed that the NPA stopped vehicles from entering the barangays of Magaogao, Sacbot, and Balong, the the rebels disarmed CHDF members. They killed two persons.

Because of this CHDF members of another barangay, Kabaran, resigned from their posts.

The letter also said the NPA executed a certain Andres Dawagui in Bauko, Mt Province who was suspected of being a military informer last 15 July.

The letter claimed that Dawagui was involved in a "number of crimes" against those who give false reports to the military.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

PRIVATE ARMY POSES THREAT TO CAVITE

HK281248 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] A "private army" run by a previous official close to former President Marcos is believed to be posing a serious threat to the peace and stability of Cavite, such that officers-in-charge (OICs) in the province led by Governor Fernando Campos have petitioned Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to dismantle it.

The petition signed by Campos, a provincial board member and 22 municipal OICs in Cavite, said the former official leads a private army with the active participation of replaced mayors.

The group reportedly uses high-powered firearms and radio transceivers, all of them illegal, Campos said.

Campos and his local officials said the private army operates under the noses of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] command.

The former official and some replaced Kilusang Bagong Lipuanan (KBL) mayors of Cavite were in the aborted coup at the Manila Hotel last 6 July.

Campos said the participation of the former official and his "private army" in the Manila Hotel incident brought into sharp focus the potential threat of the group to the peace and stability of Cavite, adding the power brandished by the private army during the incident was awesome.

With illegal firearms in the possession of the group, Campos warned trouble may already arise anytime.

Campos and the Cavite OICs urged Enrile to order the seizure of these loose and illegal firearms and launch a vigilant and sustained effort to stop the activities of the private army.

He said all law-enforcement agencies in Cavite must set up checkpoints at strategic places to watch the group.

/12232
CSO: 4200/1280

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP PROPOSAL--A human rights group has proposed the establishment of regional chapters of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights to make it more accessible to the people. The move will make it easier for victims for human rights violations to bring their complaints to the body, the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates [PAHRA] said the other day. The alliance was 1 of 15 human rights groups which attended a dialog with the Human Rights Committee. The alliance also called for an increase in the number of human rights lawyers working with the committee for smoother functions. Under the present centralized system, the alliance said, it is difficult for complainants to bring their cases to the committee from their different places of origin. At the same meeting, the committee requested all human rights groups to furnish the military units copies of their findings before these are published to enable the military to give its side before the final report is made. The action is being taken "out of fairness and for greater credibility," the memorandum issued by the committee on 3 July said. The PAHRA said there is nothing wrong to this so long as it is only a request, but the moment that the committee compels all the human rights groups to do what was stated in the memorandum, all the groups will protest, because it can be considered as censorship. [By Cynthia Alitagatag] [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 27 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12232

MEMBERSHIP IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT--Harare, 29 July (AFP)--The next summit of non-aligned countries opening here on 25 August will examine applications for membership from the Philippines and Haiti, the Zimbabwe News Agency ZIANA reported on Monday. Zimbabwe will take over chairmanship of the movement a[illegible]he 2-week conference, which ZIANA said would discuss strengthening non-alignm[illegible] as an "independent global, positive and equitable alternative to bloc po[illegible]s and great power rivalries in international relations." The movement curre[illegible] has 101 members. The agency said the summit would review the situation in southern Africa, covering "internal repression and oppression in apartheid South Africa, the regime's destabilization of and aggression against the frontline states and surrounding countries, as well as illegal occupation of Namibia, and in this context the need to provide effective material, diplomatic and moral support for national liberation movements." The question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East is on the agenda, including "continued occupation of Palestine and Israeli aggression against and destabilization of its neighbours." There would also be a general debate on intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation worldwide, the agency said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 29 Jul 86 HK] /12232

CSO; 4200/1280

LOEI GOVERNOR REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH LAOS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 25 Jun 86 p 3

[Article: "The Border with Laos Will Not Present Difficulties for the Election of Governor, All Areas Ordered To Inspect I.D. Cards and Weapons"]

[Excerpt] Mr Santi Manikanchon, the governor of Loei Province, said that even though this province largely border the LPDR, which has a different system of government than Thailand's, he definitely did not think this would be a problem for the election on the 27th of next month.

The governor of Loei Province said that all officials, both Thai and Lao, in the area of Loei Province, which borders Laos, have a good understanding. There has never been a serious conflict in the past and the people of both countries visit back and forth all the time. But for the sake of vigilance he ordered the precinct and village headmen of all areas to organize watches in all villages in order to look for strangers coming to the villages as well as to inspect identification cards and weapons.

Mr Santi also said that in the past the people of Loei Province has suffered because of the operations of Communist terrorists. For this reason they worked together to organize border defense villages and self-defense/development villages. They were also members of the Thai volunteers to defend the nation which maintained the peace and developed the villages where they lived. They were thus an important force cooperating with the officials defending against incidents or serious offenses.

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CSO: 4207/275

MALAY PRINCE TO RECEIVE COMBAT TRAINING, CROWN PRINCE TO TEACH

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 8 Jun 86 pp 1,3

[Article: "He Knows the Military and Is Admired for His Great Capabilities --'Fa Chai' Will Be an Instructor for 'Armed' Helicopters"]

[Excerpt] There is a report which shows the superior capabilities of Thailand. A high-level source in the army revealed that everything is being made ready to review and expand the capabilities of the Malay Prince who is the principle son of the Sultan of Malasia. The source said that Prince Ibrahim Ismail of Malasia is preparing to respond to the wished of his father and will come for conditioning. This is scheduled for about the middle of next month.

Prince Ibrahim Ismail is the son of the first Queen. He has completed his military training in England. He was a fighter pilot but then was involved in a fairly serious aircraft accident. He then became a helicopter pilot. He now has the rank of captain and is serving in the Malasian Army.

The Sultan of Malasia came to Thailand at the end of last year. He was the guest of the King and visited many places in Thailand as well as military units under the command of the Special Warfare Command Unit at Lopburi. They presented many things for him to see at the Third Special Warfare Regiment of Camp Erawan which he found very interesting. At that time he told Lieutenant General Sunthon Khongsomphong, the commander of the Special Warfare Command Unit, that he intended to have his son, the Prince, come for training in order to increase his capabilities with Thai soldiers.

With regard to the special warfare and the program involving coordination with the Thai side, the Crown Prince, a Special Colonel, will treat Prince Ibrahim Ismail as a guest and will arrange his program and will train with him both in special warfare and in flying. In some parts of the training the Crown Prince will be an instructor also, as for example in using armed helicopters or gunships and flying other helicopters.

The First Special Warfare Regiment, of which the Crown Prince is the special commander, will be the principle unit providing training and conditioning under this program. The Third Special Warfare Regiment will provide support in some circumstances.

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ARMY WATCHES POLITICIANS FOR HOSTILE VIEWS; SECRET FUND NOTED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The army has ordered soldiers of every section to follow closely the political campaigns of those parties which mention corruption in the army and inform Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army commander.

This information came from a statement of Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the deputy chief of staff and acting chief of staff of the army which was made at the army conference hall in the afternoon of 25 June. He explained that at the monthly conference of army commanders he would inform the unit commanders.

Lieutenant General Wanchai said that if there were campaigning by a party in the region of the commander of any unit and this campaigning mentioned corruption in the army and especially if it criticised the use of the secret government fund for the campaigning of the commander of the unit, then this must be reported to the army.

In cases where there is criticism that the secret government fund is being used improperly for campaigning, Lieutenant General Wanchai said that if there are in fact such statements, the people making them should come forward and confirm it. The army commander was very concerned about this problem and so has issued a statement to the army about the use of the secret government fund.

In responde to the question of whether this criticism would be a problem in requesting secret government funds later, Lieutenant General Wanchai said that it would depend on the requirements and the explanation to the congress. This fund was not easily obtained and had to go through the proper channels.

He insisted that the use of the secret government fund by the Ministry of Defense and the army was closely controlled and he was not able to reveal what it was used for because if it were revealed the fund would no longer be secret. He said that those authorized to use the secret government fund in the Ministry of Defense were strictly limited to government officials affiliated with the Ministry of Defense such as the commanders of the three services or those who received a special assignment.

"Those who use the secret government fund must follow the aims and requirements of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Finance in every respect," he said.

In response to the question of whether the use of the secret government fund could be checked in each instance he said that military officials had ways for investigating this. When a reporter asked if what was left of the secret government fund each year was returned to the Ministry of Finance or not, he responded that he did not know the details but he thought that if funds were left over that they must be returned to the Ministry of Finance.

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ARMY SOURCES DISCUSS SENIOR REASSIGNMENTS

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 16-22 Jul 86 pp 10-12

[Unattributed report: "Five Army 'Tigers': Who Is in Line After Big Chiu?"]

[Excerpt] Four Army Tigers, Watch the Deputy RTA CINC

Several news sources have told SU ANAKHOT that the positions of deputy RTA CINC, army chief of staff, and assistant RTA CINC will all change hands and that Lt Gen Phisit Mobut, the 2d Army Region commander, will be promoted to full general and made deputy RTA CINC before he retires in September 1987. Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the deputy army chief of staff who has been serving as acting army chief of staff since the dismissal of Athit, will definitely be promoted to full general and appointed army chief of staff before being appointed to some powerless position at Supreme Command Headquarters, such as chief of staff officers, next year.

One of the two assistant RTA CINC positions will definitely go to Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, the commander of the Special Warfare Command, or 5th Army Region. The other position will go to Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the 1st Army Region commander.

However, some news sources have said that a close watch should be kept on the position of deputy RTA CINC. Lt Gen Sunthon might be appointed to that position to wait his turn to become RTA CINC after Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, a classmate of his. That would mean that Lt Gen Sunthon would become deputy RTA CINC while Lt Gen Phisit would become assistant RTA CINC instead of vice versa.

A news source said that this is being considered in an attempt to solve the problem of who will become RTA CINC in 2 years after Gen Chawalit steps down. Because if Lt Gen Phisit is appointed deputy RTA CINC, he will have just 1 year left before he retires. That would cause friction between the two assistant RTA CINCs. This might retard the progress of the army in the future. Establishing a clear line of succession would solve the problem of people trying to climb over each other.

However, another news source said that the reason why Lt Gen Phisit will be appointed deputy RTA CINC is that the power poles have not been able to agree on which person, Big Chot or Big Sua, should become the heir of Big Chiu.

This news source said that even though Big Sua is in a difficult position, those in back of him still have great influence. They are now putting great pressure on Gen Chawalit to prevent him from appointing his classmate deputy RTA CINC. Thus, for the time being, he will have to appoint his classmate assistant RTA CINC, just like Big Sua. By next year, Gen Chawalit and CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] classes 1 and 5 will have consolidated their power.

Thus, who gets the position of deputy RTA CINC, which will be decided at the last moment, will reveal how much pressure outside influences have put on Gen Chawalit.

Who Will the Five New Army Region Commanders Be?

A senior news source in the army said that the position of 1st Army Region commander, the key command position, will go to Maj Gen Isaraphong Nunphakdi, the deputy commander of the 2d Army Region and former commander of the 1st Division.

However, another news source said that Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, the president of CRMA Class 5 and the assistant army chief of staff for operations, might be appointed 1st Army Region commander. But the latest reports state that Lt Gen Suchinda will definitely rise through the staff line. That is, he will be appointed deputy army chief of staff in place of Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, who will be appointed army chief of staff. And next year, Lt Gen Wanchai will be given the grade of field marshal and appointed chief of staff officers. This will open the way for Lt Gen Suchinda to become army chief of staff. A news source said that in the future, as the person who controls operations activities, the army chief of staff will be just as important as those in the command stream.

As the former commander of the 1st Division and the present deputy commander of the 2d Army Region, Maj Gen Isaraphong will be appointed 1st Army Region commander.

As for the 2d Army Region, originally, it was thought that Maj Gen Isaraphong would be appointed commander. But if he is appointed 1st Army Region commander, the position of 2d Army Region commander will probably go to Maj Gen Sanan Sawetserani, the deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command, or deputy commander of the 5th Army Region. He has worked closely with Lt Gen Sunthon for a long time and can be trusted fully.

There is no question about the position of 3d Army Region commander. Maj Gen Chaichana Tharichat, the deputy commander, has worked in that army region for a long time and is sure to be appointed to that position. A news source said that besides being a member of CRMA Class 1, the same class as Gen Chawalit, the fact that he went to Ban Sisao to show support for Gen Prem during the recent political crisis means that he is sure of being appointed 3d Army region commander.

As for the 4th Army Region, a news source in CRMA Class 1 said that it's time for Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, the deputy commandant of the Institute of Army Academies, who once served as the deputy commander of the 4th Army Region and who served in this region ever since he was commander of the 5th Division, to return here as 4th Army Region commander. This year, the present commander, Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, will be promoted to full general and appointed deputy chief of staff officers at Supreme Command Headquarters.

However, another news source said that Lt Gen Wichit Sukmak, the chief of the Territorial Defense Department, is another person who is highly suited to this position. His problem is that he is a member of CRMA Class 2. Thus, it is thought that the position of 4th Army Region commander will go to Maj Gen Panya.

A news source said that it was thought that Maj Gen Sanan would be appointed commander of the 5th Army Region, or Special Warfare Command, after Lt Gen Sunthon is promoted to full general. But a suitable position must be found for Maj Gen Wimon Wongwanit, the commander of the 1st King's Guard Division. He will be promoted to lieutenant general and given a regional command. And the most suitable position for him is commander of the Special Warfare Command. Because he was the first commander of the 1st Special Forces Division. Thus, Maj Gen Wimon will probably be appointed 5th Army Region commander. Maj Gen Sanan will probably be made commander of the 2d Army Region.

Watch What Happens to the Warlords of CRMA Class 5

There are several key members of CRMA Class 5 who have been divisional commanders for 3 years now. One important figure is Maj Gen Wirot Saengsanit, the commander of the AAA Division. He plays an important role in this class. There is also Maj Gen Phuchong Ninlakham, the commander of the Artillery Division, who played a role in the security case concerning the assassination attempt on the leader. There is also Maj Gen San Siphen, the commander of the 2d Division.

A military news source said that this is a difficult problem for the present army commander. Because if a mistake is made, it could split the power base of the present army commander. The news source also said that in his capacity as the commander of the Artillery Division, which is based at Lopburi, Maj Gen Phuchong has always coordinated things well with the Special Warfare Command. Thus, he has a good chance of being appointed deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command. Maj Gen Wirot is probably in line for the position of deputy commander of the 1st Army Region. Maj Gen San will probably rise within the 2d Army Region.

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LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE POLL DATA INTERPRETED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 20 Jul 86 pp 4-6

[Public opinion poll by the Social Sciences Association of Thailand: "Prime Minister Should Not Be an Outsider, But Prem Is Still the First Choice"]

[Text] Even though the question of who will become prime minister following the 27 July general election has been the subject of political discussions for a long time now, there is still much interest in this. Ever since the government dissolved parliament on 1 May, people in different groups have had different opinions on who the next leader will be. Many people believe that if the Democrat and Social Action parties form the core in establishing the next coalition government, Gen Prem Tinsulanon has a very good chance of becoming prime minister again.

However, besides those who are trying to "block" Prem, which includes the Mass Party, the United Democracy Party, and those who are losing power, members of other parties, such as Democrat Party candidates from Bangkok and the other regions (with the exception of the south) and Social Action Party candidates have all stated quite clearly that the prime minister must be an elected official.

But it is by no means clear that Gen Prem Tinsulanon has lost his right to return to the Government House. Because the actions of this former general are like those of a candidate campaigning for votes. He has made trips to the north and south and toured the northeast. There are also the activities of Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, the commander of the Special Warfare Command. In an interview, he said that Gen Prem is still suited to serving as prime minister.

In view of this, the poll conducted among voters in Bangkok Metropolitan in order to predict the results of the 27 July election is very interesting. This poll was conducted by Mr Thongchai Wongsuwan and Mr Somchai Sisutthiyakon, instructors with the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University, as part of the public policy study project of the Social Sciences Association of Thailand.

The research team conducted the poll on 14 and 15 June. One-hundred of the 2,850 election units were selected at random. These were selected in such a way that the percentage of units polled in each constituency matched the percentage of units in each of the 12 constituencies. Twenty-five voters from each unit, for a total of 2,500 respondents, were selected. Of these, 2,497 cooperated.

The details and data are as follows:

1. The occupations of the sample group were as follows: 471 government officials and state enterprise officials (18.9 percent); 817 private businessmen (32.7 percent); 311 housewives (12.5 percent); 617 workers/laborers (24.7 percent); 159 students (6.4 percent); 21 farmers (0.8 percent); 23 unemployed people (0.9 percent); and 73 respondents who did not state their occupation (3.1 percent).

2. Level of education of respondents: 97 (3.9 percent) had not completed primary school; 938 (37.6 percent) had completed primary school; 756 (30.3 percent) had graduated from secondary school; 145 (7.8 percent) had a diploma; and 456 (18.3 percent) had a bachelor's degree or higher.

3. The first question asked by the research team was whether the prime minister should be an elected official. In response, 68.9 percent (1,721) of the respondents said that the prime minister should be an elected official. That is, he should be the leader of the political party that holds the majority of the seats in the House of Representatives or that has the largest number of MPs. At the very least, he should be an MP. Only 29.7 percent (742) said that it was not necessary for the prime minister to be an elected official. That is, the prime minister can be anyone whom MPs feel is suitable.

When broken down by age group, the responses to this question were as follows: 74.6 percent of those 20-25 years old said that the prime minister should be elected. But only 60.5 percent of those 46-55 years old agreed with this. This is an indication of the rather high level of political awareness of the younger respondents.

When broken down by occupational group, the percentages in favor of having an elected prime minister were as follows: students, 76.7 percent; government officials and state enterprise officials, 72.8 percent; farmers, 71.4 percent; housewives, 68.2 percent; laborers, 67.4 percent; soliders and policemen, 66.7 percent; private businessmen, 66.1 percent; and unemployed, 56.5 percent.

These data show that younger people support the idea that the prime minister should be elected, because most of them are still students. They have a greater chance of obtaining political information than do those in other occupational groups. At the other end were private businessmen and the unemployed. Respondents in these groups were more evenly split between those who felt that the prime minister should be elected and those who did not think that it is necessary for the prime minister to be an MP.

Those who are engaged in private business activities are more interested in their work than they are in who becomes prime minister. Similarly, the unemployed have personal financial problems and so they are less interested in political problems.

Another interesting point was that when broken down by level of education, the percentage of respondents in favor of having an elected prime minister increased with the level of education. Specifically, the percentages in favor of having an elected prime minister were as follows: bachelor's degree or higher, 74.6 percent; diploma, 73.3 percent; secondary school, 69.6 percent; primary school, 66.5 percent; and below primary school, 55.7 percent.

4. The research team was interested in studying the popularity of current military, administrative, and political leaders in order to determine who is most popular. The results can be summarized as follows: 41.5 percent (1,037 respondents) did not name a particular person but said that the person must be a good person who is honest, who will work for the common good, and who will work hard. Other responses were: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, 16.8 percent (419); Gen Athit Kamlangek, 14.6 percent (364); and Mr Phichai Rattakun, 9.3 percent (233). ML [royal title--FBIS] Khukrit Pramot, Mr Samak Sunthonwet, Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut each received a small number of votes (see Table 1).

Taking the same data divided by election constituency and focusing only on the relative popularity of the various people, the order of popularity is: Gen Prem, Gen Athit, Mr Phichai, ML Khukrit, Mr Samak, and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi (see Table 2).

From this it can be seen that Gen Prem came in first in constituencies 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Gen Athit came in first in constitutiencies 3, 4, 7, and 8. Mr Phichai came in first in constituency 6.

Looking at these data by age group in order to compare the relative popularity of Gen Prem, Gen Athit, and Mr Phichai, in the 20-25 year-old age group, Gen Prem received 18.8 percent of the votes, Gen Athit received 15 percent, and Mr Phichai received 12.1 percent. Gen Prem and Mr Phichai were less popular among older people. That is, in the 46-55 and 56 and older age groups, Gen Prem received 13.1 and 16.4 percent of the votes respectively. For the same two age groups, Mr Phichai received 8.2 and 4.7 percent respectively. Conversely, Gen Athit's popularity rose to 20.7 percent among those age 56 or above. One explanation as to why Gen Athit is popular among older people is that these people had political experiences in an age of resolute administration, such as during the administrations of Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram and Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. They may have been impressed by the administrative styles of those past leaders who solved national problems in a resolute manner. And so they prefer administrators who are soldiers.

By occupational group, Gen Prem was most popular among four groups: private businessmen, 16.8 percent; housewives, 18.6 percent; laborers, 19.8 percent; and unemployed, 26.1 percent. Gen Athit was the favorite among three groups: soldiers and policemen, 25 percent; government and state enterprise officials, 13.3 percent, which was similar to Gen Prem's 13.1 percent; and farmers, 33.3 percent. Mr Phichai was most popular among students, receiving 18.9 percent of the votes as compared with 13.2 percent for Gen Prem and 12.6 percent for Gen Athit. This was the only group that preferred a politician to a soldier.

Another interesting point is that when looked at by level of education, the popularity of Gen Prem stayed level across all groups, with the percentages ranging from 14.4 to 17.3 percent. Mr Phichai received very few votes from those at the bottom end of the educational ladder. That is, he recieved 4.1 percent of the votes of those with less than a primary school education and 6.2 percent of the votes of those who had graduated from primary school. Among those with a bachelor's degree or higher, he received 13.4 percent of the votes. Gen Athit recieved 18.3 percent of the votes of those who had graduated from primary school. But among university graduates, his popularity fell sharply, with only 8.1 percent voting for him.

This shows that education is an important variable and that it has a definite impact on people's political views.

5. Besides using the data to compare the relative popularity of various individuals, if the data are lumped into three categories, that is, soldiers, which includes officers who have held important positions in the military and soldiers in general, politicians, which includes leaders of political parties, and those who did not name a particular individual, it can be seen that 45.1 percent of the respondents did not name a particular individual when asked who should be prime minister. Instead they said that the person should be a "good person." The military group, which includes Gen Prem, Gen Athit, Gen Chawalit, Maj Gen Chamlong, and other soldiers, received 34.5 percent of the votes. The politicians, which includes Mr Phichai, Mr Samak, ML Khukrit, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, and leaders of parties with the most MPs, received 20.4 percent of the votes.

These data show that the people still attach more importance to military leaders than to politicians and that they accept military leaders more than politicians.

6. The poll summary concluded by discussing some of the problems in conducting the research that could have biased the results.

First, there were financial and time limitations. Even though an effort was made to obtain a representative sample of election units, there is no guarantee that the election units sampled really do provide an unbiased sample.

Second, the sample was selected the day after the final day for filing for candidacy. The political parties and candidates had not yet launched their campaigns. The burning of the tantalum plant occurred after the survey was conducted. This disorder might have influenced the people's views toward the government. Besides this, it has been a month since the poll was conducted. The various things that have happened since then may have affected people's views.

Third, even though the survey was planned carefully and the data were collected on Saturday and Sunday when people would be at home, people from certain occupational groups had to work on the weekend and so could not be interviewed.

Table 1: People Suited To Serving as Prime Minister (N=2,497)

Order	Person Suited to Serving as Prime Minister	Percentage	Number of Votes
1	Did not name individual	41.5	1,037
2	Gen Prem Tinsulanon	16.8	419
3	Gen Athit Kamlangek	14.6	364
4	Mr Phichai Rattakun	9.3	233
5	Leader of party with most MPs	7.0	175
6	Did not name person, but not present prime minister	2.7	68
7	ML Khukrit Pramot	1.8	44
8	Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang	1.8	44
9	Mr Samak Sunthonwet	1.4	36
10	ACM Sitthi Sawetsila	0.9	22
11	Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut	0.9	22
12	Did not name person, but should be a resolute person	0.9	22
13	Must be a soldier	0.4	11
	Total	100	2,497

Table 2: People Suited To Serving as Prime Minister Divided by Constituency (N=1,118)

Constituency	Sample size	People Suited To Serving as Prime Minister (percent)					
		Prem	Athit	Khukrit	Phichai	Samak	Sitthi
1	200	16.0	13.5	1.0	6.5	1.5	0.5
2	200	20.5	16.5	0.5	15.5	1.5	2.5
3	200	14.0	18.5	0.5	12.5	1.5	2.0
4	225	16.0	16.4	2.2	10.2	0.9	1.3
5	225	20.4	19.6	4.0	11.1	1.3	1.3
6	200	12.0	6.5	2.5	13.0	--	--
7	223	9.0	17.9	--	4.0	4.0	1.3
8	249	15.0	19.7	3.6	8.8	2.0	0.8
9	175	21.7	4.6	1.7	9.1	2.3	--
10	174	22.4	16.7	1.1	6.3	1.1	0.6
11	225	19.6	8.4	2.2	11.1	0.4	--
12	201	16.4	13.9	1.0	3.5	0.5	--
Total	2,497	16.8	14.6	1.8	9.3	1.4	0.9
Total votes		419	364	44	23	36	22

11943
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BANK SCANDAL REPORTAGE, TAMCHAI INVOLVEMENT VIEWED

Tamchai Loans Questioned

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Metropolitan Bank Says It Can Recover in 3 Years; Col Phon Wants Revenge Against Those Who Have Hurt Him; Tamchai Warns Police That He May Sue"]

[Excerpts] At the Metropolitan Bank at 1700 hours on 8 July, Mr Pakon Malakun, the managing director, told depositors that they should not be frightened by the rumors that have appeared about the Metropolitan Bank, because the national bank is providing full support. The bank's losses appear in the balance sheet as 2,790.8 million baht. But after reducing funds by 1,296.75 million baht to erase uncollectables, only about 1,500 million baht in uncollectables remain. The bank can erase this loss in 3 years.

The national bank has granted a 3.3 billion baht loan at 1 percent interest. The bank will use this money to purchase bonds paying 9.5 percent interest. This will generate income of 260-270 million baht a year. Another 2 billion baht loaned at an average rate of interest of 12.5 percent will earn another 200 million baht a year. Together with the profits from other business activities, profits will total at least 500 million baht. Thus, the 1.5 billion in losses can be erased in just 3 years.

As for shareholders, Mr Pakon said that three to four people a day are making inquiries. Thus, it is believed that people are interested in investing money and buying shares in the Metropolitan Bank. The answer will be clear by 11 July.

Besides that, new board members have been appointed to replace the two who resigned. The two new appointees are Mr Sangwian Intharawichai, the dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Accounting, and Mr Wiwat Usanno, the director of the Accounting Department at the Bank of Thailand.

Tamchai Has Come Forward Again

Mr Bunthoeng Thongsawat, the leader of the United Democracy Party and the party activist, is preparing to make a statement in response to the reports that Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the party's secretary general, will be arrested and that a summons will be issued to Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, the chief advisor to the party. He feels that this has damaged the party. This will be a written statement to inform the prime minister and to warn him to be careful about taking action in view of the fact that this is just a caretaker government.

Mr Tamchai said that he did not grant several billion baht in credit on his authority alone. There are regulations, and inspectors and auditors and officials from the Office of the Auditor General and Bank of Thailand monitor things. Extending credit to regular customers is quite normal. The bank profits from this. If he did something improper, why wasn't he told at that time?

Mr Tamchai also said that he did not give loans to just three or four customers. These are conglomerations, each of which comprises dozens of companies. The loans were made to individual companies, not conglomerations. Each borrower was a juristic entity and had the right to borrow money. They joined together to form conglomerations and so it seems that loans were made to just a few customers. These companies are still in business. A few may be experiencing problems because of the economic situation and the actions of government officials. To protect the position of a bank, you have to take action that will benefit the customers, too, and not do things that will cause them to suffer losses.

Mr Tamchai filed suit against the under secretary of finance, but the court refused to hear the case. When asked whether he would file another suit, Mr Tamchai replied that he would have to consult with his lawyer. He said that he was not really intent on winning that case. He just wanted people to know that they shouldn't play games with politicians during this period.

A reporter asked whether the letters written by Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister, and Police Lt Chan Manutham, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, on behalf of Col Phon had had any effect on the decision to grant him a loan. Mr Tamchai said that those were personal letters. That happened a long time ago. It's difficult to say whether they had any effect. But if a person wants to borrow money, having many references is better than not having any.

Mr Tamchai said that he will not surrender just yet. He is waiting to see what the police will do. He does not think that the police will be too hasty, because they might be sued.

Tamchai-Phon Dealings

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 9 Jul 86 pp 8, 9

[Pulse of the Economy column: "What Was Tamchai's Mistake in Granting a Loan to Phon?"]

[Text] The board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank are taking action against Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the bank's former managing director who served in that position for approximately 10 years until leaving last February, on grounds that his actions while managing director resulted in huge losses for the bank. Last Monday, a lawyer was sent to file criminal charges with the Suppression Division, Police Department. But the only charge filed was that he had granted loans to two major groups, that is, the group of Col Phon and the group of Mr Sura Chansichawala. The causes and the losses were stated quite clearly. Other charges will be filed later on.

In the case of Col Phon, who operates a canned pineapple company, the bank's board of directors made the following detailed charges:

The group of Special Col Phon Roengprasoetwit is composed of two debtor companies:

1. The Cha-am Pineapple Cannery Ltd.

2. The Cha-am Farm Company Ltd.

During the period that Mr Tamchai Khamphato held the position of managing director of the Krung Thai Bank, he committed several violations. Specifically, while serving as managing director, Mr Tamchai, who acted without authority and/or who acted dishonestly with the intention of benefiting the bank's customers, extended credit to these two companies in violation of the regulations of the board of directors or in violation of commercial bank operating procedures, which people in this field or profession must follow. This was an illegal action that resulted in the Krung Thai Bank suffering heavy losses, or it was an act of gross negligence.

Resolution 198 of the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank issued on 18 May 1978 stipulates that the managing director has the authority to approve loans in amounts not to exceed 15 million baht. As for packing credits (credits for exporting items) in the case of the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery, board of directors Resolution 309 of 4 July 1985 granted Mr Tamchai the power to approve credits in amounts not to exceed 380 million baht. Mr Tamchai was fully aware of this board of directors resolution. But he intentionally used his position to approve credits in violation of this resolution and in violation of commercial bank operating procedures.

As determined by audits, Mr Tamchai extended credit illegally on eight separate occasions:

1. On 18 July 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting credit to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery, granting packing credit (credit for exports) totaling 116.2 million baht. When this is added to the previous packing credit of approximately 322 million baht (322,738,013.23 baht), the total comes to approximately 438.93 million baht.

2. On 19 August 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting packing credit totaling 3.55 million baht to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery. At that time, the company had outstanding packing credits totaling approximately 419 million baht. Thus, altogether, the packing credit extended to the company totaled approximately 422.55 million baht.

3. On 22 August 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting packing credit totaling approximately $2,730,000, which equals 70,980,000 baht ($1 equals approximately 26 baht), to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery. When added to the outstanding packing credit of approximately 422 million baht (422,307,413.23 baht), the packing credit extended to the company totaled approximately 493.28 million baht.

Following that, the company requested packing credits from the $3.9 million that Mr Tamchai had approved. Requests were made on separate occasions as follows:

(1) On 28 August 1985, Mr Tamchai approved a packing credit of 10.8 million baht.

(2) On 17 September 1985, he approved a packing credit of approximately 13.66 million baht.

(3) On 3 October 1985, he approved a packing credit of approximately 33.79 million baht.

(4) On 12 September 1985, he approved a packing credit of 13.77 million baht.

Besides that, he approved these credits even though the credits were to be used for purposes other than those approved by the regulations for extending packing credits. That is, the credits were to be used to pay off the principal and interest on foreign loans, pay foreign loan taxes, and pay the expenses of the Cha-am Farm Company.

4. On 20 November 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting packing credit totaling 6.65 million baht to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery. When added to the outstanding packing credit of 484 million baht, this made a total of 490 million baht.

This packing credit was requested for the purpose of paying off foreign loans. Thus, extending this credit violated the regulations on granting packing credits.

5. On 6 December 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting packing credit totaling 27.3 million baht to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery. When added to the outstanding packing credit of more than 488 million baht, this made a total of over 500 million baht. Mr Tamchai approved this even though the manager of the International Department warned that the company already had a very large packing credit debt.

6. On 26 December 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting packing credit totaling 75.4 million baht to the Cha-am Pineapple Cannery. At that time, the company had outstanding packing credits of approximately 503.14 million baht, of which 313 million baht was due to be repaid. Thus, as of 31 December 1985, the company had outstanding packing credits totaling approximately 577.4 million baht.

Besides this, the packing credit was requested for the purpose of paying off loan principal and interest. Thus, extending this credit violated the regulations on granting packing credits.

7. On 28 November 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting a loan of 100 million baht to the Cha-am Farm Company. The company was allowed to borrow the money by issuing five promissary notes, with each promissary note issued in the amount of 20 million baht. The notes were due in 1 year, with the option to extend the term each year during the first 3 years.

8. On 31 July 1985, Mr Tamchai illegally approved granting a loan of 180 million baht to the Cha-am Farm Company. Arrangements were made to extend the terms of the promissary notes then due another 1 year. This action allowed the company to borrow money from the Krung Thai Bank for another 1 year. This was done using promissary notes as proof of debt.

These actions by Mr Tamchai resulted in the bank suffering losses. The customer did not repay the loans due, and yet he granted them additional loans or granted them additional time to repay the loans. He did this knowing that the customer could not repay the loans, or he did not pursue the matter of having them repay the loans. Also, the collateral did not cover the amount of the loans. As a result, the bank suffered losses totaling at least 757 million baht. Thus, his actions violated Article 11 of the 1959 Act on Violations by Officials in State Organizations or Units and articles 353 and 354 of the Criminal Code.

The Krung Thai Bank learned of the violations committed by Mr Tamchai on 6 June 1986.

Packing credit, or credit for exports, refers to loans granted to exporters for the purpose of purchasing goods and making preparating to export the goods. This is done after the exporter has received letters of credit from the foreign buyer and the exporter wants to borrow money from the bank in order to ready goods for export. The exporter can take the letters of credit to the bank as proof and issue a promissary note to the bank. The bank will then credit that amount of money to the account of the exporter. The bank will charge a lower rate of interest than the rate for loans in general. The bank can sell the promissary notes purchased at discount to the Bank of Thailand.

After the goods have been exported, the exporter must give the bill of exchange and shipping document to the bank in order to have the bank buy that bill at discount and use the money to repay the packing credit debt. If only some of the goods are exported, that portion of the debt must be deducted.

In granting loans of the packing credit type, the regulations are the same as for extending other types of credit. That is, the borrower must have a good financial position, and business must be good. The bank will stipulate the maximum amount of packing credit that can be extended. For example, the amount cannot exceed 80 percent of the amount shown in the letter of credit, and the loan time period cannot extend beyond the time stiulated in the letter of credit.

Police: Evidence on Tamchai Insufficient

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 13 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Suppression Division Encounters Problems in Tamchai Case, Krung Thai Bank Fails To Provide Sufficient Evidence"]

[Text] "I contacted the bank and asked them to provide additional evidence. Because the documents provided by the Legal Department are insufficient. But so far, they haven't provided any additional documents. Thus, we haven't questioned any witnesses. We want to gather as much evidence as possible," said Police Col Sanga Rungruang, the deputy commander of the Suppression Division and the head of the investigation team, concerning the charges filed by the Krung Thai Bank against Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the secretary general of the United Democracy Party and former managing director of the Krung Thai Bank, and Mr Worun Kanchanakunchon, a credit department official. The bank charges that they violated the Act on Violations by Officials in State Organizations and Units. He made this statement to NAEO NA on 11 July.

The deputy commander of the Suppression Division said that before questioning witnesses, documents must be examined in order to determine whom to question and to have complete files. After that, permission to question Mr Tamchai will be requested.

"This is a criminal case. It is not a political matter. When someone files a charge, the police have to handle the matter in accord with the law. The police must act in accord with the facts and handle the matter honestly and fairly. I can assure you that the police will do their best. We won't let politics interfere," said the head of the team investigating this case.

When asked if he was discouraged, Police Col Sanga said, "No, because this is my job." He investigated the trust case 3 years ago. He doesn't see any problems. Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wankanon, the commander of the Suppression Division, has ordered officials to take quick action on this case.

Editorial Criticizes Finance Ministry

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 12 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Allowing People To Welsh on Their Debts"]

[Excerpts] It became clear that people in the cabinet had launched an operation to gain political revenge when Krung Thai Bank officials took documents and filed a complaint with the Suppression Division, claiming that the bank had suffered huge losses as a result of the management of Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the former managing director of the Krung Thai Bank. This complaint has been filed at a time when Mr Tamchai is running for election in Uthai Thani Province. There is only about 2 weeks left before the election. This is definitely an attempt to damage the election chances of this candidate.

As for the charges filed against Mr Tamchai Khamphato, it is thought that the Suppression Division will conduct an investigation and take action against the suspect before the election. Because if the case is delayed until after the election, this won't have the desired political effect. Fair-minded people view this as a case of political persecution by powerholders rather than an attempt to uphold the interests of the bank. This is because this happened several years ago. The bank never investigated the matter and never took any action to file charges against the former managing director until the suspect decided to run for election.

What is very strange is why the Ministry of Finance, or the government, failed to take action against a criminal such as Mr Khamron Techaphaibun, the managing director of the Metropolitan Bank. As a result of his actions, the bank suffered losses totaling 2.7 billion baht, and it still has debts totaling 2 billion baht. He was allowed to flee abroad. His activities had been under investigation for several years and it was known that he was involved in corrupt activities. And these activities were conducted on such a scale that the Ministry of Finance had to rescue this bank by using people's money to keep the bank from collapsing. This shows the government's inefficiency. Or it may even have helped this criminal to flee. Administrators at all levels should look and see what mistakes they have made.

Editorial Sees Central Bank Failure

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The National Bank and Bankers"]

[Text] Mrs Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, the chief of the Office of the Secretary, Bank of Thailand, stated that the Bank of Thailand (BoT) has monitored the problems of the Metropolitan Bank very closely ever since the bank reported losses. But the fact that the person responsible for the losses, that is, Mr Khamron Techaphaibun, managed to flee abroad even though the Bank of Thailand was supposedly monitoring his activities shows whether BoT officials acted in an efficient manner in accord with their position as officials of the national bank.

Actually, this contempt for the capabilities of the Bank of Thailand did not arise just because of the case involving Mr Khamron Techaphaibun at the Metropolitan Bank. This started with the share fund cases involving Mrs Chamoi Thipso, Mrs Nokkaeo Chaiyen, and Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut. And in particular, Mr Wanlop Thanwinitchakun was allowed to plunder the Asia Trust Bank. Although the Bank of Thailand finally took control of this bank, the criminal, Mr Wanlop, was allowed to escape the hand of the law even though he had embezzled huge sums of money.

This shows something else besides negligence in monitoring things and taking prompt action against an economic criminal. What is even more important is that this privileged person was allowed to violate the laws without being arrested and punished. That is, he was allowed to make a mockery of the principle that all people are equal before the law, which is a principle that should be adhered to strictly. This shows that the laws apply only to ordinary people. But when people who have financial and political influence are involved, "certain people" responsible for upholding the laws intentionally ingore the matter.

As the entity responsible for upholding the laws and ensuring that financial activities are carried on correctly for the benefit of the country and the people as a whole, it is difficult for the Bank of Thailand to avoid taking responsibility for the things that have happened regardless of whether it is the case involving Mr Wanlop Thanwanitchakun or that involving Mr Khamron Techaphaibun. Or perhaps the governor of the Bank of Thailand does not think that he is the only one responsible. And it will be even stranger if the head of the government, regardless of the fact that he is just the acting prime minister, does not show at least some interest in this matter and call in the governor of the Bank of Thailand and the minister of finance to find out what is happening.

Even though the country's present economic decline stems in part from the world economic situation, it is difficult to deny that the precarious position of our domestic financial institutions stems in part from the failure of officials to enforce the laws. In particular, this is due in large measure to the attitudes and policies of the Bank of Thailand under the supervision of Mr Kamchon Sathirakun.

11943
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THAILAND

REEDUCATION SET FOR UNIVERSITY RETURNEE VICTIMS OF 1976 COUP

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Students of 6 October to Return to Study"]

[Text] Professor Nongyao Chaiseri, the president of Thammasat University, announced that under the policy of the Bureau of Universities which requires every University and institute of higher education of the state to extend the period for accepting students who have to recover from the circumstances following the events of 6 October 1976, these students would have until the end of the 1986 school year to return and study. This would not include those who failed exams, were expelled for disciplinary reasons or were dropped because their studies did not meet University standards.

The president of Thammasat University said that under this policy Thammasat University requested those students who were recovering from the circumstances of the 1976-1977 school year because they did not register for courses, if they intended to request to return to the University, to express their intention at the registration office of the University before the start of the regular semester. The first semester starts on 9 June 1986 and the second semester starts on 10 November 1986.

Regarding the first stage in requesting readmission Professor Nongyao said that if a student meets the requirements mentioned and is going to request readmission as a student he will have to undergo a program of reeducation in each case. Before starting their studies these students will have to pass tests on subjects and methods which the appropriate faculty will consider in order to judge the level of knowledge on which the student will continue his studies. The University will ease requirements and not charge these students any fees for returning to study.

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MONG BANDITS SUSPECTED IN PAYROLL ROBBERY ATTEMPT

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] On 25 June a reporter for "Dao Siam" stationed in Loei Province reported that at 800 hours Police Major Thamrong Chuphan S.W.P. S.Ph. of Pakcham District, Loei Province received word that a vehicle of the refugee center at Pakchom, an organization called Core, had been held up. The incident occurred at kilometer marker 59-60 on the road from Pakchom to Ban Thatu Village. When the report came the police rushed to the scene. When they arrived, they learned that the vehicle involved was parked at Ban Bangsaeng Village, Pakchom Precinct, which was 2 kilometers from the location of the incident. The police proceded to this village and found a van license number 6Y0700 K.TH.M. Its rear window had been shattered by gunshots.

The investigation by the police indicated that the person driving the vehicle was Mr Thawin Changrat, 43. Three of the vehicle's tires had been shot out, and one person had been shot and killed-Mr Sudarat Udomkan, 28, an official of the refugee center. Mr Suphot Tanthong was seriously wounded; he was a vocational education teacher at the refugee center. The police investigation at the site of the incident turned up six empty M-16 casings and two empty carbine casings. The police also found three rice packages from which the bandits had eaten.

Mr Thawin said that he thought the bandits intended to rob the vehicle carrying the payroll for the officials at the core refugee because on this day every month this vehicle goes to get the payroll for the officials. But on the day of the incident the officials used another vehicle which looked the same and was the same color and year. It was driving behind [his vehicle]. When [his] vehicle came to the scene, a bandit came out and waved for the vehicle to stop. Another bandit ran across the road to the other side which seemed in contradiction to the person waving for the vehicle to stop so that he could be picked up. So Mr Thawin decided to speed up and get away from the bandits who then shot out the tires and hit the officials. He nursed the vehicle along for about 2 km from the scene. He thought the bandits were Mong because there are Mong at the refugee center and among the workers at the Core organizations who might have been informants for the bandits.

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HO CHI MINH CITY READERS PROVIDE IDEAS ON PARTY MATTERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 May 86 pp 1,4

[Series of letters in the column "Contibute Ideas to the Party Congress"]

[Text] Unhealthy Signs in Party Development at the Grass-Roots Level

Do Xoay, Phu Nhuan

It could be said that the party is the pulse, the backbone, the heart, the mind, the very cell of society. Given that party organizations are so important and essential, development of party members must have certain standards, e.g., capabilities, moral virtues, and indisputable personal history. If party building and development of party members in the exact quality stipulated are done well in each installation, fighting strength for the party will be strengthened to serve as the nucleus for leading the people to complete the two strategic tasks -- building and defending the fatherland.

We grant that during the past 10 years the municipal party committee has been concerned about party development, and has had specific, clear-cut guidance and instructions. But also during the period there have been not few primary organizations that have been developing the party based not on any standard whatsoever but rather on simply looking at candidates who are appealing, seldom talk, are compliant, are good-natured, are popular with a number of party members in the party cell, do what they are told and, in particular, avoid struggling against wrongs; thus, the candidates are very easily admitted into the party. Or they are admitted in order to form gangs to strengthen someone's position. Other candidates such as progressive workers, superior group members, skilled women, and core cadre who dare to struggle against and boldly criticize wrongs, negativism, backwardness, conservatism, and slowness usually are labeled as conceited and stuck up, as causing disunity, and have enough reasons raised for intentionally delaying party development. At the primary level there also are a number of party members with narrow, selfish minds who are afraid that a number of people competent to join the party will be better than they, even though these comrades recognize from the bottom of their heart that person A or B has better qualities and morality than they and have sufficient standards for party development! More ominous are a number of party members who immediately seek every available means to assail the masses upon learning the masses do not trust them because they are immoral. This phrase is indeed correct: "When loving the water chestnut all's okay, when hating the soapberry all's askew!!!" This is the unhealthy sign at the primary level of the party.

The municipal party committee should have more profound guidance for both precinct and district party committees to conduct inspections of each primary organization and provide instructions for developing party members without candidates who dare to think and act, who dare to take responsibility, who boldly struggle to make the party internally clean, and who combat negativism. Only by so doing can the party become more and more vigorous. Reality presently is that not a small number of party members at the primary level see but do not struggle against mistakes for fear of being assailed or desire to save face or mutually cover up, or for some benefit!? This is the reason for the decline in the party's combat strength, the loss of its prestige, and the erosion of the masses' confidence in the party! There are a number of bad party members who also are a joke to the masses who see cadres in the economic sector who have a lot of money and goods, who go wherever invited, listen to what is said without distinguishing right from wrong or purposely do not know right from wrong and, from that, slowly regress. The phrase is indeed correct: "The shoulder clutches the purse tightly; talking nonsense, the person hears noise."

We suggest through the party congress at various levels this time that the municipal party committee have specific, clear-cut, unambiguous directives regarding all levels of the party organization having to truly carry out party development efforts well and, at the same time, expel from the party elements that are degenerate, changing the quality, causing serious disunity, and parochial, and that do not have revolutionary-offensive will. Only by so doing will it truly be a "party trusts the people, people trust the party" congress as the secretary of the municipal party committee stated.

Not Afraid of the People Becoming Prosperous, There Must Be Good Measures and Specific Statutes for the People to Make a Living and Produce Easily

Dao Hen, Precinct 10

The municipal party committee states that the party congress this time is the "party trusts the people, people trust the party" congress. For the party to trust the people it must be close to the people, thoroughly understand their anxieties and aspirations, attentively listen to their opinions and immediately implement their constructive opinions, and immediately deal with their anxieties and aspirations. Sure it hears and understands this yet it seems the party does not trust the people.

As for wanting "people trust the party," I wish to be so bold as to contribute the following views:

1) Essentially, the people do trust the party very much and have since its inception, but they have lost trust because a number of economic management and state management measures have not brought high result and have not improved the difficult life of the working people. Added to this are many cadres and party members who enjoy many special rights and benefits to the point that they have changed and become degenerate, take advantage of state mechanisms, take advantage of their authority to serve their own private interests, and corruption, bribery, bureaucratism and authoritarianism intimidate the people more and more. So, the party must discipline those cadres and party members immediately and, importantly, publicly announce it to the people.

2) "Only with prosperous people is the country strong." We must eliminate fear of the people becoming prosperous, even though it is done legitimately. Restricting and limiting the people from making a living and producing is something that is very harmful. The state must soon have the best measures and specific, clear-cut statutes to help the people to make a living and produce easily and have an improved life. Certainly the people will then more positively and enthusiastically contribute to the revolutionary cause.

3) Cleanse the party organization and administration at the subward and village level because this is where the face of our party and state is evident. Routinely keep in touch with the people, the place where every position, line and policy of the Party is carried out. We must eliminate without further hesitation cadres from subwards and villages who have lost moral virtues and who cause the people too much trouble.

4) Hospitals lack medicine, rooms and beds, schools are dilapidated and lack the material base, many on three shifts, while innumerable shops, marketplaces, and other really unessential projects are built. We must build additional classrooms and repair dilapidated schools, build additional rooms and purchase more beds so patients don't have to be squeezed two to a bed, three to five beds a room.

5) Criticism must be straightforward and self-criticism must be truthful, in a sincere and constructive spirit. Do party members do that? If you don't try to ask the people who would dare criticize a party member? Especially a party member who has authority. So, if you want the people to contribute in an honest and positive way, each party member must engage in self-criticism and criticism in an honest, straightforward and open manner so the people know about negative acts and party members which the people very clearly understand but for so long have not dared to talk about for fear of attack.

A Welcome Signal; There Needs to Be an Opposite Signal

Professor Phan Bach Nhut, Principal of the Southern Meteorological Cadre School

Since the Contribute Ideas to the Party Congress column began in this newspaper there have continuously been many ideas from many involved circles. I think that this is a welcome signal. I too feel prompted from the very bottom of my heart to share an opinion, albeit somewhat small. I am very pleased because everyone wants to present ideas on building the party and are not closing their eyes in the face of the party's requirements. This is the attitude of "people trust the party." This trust has been strengthened more firmly or does not need to have the opposite direction. For a long time this opposite signal has not properly responded to the many opinions contributed by the people and cadres.

I earnestly recommend that this venerable newspaper compile and categorize the opinions contributed to this column and present them to higher echelons for resolution, guidance, observation, and response to each type of question as to which is right and which is wrong. When already right, how can there be some measure for organizing implementation of the right thing and stern punishment of the wrong thing? I think that if these contributed opinions continue to run in each issue of the newspaper and are kept over the course of time for research by one congress after another, the people's desire to contribute ideas to the party will cool. Can't we, when fully evaluating where the wrong is, by whom it was committed, and at which address, sternly criticize and immediately take corrective action without having to wait on this level congress and that level congress? Because congresses follow set schedules yet wrongs should be corrected immediately.

Take, for example, the distribution of goods within a sector. Is the unit which manages the goods wrong or right? If wrong, why does it still continue the next day? At which point does it end?

Some leadership cadres have allowed lower levels to use foreign currency to buy luxury consumer goods and distribute them among themselves for profit. They also have been issued a first class touring car to use. Is that wrong or right? If wrong, then why is the vehicle still rolling around the streets with those comrades and not being used at more essential diplomatic facilities or at travel businesses in order to collect foreign currency to make up for the wrong of giving out the foreign currency for the purchases.

As for the use of intellectuals in the city, I suggest the municipal science and technology committee undertake a staff study for the municipal party committee to determine the number and quality of each person holding a masters degree or higher who is now operating in the city (I would not extend this to engineers because there are too many, it would be slow, and engineers with a capability should also be listed in the above ranks). Categorize each group by specialized sector and assign the task of carrying out scientific research topics the city requires. Intercede with central sectors to reserve an appropriate portion of time for the intellectuals managed by central organizations to get involved in handling the city's scientific and technical problems. The city uses the source of expenditures for scientific research to nurture grey matter on its territory through organizing implementation of topics. Don't let grey matter disappear, be put down, or chase after other simple labor operations because of the present difficult life.

I have many friends who graduated with masters degrees more than 10 years ago, and they have yet to read a work by an author from their specialized sector and have not bought a book by an author along the lines they are interested. Many nights they must do extra menial work to take care of their family. I think that there should be measures and organization to give grey matter back some complicated labor. When leaders have responsibility and feel sorry about grey matter resources, surely there will be measures to overcome. We now have foreign currency to import luxury goods to benefit a number of people but lack foreign currency to buy equipment for laboratories and foreign books for libraries. Right in research cooperative proposals with international organizations there also are "items" requesting touring cars and coupes in aid to support "scientific research."

6915
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NEWSPAPER DENIES CRITICISM RESTRAINTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Ben Nghe: "Open Criticism in the Newspaper, Green Light or Red Light?"

[Text] Knowing that we are among a number of the correspondents assigned the responsibility of reflecting the phase of the "people believing in the party and the party believing in the people" self-criticism and criticism, many compatriots and readers have come right into the editor's office or have written letters: "Is it true what we hear that the Municipal Party Committee has turned off the green light and turned on the red light? Will the press continue to participate in unhampered criticism and struggle to resist negativism?" Many have also asked, "We have heard that the editorial boards of SAIGON GIAI PHONG and TUOI TRE have been reprimanded for unilaterally presenting negative occurrences in the paper without requesting the opinions or waiting for the conclusions of this or that echelon? It has also been said that many locations have not invited the press to attend their criticism sessions and when they inquire or request to attend, they are refused. Is this true?"

We presented these questions to the editorial board and have received the following replies:

1. First of all, the reply to the compatriots and readers is that the editorial board of SAIGON GIAI PHONG and all the cadres and correspondents are thankful and grateful for the concern and support of the compatriots, comrades and readers of the paper. There has been absolutely no turning off the green light and turning on the red. The Municipal Party Committee continues to direct the press to actively participate in unhampered criticism and resistance to negativism. Weekly, key leaders of the Municipal Party Committee set aside an entire half day to meet with representatives of the editorial boards of the various newspapers and radio stations to exchange opinions and to direct better efforts in this important work. There has also been absolutely no reprimand of the general editorial board or the editorial board of any newspaper in the city. The press--as you all know--is an instrument of the party and the people. Under the leadership of the party and with the support of the people, the press has a responsibility to actively develop and publish not only the good things and good people but also to investigate, discover and select for publication the bad things, bad people, shortcomings and negative aspects. The press is a means of control of the party and the people, not something that passively sits and waits.

Our party and state have had documents stipulating the powers and responsibilities of the press. If it is true that a reprimand has been made, it has been that the press for some reason or another has stopped abruptly and has not continued to participate in criticism and the struggle to resist negativism.

2. It is true that only a very few places have announced the time and location or invited the newspaper to come and participate in criticism; almost none of them issued an invitation. Nevertheless, to fulfill the responsibilities assigned by the Municipal Party Committee, the paper has had to make inquiries to find out which locations were conducting criticism; correspondents were sent to request attendance and some few locations refused. There were also agencies, sectors and leaders that instructed lower echelons to have no contact with the newspaper without the permission of the precinct or sector leader. In our opinion, this was not a great loss to the newspaper but was for the overall task. We also noticed that those locations seeking ways to create difficulties for the press were usually also those with difficulties and obstacles in their criticism and self-criticism work.

3. With the firm supervision of the Municipal Party Committee, the newspaper will strive to fulfill its mission to both affirm and uphold the achievements, strong points and positive factors, and to actively participate in criticism and the struggle against negativism. It is suggested that the compatriots and readers continue to contribute their opinions to the "Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress" column and to the newspaper. The "people believing in the party and the party believing in the people" self-criticism and criticism phase in our city is illuminating. The obstacles, shadows, rumors, threats and intimidations will surely be dispelled by the light of facts and the truth.

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ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR CRITICIZES CONTROL BY UPPER LEVEL

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 May 86 pp 1,4

[Article by Nguyen Huu Tien, Zone 3 Agricultural Equipment, Parts and Machinery Enterprise: "Closely Tie Implementation of the Political Bureau's Resolution on Changing the Management Mechanism With Criticism and Self-Criticism. Rapidly Abolish the Bureaucratic Centralism Mechanism Along With Its Representatives."]

[Text] The Political Bureau recently issued the resolution (draft) on ensuring the right of independence in the production and business of primary level economic units. Satisfactory implementation of this important resolution will surely create big changes in the country's economy.

However, in our own experience, directors of enterprises have many advantages for accepting the above resolution, moreso than upper level units and "intermediary levels." For our unit this is the general department level.

For many years, there has been the proposition that the equipment and material of the agricultural machinery sector generally is not produced domestically, most of it having to be imported from abroad, in a very difficult foreign currency situation. So, here has formed a high degree of centralism, without saying bureaucratic centralism, from submitting invoices, signing import contracts, and distributing to provinces, especially from the top down. The equipment and parts enterprises in the three zones, which are actually three large clusters of warehouses, and the directors of the enterprises, which are simply the chiefs of the general department's warehouses, receive goods and distribute them according to orders from the general department. There are a great many cases in which the localities simply request changing a pair of tires of one type for a different type, and that too must be reported all the way back to Hanoi for permission.

For several years recently, the state has requested changes to planning. Plans must be developed from the primary level. But in reality the situation here is not better because the primary level of this sector is just the directly subordinate enterprises (producing or supplying equipment and parts) yet principal are tractor stations, state farms and cooperatives. Yet grasping the number and requirements of production, as well as the machinery status in the localities, is concentrated at central, unavailable and not timely. Many contracts are signed between installations and the Equipment and Parts Enterprise, but they are only a formality because implementation of these contracts really has no guarantee whatsoever and is not dependent on the effort of the enterprise but mostly on the supply and shipment from the general department level. Whether the contract is not fulfilled or not fulfilled adequately will not result in a lawsuit.

Consequently, for many years now enterprises in the sector have annualy completed or surpassed the plan, but the percentage of mechanization in the soil-preparation program throughout the entire country has dropped gradually from 27 percent of the cultivable area to only 21 percent (data published in the NHAN DAN newspaper, 28 April 1986).

Bureaucratic centralism has enabled organizations guiding the sector to fall into much administrative work and lose a lot of time interfering deeply in the behavior of enterprises, thus abandoning or relaxing control of many of the most important parts of work of a strategic nature for the sector. An example:

The proposition that scarce parts should be conserved has given rise to the "service and repair" form of organizational association in the localities. This does not mention the essence of these services in satisfying the usual requirements that are raised such as: conserving parts, lowering costs, ensuring quality, and waste due to not using the existing repair facilities of the locality but rather having to move many workmen in from very far away, etc. This is a series of fairly subtle problems which many localities in the South and many cadres in the sector still hold many opinions -- abuse of the term "service" has led to the general department level getting involved and directly providing guidance, and earning pay for "service." Meanwhile, the source of parts, expecially parts self-produced domestically, a matter strategic and vital in nature, has for many years not been paid attention to and closely followed from beginning to end by the level guiding the sector.

Another of the sector's series of huge tasks for scores of years now is the trend toward decline, such as the management and technical care of machinery in state farms and tractor stations, the expansion of mechanization to specialized production sectors, etc., which have indeed been forgotten.

Enterprises annually completing the plan naturally is the very large effort of the director and the worker collective; however, it is not really difficult when the basis for assigning the plan is not earnest demands from agricultural production units but merely norms and numbers coming from an organization which assigns the plan and which is simultaneously the person that approves the plan. But surely the directors of enterprises are not simply satisfied with completing a series of numerical norms assigned by an upper level and ensuring wages for their workers. Instead, many comrades are also worried and annoyed about these results and why the provinces still have many worries, operating machinery declines more and more each day, and the percentage of soil preparation in the localities is dropping more and more.

More than anyone else, the directors of enterprises know that the reason for the existence of their enterprise is certainly not merely whether the salaries of the workers have increased or not or whether the enterprise has been commended or not. Rather it primarily must be the effect of the enterprise's service on agricultural production.

On the other hand, we should also look at the other side of the matter: could it be that the bureaucratic centralism and subsidy mechanism not only detracted from the dynamics of the installation but also was one of the reasons (if you do not want to say the most important reason) creating the special rights and special benefits class of cadres, releasing cadres in the intermediary level? Completion of the enterprise's plan is seldom dependent on the effect of its production service but is dependent a great deal on the upper level organization's "creating conditions" such as delivering more and better material, even ignoring mistakes, or "helping" process numbers before going to the council to review completion of the plan. For several years now in the sector there has been substantial "whispering" about several factories and, despite much public opinion from installations that work is not done well, still workers exceed plan norms and are highly commended. Conversely, there are enterprises which do really good work, and cadres and workers excel and complete norms in a meritorious manner. Yet shops are delapidated and, for three straight years, they have not been issued a kilogram of steel or a kilogram of cement. Do you suppose this situation is primarily dependent on "being reasonable," the manner of "treatment," the conduct of the lower level enterprise vis-a-vis the upper level?

Abolishing the bureaucratic centralism and subsidy mechanism clearly is extremely necessary and urgent, and actually is an arduous ideological struggle demanding direct and honest talk. And we think implementation of the Political Bureau's resolution (draft) on changing the management mechanism should be tied closely to criticism and self-criticism just as the latter must definitely be tied closely to the struggle to realize and carry out this resolution from the Political Bureau.

Paralleling the struggle for realization must also be exposure of individualistic thinking and motivation and hiding behind signs titled "centralism, planning" which, in essence, is bureaucratic centralism and special rights and special benefits. And afterwards we must resolutely and quickly abolish every unnecessary intermediary level and return to the primary level what is originally theirs.

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Southeast Asia Report

VIETNAM

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No 5, MAY 1986

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

VIETNAM

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No 5, May 1986

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

CONTENTS

Conducting a Good Self-criticism and Criticism Drive in Preparation for the Congresses on the Various Levels of the Party (pp 1-5)
(Editorial) 1

Words of President Ho (pp 6-8)
(Ho Chi Minh) 7

Pressing Tasks in Party Building (pp 9-21)
(Le Duc Tho) 9

Preparing for and Conducting the Party Organization Congresses on the Various Levels Well (pp 22-26)
(Unattributed article) 25

The Economic Strategy of the Soviet Union (pp 27-32, 45)
(Vo Van Kiet) 32

Ho Chi Minh (pp 33-40)
(E. Kovelep) 40

Nguyen Ai Quoc at the 1st Conference of the Peasant International (pp 41-45)
(Trinh Muu) 49

The New Vietnamese in the Light of Uncle Ho's Thinking on Ideology and Culture (pp 46-51, 75)
(Le Xuan Vu) 55

President Ho Chi Minh's Journey to France in 1946 (Summary Chronology) (pp 52-58, 67)
(Compiled by The Tap) 63

At a Sudden Turning Point (pp 59-67)
(V. Panteleev) 74

The Ideological Work of the CPSU in the Soviet Union's New Period of Development (pp 68-75)
(Hong Chuong) 84

Toward the 6th Congress of the Party, Contributions to the Socio-Economic Strategy in the Initial Stage in Our Country:

Cultural Work in the Present Stage (pp 76-81)
(Tran Van Phac) 93

Building and Developing the Electronics and Information Theory Sector (pp 82-85, 81)
(Nguyen Xuan Quynh) 100

Building and Developing the Biology Industry (pp 86-89)
(Professor Nguyen Lan Dung) 106

Letter to the Editorial Board: Respectfully Presented to the Party (p 90)
(Ngo Thi Ut) 111

Arising from a Zone of "Dead Land" (pp 91-96)
(Huu Duc) 112

Through the Heroic Units of the Cultural Sector (pp 97-99)
(Tran Anh) 120

Czechoslovakia's Economy--Its Achievements and Directions of Development (pp 100-103)
(Yen Van) 124

Some Important Directions in Romania's Economic Development (pp 104-106)
(Le Tinh) 128

Index to TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 5, May 1986
(JPRS) 132

CONDUCTING A GOOD SELF-CRITICISM AND CRITICISM DRIVE IN PREPARATION FOR THE CONGRESSES ON THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 1-5

[Editorial]

[Text] Practicing self-criticism and criticism is a law in the development of our party, is a matter in the nature of a principle of party life. It has a decisive and direct influence upon the existence, stability and strength of the party, upon the development of the revolution. Bravely and sincerely engaging in self-criticism and rectifying one's shortcomings and mistakes are an expression of party spirit, are an indispensable requirement of every party organization, every party member and cadre without exception. It is even more necessary for leadership cadres and cadres who hold positions of authority to seriously practice self-criticism and rectify their mistakes and shortcomings in order to set examples for other cadres and party members. Practicing self-criticism and criticism well is not only of important significance in improving the quality of cadres and party members, the quality of party organizations and building stronger internal unity, but is also a basic measure in maintaining the ties between the party and the masses. V.I. Lenin said: "The attitude of a political party toward its mistakes is one of the mostimportant, surest standards for determining whether or not this party is serious and is truly fulfilling its obligations to its class and the laboring masses."(1) Lenin also said: "Openly admitting mistakes, finding the causes of mistakes, analyzing the circumstances that gave rise to mistakes and carefully researching measures for rectifying these mistakes--these are the signs that a party is serious..."(2)

In keeping with Lenin's thinking and throughout the process of leading, educating and forging our party, the esteemed Uncle Ho always considered it important to teach the organizations of the party, teach cadres and party members that they "must regularly engage in serious criticism and honest self-criticism to help one another rectify shortcomings, build upon strengths and make progress together."(3) He said: "In a revolution, we do some things correctly and make some mistakes."(4) "We should not be afraid of mistakes and shortcomings, only afraid of being unwilling to correct them."(5)

In view of the facts that the party is in power and is leading the people of the entire country in building socialism and defending the fatherland, practicing self-criticism and criticism is a matter of utmost importance to cadres and party members, to the organizations of the party.

This is primarily because the responsibility of the party to the whole of society is very large. We face entirely new, complex and large tasks, tasks in which it is difficult to avoid mistakes and shortcomings. Only by practicing self-criticism and criticism well can we gain the experience necessary in leadership and guidance, especially experience in economic management and state management, and point out the strongpoints that must be built upon and the strengths and shortcomings that must be promptly corrected. On the other hand, if, within the context of the party being in power, cadres and party members are unwilling to improve and forge themselves, are not steadfast in the face of new difficulties and challenges and do not regularly practice good self-criticism and criticism, they easily face the danger of becoming corrupt, degenerate or deviant, even if they were once persons who made contributions to the revolution. It is even easier for leadership cadres and cadres in positions of authority who disregard the practice of self-criticism and the offering of criticism by the masses to find themselves facing harmful consequences. The Statutes of our party stipulate: "The organizations of the party, from the central to the basic levels, and each member of the party must engage in serious self-criticism and criticism. The upper level must criticize itself before the lower level and make good arrangements for the lower level to criticize the upper level. Self-criticism and criticism must be sincere and forthright and have the purposes of completing tasks, building the organization and helping one another make progress."(6) The Statutes of the party also state: "The party strictly prohibits actions taken to suppress criticism, suppress individuals and takes a stern attitude toward any cadre, party member or organization that commits these shortcomings."(7)

Deserving of attention is the fact that self-criticism and criticism have, to some extent, been given light attention within our party in recent years. There are some party organizations, cadres and members who do not concern themselves with self-criticism and criticism or only practice self-criticism and criticism in a "form for form's sake" manner that has no practical impact. Deviations such as only liking to hear words of flattery and praise, only seeing the mistakes and shortcomings of others, enthusiastically criticizing others but not engaging in serious self-criticism and not wanting anyone to talk about one's mistakes or shortcomings are rather widespread among more than a few cadres and party committees. There have also been cases of only recognizing mistakes and shortcomings "for the sake of appearances," that is, of giving the appearance of seriously addressing mistakes and shortcomings but not being willing to rectify them. There have even been cases of suppressing and intimidating persons who forthrightly criticize and point out the shortcomings and mistakes of a leader.

The phenomena described above are totally alien to the revolutionary and scientific nature of our party. These improper phenomena are one of the reasons why the implementation of party directives and resolutions has not produced the desired results and why mistakes and shortcomings within the apparata of the party and state and among cadres and party members have persisted and adversely affected the confidence of the masses. Overcoming these unwholesome phenomena and engaging in serious self-criticism and criticism within the organizations of the party, the organizations of the administration and among cadres and party members are becoming a requirement of pressing importance.

At present, our entire party is urgently preparing for the party congresses on the various levels, which are being held in advance of the 6th National Congress in late 1986. The Party Secretariat has decided to take this occasion to conduct a self-criticism and criticism drive throughout the party, in all party chapters, party committees, people's committees and leadership organizations of the departments and sectors, from the district to the central levels, to be participated in by each and every party member and leadership cadre of all levels and sectors. To coordinate this drive with the schedule of preparations for the congresses, this self-criticism and criticism drive will be divided into two rounds: round 1--self-criticism and criticism focusing on three points: personal qualities, style of leadership and cadre policy; round 2 (which will take place after receiving the draft of the political report to be presented at the 6th Congress)--self-criticism and criticism focusing on how well the lines and views of the party are understood and how well their implementation has been organized. This is a very important part of preparing for the congresses on the various levels and the national congress and is also an extremely important phase of political activities, not only within the party, but throughout society as well. Each of our party members and cadres has the responsibility of making positive contributions to this self-criticism and criticism drive.

As pointed out in the directive of the Party Secretariat, the objectives of this self-criticism and criticism drive are:

--To improve the ability of the party to lead and organize the implementation of its lines by evaluating and gaining experience from the work that has been performed since the 5th Party Congress, thereby helping to strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of the party, raise the sense of organization and discipline of cadres and party members, strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and create the conditions for receiving and initiating the successful implementation of the resolutions of the upcoming congresses on the various levels and the 6th National Congress.

--To evaluate and assess cadres in a correct and comprehensive manner from the standpoint of their qualities and skills, their strengths, shortcomings and weaknesses; on this basis, it is possible to accurately select worthy comrades to attend the congresses on the various levels and be elected to the party committees on the various levels and to the 6th Party Central Committee.

As regards the collectives of party committees or the leaders of sectors, self-criticism and criticism must focus on such matters of primary importance as reviewing the steps taken to lead and organize the implementation of the resolution of the 5th National Congress and the resolutions of the plenums held since the congress, especially the resolutions of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Plenums of the Central Committee and the resolution of the last party organization congress on one's level. Importance must be attached to examining the decisions and policies of one's sector or locality from the perspective of how correctly or incorrectly they expressed the lines and views of the party; pointing out the reasons for successes and failures; analyzing strongpoints, weakpoints and mistakes; correctly evaluating the true state of the economy and society; and pointing out what the specific responsibility of each party committee member was in the process of providing leadership and guidance. It is necessary to thoroughly review the organization of implementation from such perspectives as which strongpoints and weaknesses were exhibited in the utilization and management of the apparatus, the assignment of cadres and work methods and how well were the spirit of responsibility, dynamism, creativity and the sense of organization and discipline displayed. It is also necessary to review compliance with the mechanism "the party leads, the laboring people exercise collective ownership and the state manages" and the principles of party life stipulated in Party Statutes, such as democratic centralism, collective leadership, internal democracy, unity and consensus, self-criticism and criticism.

The result of party committee self-criticism and criticism must be expressed first in the quality of the reports reviewing party committee work presented at the various congresses, reports which must clearly address the requirements concerning the matters mentioned above, draw lessons and experiences and set guidelines and measures for improving the leadership of one's party committee or sector. After engaging in self-criticism, party committees and leadership organizations can offer their observations and criticisms concerning the leadership organization on the level directly above them.

In this self-criticism and criticism drive, all party members and cadres in charge of all levels and sectors, especially key leadership cadres from the basic level upward, have the responsibility of participating in a serious manner. The requirement of each individual is to review the performance of tasks assigned since the 5th National Congress. On the one hand, importance must be attached to examining how well one has understood the lines and views of the party, how good one's ability to organize implementation has been and what results have been achieved through this ability to organize implementation. On the other hand, importance must also be attached to examining one's personal qualities and style, such as one's revolutionary militancy, spirit of responsibility, sense of organization and discipline, dynamism and creativity in the implementation of the lines and policies of the party and state, concern for the living conditions of the people, concern for building the party, concern for building the organization and corps of cadres, sense of democratic collectivism, workstyle and way of life.

It is necessary to harshly criticize the ills of bureaucracy, conservatism, inertia, negligence, subjectivism, opportunism and paternalism; phenomena that are a violation of the discipline of the party and laws of the state; abusing one's position or authority to steal from the state, accepting bribes, conspiring with undesirable elements to engage in speculation and black marketing and earning a living illegally; and phenomena that reflect a lack of revolutionary vigilance in the face of the distorted allegations and propaganda and the psychological war of the enemy.

This self-criticism and criticism drive must be closely guided from the upper to the lower levels and be conducted in a serious and thorough manner by all party members and cadres, all levels, sectors and units. The experience of previous political activity drives shows that in order for self-criticism and criticism to achieve good results, it is of decisive importance that the key leadership cadres of all levels and sectors set a good example of self-criticism, practice democracy, listen to the criticisms offered by the lower level and the masses and accept these criticisms if they are deemed to be correct or explain why they are incorrect. No one may display temper or an abrasive attitude toward someone by whom he or she is being criticized. Preventing a person from expressing criticism or retaliating against someone who does are prohibited. Harsh action must be taken against anyone who commits these violations. Of utmost importance in self-criticism and criticism are the needs to squarely face the truth, honestly evaluate the work, quality, ability, style and way of life of every cadre and party member, of every party organization, clearly state their strengths and all their shortcomings and, on this basis, draw lessons and experience and point out effective measures for developing upon strengths and correcting weaknesses with the aim of meeting the requirements of the revolution better.

Every cadre and party member must offer criticism in a spirit of responsibility, in an honest, forthright, unbiased and objective manner. The criticism expressed must be concretely based. Criticism must not be criticism "in name only" or altered for fear of incurring someone's dissatisfaction. Criticism must not be simply general or cursory criticism characterized by the attitudes "easy on him, easy on us" or "protecting him in whichever direction the wind is blowing." Criticism must also be free of personal motive and prejudices. Criticism and self-criticism must not be used to attack, slander or make false and damaging statements against a comrade or cause internal divisions. The display of self-awareness on the part of cadres and party members in their self-criticism must be closely combined with contributing opinions in the criticism struggle of the collective. It is necessary to harshly criticize the phenomena of acting like a "meritorious official," being paternalistic, placing oneself above the collective or outside the organization and disregarding each criticism expressed by other comrades. In necessary cases, the upper level must look into, investigate and verify certain matters first in order to help the practice of criticism and self-criticism yield good results.

Another important requirement is that self-criticism and criticism go hand in hand with rectifying mistakes and shortcomings. When a review shows that something has been done incorrectly, corrective measures must be immediately taken in order to bring about an effective change and strengthen the confidence of cadres, party members and the masses. The various party committee echelons and responsible organizations must inspect, observe and supervise these efforts and create a new workstyle. They must correct the practices of not doing what they tell others to do and everyone implementing a resolution in a different way. If a mistake is found but not rectified, disciplinary action must be taken by the party.

By conducting this self-criticism and criticism drive well, we will effectively prepare for the party organization congresses on the various levels and the national congress of the party and create basic, favorable conditions for overall growth, for implementing the resolutions and directives of the party and advancing our country's revolutionary cause to new victories.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978, Volume 41, p 51.

2. Ibid.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Ve xay dung Dang"[On Party Building], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, p 183.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., p 53.

6. "Dieu le Dang cong san Viet nam"[The Statutes of the Communist Party of Vietnam], the Central Committee, 2nd printing, pp 13-14.

7. Ibid

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WORDS OF PRESIDENT HO

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 6-8

[Statements by Ho Chi Minh]

[Text] ...These comrades understand that when a party member makes a mistake, it leads to the masses making a mistake. Therefore, when a mistake is made, they are ready to rectify it and do so promptly. They do not allow a minor mistake to become a major mistake. Consequently, they have learned how to make progress together through honest self-criticism and sincere criticism of others.

Such is in keeping with revolutionary ethics. In its many years of clandestine activity, even though ruthlessly terrorized by the colonialists, and despite facing very many difficulties and dangers, our party grew and became stronger with each passing day and has led the people in a successful revolution and a victorious war of resistance. This was because our party skillfully used the effective weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

However, there are still more than a few party members who, fettered by individualism, have become arrogant, have become "meritorious officials" and hold a very high opinion of themselves. They criticize others but do not want others to criticize them. They either do not engage in self-criticism or do not criticize themselves in an honest and forthright manner. They are afraid that by criticizing themselves they will lose face, lose prestige. They do not listen to the opinions of the masses. They view cadres outside the party with disdain. They do not realize that it is difficult to completely avoid mistakes in any activity. We must not be afraid of making mistakes, only afraid of not being determined to rectify a mistake that has been made. To rectify a mistake properly, we must be ready to listen to the criticisms of the masses and engage in honest self-criticism. Those who are unwilling to listen to criticism and do not engage in self-criticism are bound to become backward, to fall behind. Once this happens, they will be cast aside by the masses. This is the inevitable result of individualism...

"We communists must not forget our noble ideals for one moment: to struggle for the total independence of the fatherland, for the total victory of socialism in our country and throughout the world... Each of us must place the interests of the nation, of the class above personal interests, must devote ourselves to the great cause. To preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism, we must first be pure ourselves. To win victory over the enemy that is imperialism, to successfully build socialism, we must first triumph over the enemy within us--individualism...

Individualism is the dangerous enemy that each of us must always alertly guard against and be determined to destroy."

"These persons consider the party to be a ladder to fame and fortune. They are not concerned with the life of the people, only with their own personal interests. They forget that every dong, every grain of rice is the product of the sweat and tears of the people. As a result, they become ostentatious and wasteful. They consider themselves to be entitled to a life of luxury and pleasure. This leads them to corruption and decadence, even to crime."

"These persons do not understand that the strength of the party lies in the centralism and unity, in the iron discipline of the party. They have little association with the organization and do not have confidence in the forces and intelligence of the collective. They live and work by themselves and do not unite or cooperate with others. Whenever they acquire the slightest bit of knowledge or success, they boast, put on airs, become arrogant and claim that they are better than others. When put in charge, they assume all authority unto themselves and decide everything that is to be done. In every sector and locality, they consider where they are to be a separate mountain and do not give consideration to the interests of the whole. They disregard the decisions of the organization. They are "bureaucrats" and only like to issue orders to their comrades and the people."

"Some comrades still seek status and try to secure a position as a party committee member at one place or a chairman somewhere else. Some comrades are only concerned with eating and dressing well, with making public property their own personal property, with using their position and job to engage in trade and become wealthy and are concerned more about personal than public affairs. With such revolutionary ethics, they deserve whatever scorn is directed at them through public opinion."

"Every party member and every cadre from the upper to the lower levels must understand that one joins the party to be the servant of the people...to be the servant of the people, not a people's 'official.'"

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PRESSING TASKS IN PARTY BUILDING

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 5, May 86 pp 9-21

[Article by Le Duc Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; republished in 5 May NHAN DAN]

[Text] Since its founding, over the past more than 56 years of arduous and stalwart revolutionary struggle, our party has led our people in resounding armed exploits, winning one victory after another, and opening up the most brilliant and glorious chapters in the history of our people. In this very course of struggle and challenge, our party has matured in many aspects, and has unceasingly struggled to be worthy of being the leader and organizer of all victories in our country's revolution, and of being a vanguard in the world revolutionary movement.

The history of our party and our country's revolution could be divided into two major stages: the first, from the party founding in February 1930 to the total liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975; and the second, from April 1975 to the present time.

The first stage consisted of many varied periods in which we had to carry out many different, specific tasks, but the general and fundamental strategic tasks were to carry out the people's democratic, national and revolutionary tasks; to fight and expel the colonialist invaders; to topple domination by the colonialists, feudalists and landlords; to totally liberate the country; to achieve national reunification; and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and the people's right to collective mastery.

The second stage will certainly also consist of many periods in which many different concrete tasks must be carried out. However, the general and fundamental strategy is to carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction on a national scale. This is a very complex class struggle.

Those two historic stages have different conditions and characteristics, different revolutionary objectives and different revolutionary tasks, which must be discharged according to different rules. If, in the first stage, the challenge was to make sacrifices in terms of blood, flesh and lives--a very bitter sacrifice--in this second stage, the challenge is material temptation, bourgeois lifestyle, money, beautiful girls and commodities. It does not require the sacrifice of lives, but it is very complicated and dreadful. It causes the revolutionary's qualities and ethics to gradually dissipate. It secretly destroys the strength of our contingent. In this stage, if we want to win victory, that is, if we want to transform the old society and build and consolidate the new one, fervor and selfless sacrifice alone will not do. It also demands enhancement of economic management skills and capabilities and conducting persevering, enduring organizational tasks in order to resolve extremely difficult and complex ecosocial problems.

Lenin has correctly said: if we want to manage well, apart from the talent to persuade people and to fight and win victories in the civil war, we need to know how to realistically organize. That is the most difficult task, because the problem is that we must organize--according to new methods--the most deep-rooted organs, the economic installations, involving the lives of tens of millions of people.

Lenin also said: solving a political problem sometimes needs only a few weeks; a military problem could possible be resolved in several months, but an economic problem needs a year, or several years, to resolve.

Each issue has its own rules. Economic rules, in particular, are very complex. They have intertwined organic relationships. Mistakes made in one link will adversely influence other links immediately, and, sometimes, even affect a whole system. For example, mistakes made in pricing immediately affect production, distribution, people's lives, society and politics. If mistakes are made in agriculture, difficulties are encountered in industry and communications and transportation are greatly hampered.

Over the past 10 years, overcoming innumerable difficulties and trials caused by the enemy and natural calamities, under the party's leadership, and fighting in an extremely valiant manner, our people have scored very great achievements on both fronts of socialist construction and defense of our socialist fatherland. We have rapidly healed the wounds of war; gradually boosted production in various fields, especially in agricultural production, built the initial material-technical bases for socialism; basically completed agricultural collectivization in the South; insured the existence of the minimal necessities for our people's lives; developed cultural, educational and public health activities; consolidated and strengthened our national defense potential; firmly defended our fatherland; and fulfilled our internationalist obligations toward fraternal Laos and Cambodia. In the process, our party has advanced one step further in its political, ideological, and organizational consolidation, and has further matured in exercising its leadership over economic construction and management, social management and over the socialist revolution.

Cadres and party members have had their levels of class and socialist consciousness increasingly heightened, have had more dynamic and creative work experiences and have been tested in economic construction. We have advanced one step further in perfecting all the party's leading organs and state management apparatuses in the direction of enhancing economic leadership skills and strengthening state management. Additionally, we have paid attention to building the district level and have strengthened the district level while consolidating and perfecting the grassroots level. We have imbued a contingent of cadres with a basic knowledge of economic management and with ever-increasing educational and technical levels. We have further expanded party membership by more than 800,000 members. These are the results of our efforts in party building which have decidely contributed to our successes and achievements over the past more than 10 years.

Considering the requirements set forth in the resolutions of the 4th and 5th CPV Congresses and of CPV Central Committee plenums, however, not much party building organizational work has been done. Weaknesses in organizational work and party building remain numerous and are, some cases, very serious. We must face up to reality in the communist spirit of scrupulous self-criticism and criticism, point out lingering deficiencies and adopt intensive remedial measures in order to advance.

Ideologically speaking, complex developments are being noted among cadres and party members. Many of them, realizing difficulties in the economy and people's lives, are deeply concerned about how we are going to extricate ourselves from this difficult situation, and in general about our country's future. Many comrades have doubts, lessening their confidence in our capability to organize the implementation of party resolutions.

A number of cadres, lacking a sense of responsibility in their work in promoting party building, or in caring for the lives of the masses, only care about their personal lives, are jealous about others' positions, rally people into factions, thus causing the loss of solidarity in the party. Liberalism, disorganization and indiscipline in the party are relatively widespread. They are manifested in failures to scrupulously execute party directives and resolutions, failures to correctly apply the state statute and discipline, freeness, expediency, individualism, localism and indiscriminate statements.

Some widespread phenomena among cadres and party members are corruption, bribery, smuggling, enrichment, dissolute and depraved living, feasting and open bribery with presents. A number of cadres and party members revert to outmoded customs in funerals and weddings, superstitious practices and ceremonial offerings; adopt a vulgar material lifestyle; and, on many occasions, let money hold sway over their conscience and honor. This situation exists everywhere and at every echelon. It has caused great wastage in production and people's lives, degenerated cadres and party members and diminished the public's confidence. It may be said that in no time before was there, in our party, a degeneration of virtues and the way of living as is the case now. This is a major, very serious issue. It is not merely a matter of lifestyle as some comrades put it. It involves the party member's behavior, the virtues of the revolutionary combatant. It deals with the ethics of the communist.

At a time when millions of people are still encountering difficulties and experiencing privations, there exist cadres and party members guilty of corruption, bribery, smuggling and amassing riches; there are units and enterprises holding feasts and throwing sumptuous banquets, thus causing the public to lose confidence. Can we label this lifestyle? We must realize that our enemies are devotedly cashing in on this issue to undermine us from within, by directing their attacks on man's desires, in an attempt to sway and disintegrate the qualities and ranks of our revolutionaries.

Regarding the organization apparatus, the 4th and 5th CPV Congresses and many plenums of the CPV Central Committee have clearly pointed out that we must resolutely and urgently revamp our organization; perfect apparatuses; and streamline the personnel indirectly engaged in production. Not much of that work, however, has been done. Nowadays our leadership apparatuses at all echelons and sectors remain cumbersome, with many liaison bases and many intermediary layers. Consequently, they incur waste and are greatly inefficient. A number of regulations on responsibilities and work procedure, though already promulgated, have not been scrupulously implemented. The powers of the collective, the individual, the central level and local level, the ministries, corporations and enterprises have not been clearly defined. That situation has given rise to bureaucratism and very bad practices of conservatism and inertia within apparatuses, from top to bottom and from the central to the local level. It causes inaccuracy in information; ineffective, untimely and scattered leadership; and ties the hands of lower echelons and grassroots units in all fields of activity.

Concerning the cadre contingent, unlike in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, we have newly emerged from a nearly 30 year-long war. We have not had much time for peaceful construction. Therefore, our cadres have not been trained in a basic, systematic and homogeneous manner. Our cadres contingent has been formed from many sources: some comrades joined it after their release from jail; others after years of engaging in resistance wars; still others have been trained during the years of socialist construction. As a result, the levels and capabilities of the contingent are uneven and incomprehensive. Most of the cadres are elderly. Those who participated in the August 1945 revolution are now over 60. Many of our ministers and vice ministers are now in that age group.

Meanwhile, we still do not have projects for intensive cadre training; we remain conservative and sluggish in deploying, managing and using cadres, young cadres in particular. Cadre management is not yet systematic; therefore, cadre promotion has been pursued in a patchwork and expedient manner.

Regarding work style and methods, the Party Central Committee has approved the work system and methods and procedures for issuing resolutions and organizing for their implementation. However, those regulations have not been correctly carried out. Lack of democracy, bureaucratism and divorce from reality and the masses remain rather common in the party. There are comrades in key positions at echelons and sectors who are very patriarchal and autocratic, who do not listen, and do not want to listen to opinions of the masses, party members and lower echelon cadres. They are even prejudicial or vengeful toward those who harbor views different from theirs. All of this has created an unhealthy working atmosphere in the party, has crippled the thinking of cadres and party members and has kept the collectives in a state of ignorance.

Indulgence and fear reign among party members, who dare not speak their minds. In some places, the communist language is replaced with that of opportunists and sycophants: seeking to please others in what they say, making false reports. That situation has had a very bad influence on the issuance and implementation of decisions, and caused a loss of internal unity. Mistakes made by leading cadres prevent efficient work by the collective. Leadership and guidance are long on bureaucracy and red tape and short on closeness to the masses and the grassroots level; fail to carry out their control function well; and fail to delve deeply into reality, to remain close to the people's lives in order to grasp the situation, detect problems, resolve them in a timely manner and make reviews to draw experience.

Meetings are too numerous, ostentatious and formalistic. That has led to failure to follow through on work: once a resolution has been issued, the work is considered done. No one does any research; no one supervises the implementation.

The objective cause of the above mentioned shortcomings and deficiencies is that we are entering a stage of socialist revolution and construction under extremely difficult and complex circumstances, due to the serious consequences of the protracted fierce wars and repeated natural calamities. We are advancing to socialism from the status of a backward agricultural country, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, with no experience in production organization and economic construction.

The class struggle, concretely manifested in the struggle between the two paths, is very complex and fierce in many aspects of social life. It involves vital rights of everyone, of all social strata. Western culture and lifestyle, through many ways, have affected our society. Daily and hourly our enemies have sought ways to undermine us.

Subjectively speaking, we have made big mistakes in a number of policies on the economic front which have, therefore, influenced many respects of life, the economy, society and politics. We lack responsiveness, a positive attitude and initiatives in the struggle against the enemy's distorting propaganda, against the vices and bad habits of cadres, party members and the masses.

Some comrades hold that, owing to difficulties in the economy and livelihood, it is difficult to carry out ideological work; they thus slacken ideological work. Other comrades overemphasize the material interest, failing to give due attention to the ideological work and moral values. Of the three types of interests, only the individual interest is emphasized.

A number of localities have performed ideological work in a superficial, general manner, confining it to conferences, limiting it to explanations of resolutions or general exhortation and motivation, without doing in-depth research in order to detect and rectify erroneous conceptions in a timely manner. The press, radio stations and other mass media facilities carry out one-way propaganda and explanations, with emphasis only on achievements and strengths, daring not to mention shortcomings, daring not to carry out frank and open criticism, failing to give enough answers to the masses' questions and failing to meet the people's aspirations. The result has been a situation where the press reports on fulfillment of plan norms, whereas the broad masses suffer from all kinds of privations.

The culture and art sector still permits the circulation of indecent, salacious works. Many organs allow the showing of pornographic films for money-making purposes. Ideological work is truly a fiery fighting front, but the entire party has not been able to build up strength for, and not been positive in, that struggle.

Our organizational, cadre and control work has not been effective and dynamic, with many aspects remaining conservative and sluggish, especially in the field of planning and cadre training and management. We have too long maintained a centralized, bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of management, failed to change in a timely manner a number of policies that are no longer appropriate and violated the principle of democratic centralism in the party. Party organizations, especially basic party organizations, have not been consolidated and perfected. Some localities have failed to give due attention to the training, education and enhancement of quality of party cadres. The quality of many newly admitted party members is still low, attention having been paid only to work efficiency, not on quality. There are even people who joined the party with improper motives, but they have not been educated and taken care of. Disciplinary measures have not been applied strictly and fairly.

Also, commendations and rewards have been given unfairly, out of sympathy or even for bribes. This is another cause of negativism, or allows negativism to go unchecked. A party resolution says that anyone who makes mistakes, whatever his position, is subject to appropriate disciplinary measures. However, a situation exists now where, for the same mistakes, only lower echelon offenders are subjected to disciplinary measures, whereas no, or only mild disciplinary measures are taken against higher echelon offenders. This is also one of the reasons for the lack of confidence on the part of party members and the masses.

We are approaching the 6th CPV National Congress. All echelons and sectors are making preparations for, or conducting, their own party organization congresses. This is an important event in our party's political life. We are going to hold our party congress at a time when the situation in the world and in the region is undergoing deep changes with basic advantages but also replete with difficulties. The biggest, most formidable difficulty is that our country's economic situation and social life are still not stabilized and still experiencing troubles in some respects. Major imbalances remain serious in some respects. Negativism continues to be fairly grave. The political situation in the region and in the world is developing in a complex manner. The Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are seeking to sabotage our country.

In view of the situation, we must uphold the spirit of unity and cohesion and the sense of responsibility; make preparations for, and conduct very well, our party congress; and firmly consolidate our party to make it constantly pure, strong and stable, worthy of being the party of President Ho Chi Minh, the fighting vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, and capable of leading and organizing our people in successfully accomplishing their socialist construction and the defense of their socialist fatherland. That is the most important and pressing task of our party at present.

We must build our party in a comprehensive and homogeneous manner, as set forth at the 5th National Party Congress and the recent plenums of the Party Central Committee. We must, in particular, enhance our economic leadership, construction and management skills, and our capability to thoroughly grasp and successfully implement all party directives and resolutions. We must perfect party leadership on the basis of renovating the economic and social management mechanism; abolishing the centralized, bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of management; definitively switching to the implementation of socialist economic accounting and business; enhancing the combativeness of basic party organizations; raising the quality of party members; and training, assigning and using contingents of ethical and capable cadres, in order to be able to accomplish our tasks in the new stage.

In the immediate future, we should concentrate on satisfactorily implementing the following urgent duties:

1. Rearrange the organization, perfect the machinery, correctly place cadres according to the requirements of building a new economic structure and implement the new management mode. We should urgently rearrange the machinery of various party and state agencies at the central and local levels. This includes the rearrangement of staff organization, the reassignment of cadres and the determination of new work regulations and behavior.

The new management mechanism calls for a new machinery and new alert, dynamic and creative men who know how to manage profitable business and work. All committees, ministries and sectors must satisfactorily fulfill the task of organizing their cadres. All localities should study and carry out step by step the rearrangement of their organizations and the perfection of their machineries. Action should be focused on most satisfactorily performing personnel affairs at all levels--especially at the provincial and city levels--in corporations, joint enterprises, major factories and district and precinct party committees. Key and leading party cadres must be correctly placed in the various economic, security and national defense sectors and in various party committees, especially the propaganda, training and organization committees.

We must resolutely streamline the personnel staff of administrative agencies and indirect supervision components of production and business units and the staff of various party organs and mass organizations. We must immediately eliminate unnecessary intermediary components. In selecting and placing cadres, we must firmly grasp the party viewpoint; proceed from the requirements of the revolutionary tasks; and adapt a really objective, democratic and scientific attitude and method.

This is a very important and difficult task. If we do not correctly select and place cadres, we must not be able to implement party directives and resolutions satisfactorily. Each revolutionary stage has a different requirement of cadres, depending on its political task. Cadre selection and placement must stem from the requirement of implementing the party's political tasks.

We are currently implementing the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland; conducting the three revolutions; and building the new management mechanism, a new culture and new men. Many of the old cadres now in charge of the various sectors of the party and state at various echelons have made many contributions to the party. Although they have much experience in work and have gone through many ordeals and dangers, they are now too old to be able to do much work.

Consequently, we must boldly train, employ and promote young cadres for replacement. Otherwise, we will have the ground cut from beneath us in a failure caused by difficulties in the leadership task. We must trust young cadres. Youths have the weakness of lacking experience but they are alert, bold, receptive to new things, enthusiastic and daring. If we train them well, they will be able to perform well.

Experience shows that youths might not have experience when newly promoted, but after some time of work they will gain experiences and mature. During the August Revolution and anti-French resistance struggle, how little military knowledge we had, but we still fought and worked and finally we succeeded. In 1945, our ministers were only 30 years old or so. Many members of the Party Central Committee were in the same age group. Several members of the Political Bureau, including the general secretary of the party, were 40 years old.

Cadres have been rapidly promoted in some localities recently, and they have also performed well. There might be some who are old yet physically and mentally qualified. These cadres should remain in place to serve as a fulcrum for young ones. Although we have to combine the employment of old with young cadres, we must do it mainly on the basis of cadre standardization and must assign tasks to cadres as required by the general situation of the revolution and not out of the concept of service seniority. We should not belittle youths and fail positively to foster and train them.

In fact, there have been old cadres trying to cling to their positions. They have been sitting behind desks day in and day out to read reports. They cannot be active and go down to the grassroots level and are thus unable to provide effective leadership and guidance.

On the strength of standardization, we will select young cadres, especially those who have gone through the ordeals of combat and political imprisonment and who have matured during the anti-U.S. resistance struggle or from among the workers' ranks. We must also select cadres from among women and the ethnic minority people for training into leading cadres. The best way is to promote those cadres who have actually worked at the lower echelons. For example, village chairmen should be promoted to district vice chairmen and district chairmen to provincial vice chairmen for some time before they can be appointed provincial chairmen. The appointment of party committee secretaries should also be made in the same way. Scientific and technical cadres should be trained depending on trades and occupations. These cadres should at the same time have some knowledge of management. Leading cadres of ministries and sectors must necessarily have attended party schools.

We must proceed toward achieving a standardization of cadres and determining the age limit and the term of service for each category of cadres together with changes that they are subjected to when they reach certain age limit.

The stabilization of cadres must be linked with the rotation and renovation of cadres. In the period ahead, it is likely that the central government will transfer a number of cadres from the North to the South and vice versa, from the central level down to work in provinces and districts, and from provinces and districts to work at the central level. Among various provinces, districts, villages and sectors, there is also a need to practice such a rotation to help renovate and train cadres and develop their dynamism. Experience shows that if a comrade continues to work on the same job and stays in the same locality for a long period of time, he will easily develop conservatism, sluggishness and balk at using his mind and will be unable to develop his knowledge.

Naturally, we should undertake this task in a planned and systematic manner and only in cases of necessity without doing it indiscriminately, as this will create unnecessary upheavals in the contingent of cadres. In this task, we must oppose the feelings of departmentalism and localism, that is, a tendency to use locals rather than cooperating with persons coming from other areas.

We must pay great attention to guaranteeing cadres' standards. Speaking of cadre standards does not mean speaking generally of qualities and abilities. Instead, we must take into account specific requirements for each category of cadres. The qualities of a cadre today must be clearly reflected through his loyalty, uprightness and honesty, his bold determination to speak and work, his dynamism and creativity, his courage to accept responsibility, his close relations with the masses and his healthy lifestyle.

Abilities here must be concrete ones--the ability to master party lines; the ability to manage, organize and direct work; and the ability to do party and non-party work. Without these abilities, a cadre cannot direct the masses to carry out party lines and translate party lines into reality.

Selecting and appointing cadres to the right positions constitutes a very difficult task. This is a science and an art. First of all, we must revamp the management of cadres if we are to get hold of them firmly. Seeking to understand and selecting cadres require a correct and scientific method. It is necessary to be truly democratic-minded; to listen to the opinions of party cadres and members and of the masses; to work collectively and to exchange views within collectives in a disinterested, objective and fair manner while preventing sentiments, personal considerations or individualism from interfering.

Naturally, listening to the opinions of party cadres and members and of the masses must be carried out in various ways--through the ordinary management system, meeting individually with each person and listening directly to his opinions, writing letters to exchange views in an analytical and selective manner and with careful investigation and consideration. In reality, there have been cases of incorrect understanding as a result of misinformation, thereby leading to misjudment and misevaluation of cadres. There have been cases in which the enemy has infiltrated our ranks to spread information aimed at slandering our cadres and undermining our ranks.

In sum, we must exercise correctly the principle of democratic centralism in our cadre work. Along with arranging and making appointments of cadres for immediate use, we must quickly prepare an alternative contingent of cadres for the next 5-10 years and work out programs and plans to train them in a systematic and uniform manner.

We must implement correctly the cadre policy. As for those comrades who are senile or unable to undertake their duties in the new stage, we must adopt a satisfactory policy of rewards for them, taking good care of their welfare and creating favorable conditions for them so they can face lesser difficulties in their livelihood.

A system of preferential treatment should be established for those comrades and veteran revolutionaries with many years of service. With regard to the livelihood of cadres and employees in general, plans should be formulated by all ministries and echelons to help them more basically by organizing increased production and practicing thrift in accordance with principles and policies. Cadres are now tending their lives in a haphazard and disorganized manner without guidance. Even in production and livestock breeding, it is also necessary to take into account the scale and the scope of our work so that we can find out whether it is adequate or not.

2. The conduct of self-criticism and criticism to improve the quality of party members and overcome all manifestations of negativism in the party: while preparing for and holding the party congress, we must implement satisfactorily the Party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on self-criticism and criticism along with reviewing our tasks and assessing the situation so as to draw on experience in leadership and guidance over the past 10 years. This is the basic substance of the party's ideological work from now till the 6th Party Congress.

Self-criticism and criticism is a sharp weapon to correct shortcomings and the law of development of the party. As Lenin put it, self-criticism and criticism in public is a precious sword to heal the wounds. To develop successfully our strongpoints and correct our shortcomings to continue moving forward, we must conduct self-criticism and criticism regularly and seriously. As an immediate step, we should organize satisfactorily a self-criticism and criticism drive. Through this drive, we can educate and select party members and cadres to prepare for the party congress.

This self-criticism and criticism drive should be focused on reviewing the comprehension and implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and the 2nd, 6th, 7th and 8th Party Central Committee Plenums and of our own party organization congresses in the last term of office, with emphasis on work ability, efficiency, behavior and quality and lifestyle. Through this, we can draw on experience and define guidelines for all individuals and units to improve their tasks.

To insure that self-criticism and criticism can produce good results, all echelons and sectors must make perfect preparations, satisfactorily educate cadres and party members and organize party activities in a specific manner with guidance and emphasis on avoiding perfunctoriness and formalism. Cadres and party members at all levels and in all sectors must enhance the sense of responsibility, bravery, impartiality, straightforwardness, honesty and comradeship. They must not refrain from criticism for the sake of saving face and, at the same time, must not take advantage of criticism to cause internal disunity.

It is necessary for all key cadres and organs of leadership at the higher level to play an exemplary role in self-criticism and criticism. For a long time now we still have not been able to do so and this has also restricted our efforts in self-criticism and criticism. We must truly respect the views of the masses and the lower echelons and must not advocate arbitrariness, paternalism, prejudice and vindictiveness.

It will be impossible to introduce a truly democratic new work style in the party, and self-criticism and criticism will be squelched immediately if key cadres and organs of leadership at the higher level fail to play an exemplary role in self-criticism and criticism. In other words, this self-criticism and criticism drive must be carried out vigorously from top to bottom and vice versa. We must conduct criticism in the party along with arranging for various mass organizations to contribute their views to the development of the party. Appropriate disciplinary action must immediately be taken against any vindictive act toward criticism.

Self-criticism and criticism should be conducted in close combination with the struggle to overcome all manifestations of negativism in the party and improve the quality of party members. It is necessary to frankly point out wrongdoings and negative manifestations in the party and introduce measures for correction in a positive manner to move forward.

We are not afraid of shortcomings and mistakes. We are only afraid of the shortcomings and mistakes that we cannot or refuse to discover. Some comrades are worrying that, if we openly point out our shortcomings and errors before various mass organizations, then we will impair the prestige of our cadres and party and allow the enemy to take advantage of these shortcomings and errors to criticize us and distort the facts. This contention is not totally correct. In the past, we have conducted many self-criticism and criticism drives in the party with the participation of various mass organizations. These drives have produced good results.

Uncle Ho once taught us: our people are very nice; they love the party and cadres very much. If we have shortcomings and discuss them in front of the people, the people will neither hate nor despise us. On the contrary, they will only love, respect and trust us even more.

Lenin often said: the serious attitude of a genuine revolutionary party is openly to admit its errors and shortcomings, to point out their causes clearly and to seek measures to correct them. A revolutionary party is not afraid of shortcomings or distortion by the enemy because such a party is very strong and earnestly yearns for progress. This is precisely the strength of a party and an important guarantee of its continuous advance.

Lenin stated: up to now, all revolutionary parties that have perished have met this fate because of their self-conceit and vanity, because of their failure to realize clearly what constitutes their strength, and because of their fear of talking about their weaknesses. As for us, we will not perish because we do not fear to speak about our weaknesses and because we will learn how to overcome them.

Showing a serious spirit of self-criticism, our party has on several occasions stated openly that, besides its fundamental strongpoints and achievements, in the past it has also committed some serious errors and shortcomings in the economy and in concretizing and organizing the implementation of its economic line. These errors and shortcomings have affected the speed of our construction; aggravated difficulties and negative practices in society; and reduced the confidence of cadres, party members and the masses.

Having realized these errors and shortcomings, our party is seeking all ways to rectify and overcome them. The party requests that all echelons and sectors, also acting in the same spirit and through self-criticism and criticism, work out corrective measures so as to move forward. Naturally, this is a very difficult problem that we must resolve in a uniform and steady manner. In the immediate future, however, we must know how to score small successes one by one so as to advance gradually to greater ones. We must concentrate our efforts on doing immediately what can be done at once. For instance, we can streamline or eliminate without delay the unnecessary intermediary links in the managerial apparatus; put an immediate end to negative phenomena suchas gift-giving, feasting, drinking andholding of ostentatious, wasteful formal meetings; resolutely expel from the party those degenerate and deviant people no longer qualified for party membership; and promptly replace those cadres who no longer have sufficient quality and capability. In localities and grassroots units, we must concentrate on resolving immediately any problem that can be resolved without waiting for anything. We must be very dynamic and active. Time will not wait for us.

Through the struggle to carry out self-criticism and criticism, to correct shortcomings and to oppose negativism, we should educate and train party members to raise their quality. Over the past 10 years, the increase in our party membership has in no way been small, but the quality of party members in many basic units has not yet been high enough. Some people have joined the party for the wrong motives: they considered membership a means to gain admission to schools, to get promotions, to reap higher salaries or to obtain this or that.

It is now time for us to do a rescreening. But before getting down to this task, we must consolidate and perfect party chapters and committees and increase the militant strength of basic party organizations. We must carry out this task urgently to enhance the vanguard and exemplary character of party members, purify the party's ranks and strengthen the relations between the party and the masses. Each cadre and party member should clearly understand that any decline of quality and deterioration of lifestyle in a component of party cadres and members are a very important cause of the reduction of the masses' confidence in the party. In view of the current difficulties in life and of the various negative aspects in society, party members must not, even for a minute, neglect training, abandon their combat position, or give up their noble title of communists.

3. The renovation of working attitudes and methods: this is a major and vital issue in party leadership and also an urgent work in preparation for the party congress. If working attitudes and methods are successfully renovated, they will contribute to effecting a change in the situation, generating a new atmosphere in the party and creating a new momentum in work. It is an important requirement that we must work in accordance with the principles of collectivity, democracy, unity, singlemindedness, frankness and honesty. We must have the courage to speak our minds, do our work and take responsibility for what we have done. We must be determined to discard the practice of arbitrariness and paternalism, of making allusive rather than frank statements of our personal consideration and of relying or depending on others.

It is necessary to preserve and develop our party's fine tradition--that is, in the party there should be a single mind, a single voice, a single move and a single way of life and work. Lacking regard for the collective, the masses and lower echelons, and advocating arbitrariness, paternalism and bureaucracy are the products of feudalism. When endowed with social titles and authority, one is susceptible to this illness and the masses are very frightened by and fed up with this mode of doing business.

To shift to a scientific, revolutionary and Leninist way of life, it is definitely necessary for us to start off by creating within the party an atmosphere truly filled with democracy and a collective working method which, linked with efforts to achieve the division of labor and delineate responsibilities for each individual, must guarantee the observation of both democratic process and work discipline. In the party, we should avoid the tendencies of working while watching one another, giving personal consideration to one another and staying away from one another. We must cultivate a habit of providing leadership and guidance in a profound and concrete manner, constantly staying close to the masses and lower echelons and opposing the ills of bureaucracy, red tape, formalism and showoffs. We must be determined to work in accordance with set rules and to guard against the way of doing work at one's own convenience as well as against liberalism.

When necessary, provincial party committee secretaries, provincial chiefs and government ministers and vice ministers must go down to the grassroots level to provide guidance and advice, inspect the situation, detect problems and then give their opinions to tackle these problems on the spot.

If necessary, they must summon their lower echelon officials concerned to listen to their reports, exchange views with them and make immediate decisions to resolve these problems quickly without waiting for reports from intermediate echelons and without resorting to the use of too many memos and papers and the holding of endless meetings which are all regarded as bulky, heavy and less effective. Also, when it comes to issuing a decision, the comrade in charge must directly contact his lower echelons and the grassroots level and must not just sit back up in the higher echelon and behind his desk listening to or reading reports and discussing these reports through an intermediary officer in a roundabout, time consuming and less effective fashion, in which there is a great chance for making a wrong decision leading to disastrous consequences. We must quickly revolutionalize this mode of doing business.

The Leninist mode of doing business is the mode of speaking while working, providing concentrated and clear-cut leadership and concrete guidance with supervision and inspection, observing an industrialized program and refraining from leaving things half done. For instance, we should not regard our work as over after participating in a meeting, and we should not consider our responsibility over after issuing a decision.

All the assisting staff agencies and office components must also swiftly change their behavior toward work. We now have too much correspondence and paperwork and too many reports and directives. Reports should be more substantial and integrated with an analysis of new things and selected information. The evil of too many reports, correspondence and paperwork has made cadres more bureaucratic and unable to grasp the situation under their control. If reports present false or erroneous statistics, the situation will become even more dangerous.

The party's staff agencies, especially the Party Central Committee's organization department and the organization committees at the various party committee echelons should be promptly perfected both in terms of quality and ability. This is the most important point of the tasks of party development, organization and cadres. Our organization agencies are still working in an outdated and backward manner. Our way of thinking and working is very conservative. Some of the organization cadres do not have a correct method of thinking, lack a sense of justice and deal with problems according to their personal feelings and not objectively. As a result, cadres are sometimes evaluated inaccurately out of prejudice or rightist feelings.

In some localities, cause of corruption, abuse, graft, authoritarianism and reprisal still exist. Cadres in charge of the party and organization tasks must be those persons with very high quality, personality, loyalty, true sense of justice, forthrightness, objectivity, impartiality, revolutionary zeal, bright and pure ethics and love for their comrades. They must also have some level of knowledge, ability and a method to correctly assess people, firmly grasp the party line and viewpoints and the principles of cadre organization.

Organization cadres must work in a truly and specifically scientific manner by coordinating and combining closely with related components in order to develop and concentrate collective intelligence on the cadre task. If we do not perfect the organization committees and do not educate organization cadres well, the contingent of our cadres will some day develop in another direction and will no longer be a contingent of the revolutionary party.

In the future, we must re-examine and resolutely eliminate those who are unqualified for being organization and party development cadres and replace them with those who can meet the prescribed standard. We must develop the organization committees into specially effective staff agencies of the party and into pure and exemplary committees with high militancy.

We still have many difficulties ahead. The tasks of combat, production, construction, improvement of management and party organization and development are very heavy. Nevertheless, if all our party members and sectors at all levels singlemindedly concentrate on satisfactorily performing the above mentioned urgent tasks, and if each cadre and each party member in his position devotes all his revolutionary zeal to most satisfactorily fulfill the duties assigned by the party organizations, we will certainly be able to improve the situation, victoriously fulfill all the tasks set by the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau and advance toward the nationwide party congress with new confidence and impetus, thus bringing our country into a new period full of dynamism, creativity and victories.

Let all our communists remember the loyal words of young communist (Paul Corsadil) in the book "Steel Is Tempered That Way" and use those words as a guideline for their life and action. Life is most precious. We only live one. We must live in such a way that we will not regret the wasting of time and will not be ashamed of our mean and contemptible past so that at the time of our death we can say that we have devoted all our life and effort to the most noble cause in life.

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PREPARING FOR AND CONDUCTING THE PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES ON THE VARIOUS LEVELS WELL

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[Unattributed article]

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Party Central Committee and together with preparing for the party's 6th National Congress of Delegates, the party committees will convene party organization congresses on the various levels between now and the end of the 3rd quarter of 1986.

In a departure from practice, these party organization congresses will be conducted in only one round. Therefore, they must discuss the Outline of the Political Report of the Party Central Committee and the Draft of the Report on Amending and Revising Party Statutes; discuss the report or outline report of the party committee on the upper level; evaluate the performance of the work tasks of the party organization during the recent term and determine the guidelines and work tasks for the upcoming term; elect delegates to attend the party organization congress on the upper level or the national congress of delegates of the party; and elect the new executive committee of the party organization.

Thus, these party organization congresses on the various levels have very many important things to do. They must perform many tasks, tasks that are not only directly related to every aspect of the locality's work, but also related to preparations for the party's national congress, to increasing the fighting strength and improving the leadership ability of the entire party.

While holding the party organization congresses on the various levels in one round before the national congress poses certain difficulties with regard to preparing the agenda and in terms of a tight time schedule, it does afford the basic advantage of enabling us to closely combine preparations for the party organization congress on one's level with preparing for and holding the party organization congress on the upper level and the national congress, thus making it possible to avoid duplication, redundancy and waste.

The primary requirements of these party organization congresses on the various levels are the following:

--Correctly evaluating the performance of work tasks in the recent past, contributing opinions to the proposals of the congress on the upper level and the national congress and formulating a good party organization congress resolution;

--Electing the new executive committee of the party organization, a committee strong enough to meet the requirements of the tasks set by the party organization congress, and appointing a delegation representative of the intelligence of the party organization to attend the party organization congress on the upper level or the national congress;

--Building stronger unity and consensus, building upon the fine traditions and the fighting strength of the party organization and building determination and desire on the part of the masses to emulate in accelerating production and work and record practical achievements in celebration of the party's 6th National Congress.

To discuss and accurately evaluate the situation in the recent past, contribute correct ideas to the proposals of the party organization congress on the upper level and the national congress and draft a good resolution to be adopted by the party organization congress on one's level, it is important to adopt the correct perspective and method of evaluation, that is, important to be truly objective and scientific, to view the situation in a comprehensive, detailed and dialectical, not one-sided, manner and to not allow improper personal motives to enter into this evaluation. The party committees and the congresses must clearly identify achievements and strongpoints so that they can be built upon while pointing out shortcomings and weaknesses so that they can be rectified. It is necessary to display a high spirit of bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, dare to squarely face the truth, bravely acknowledge subjective shortcomings and weaknesses, not seek credit for achievements while laying blame on others and not evade or deny one's responsibility.

A party organization congress provides an opportunity to review all areas of work; draw lessons and experience necessary in leadership and guidance, especially experience in organizing and guiding implementation and experience in managing and coordinating work; and, on this basis, build stronger unity and consensus and map out guidelines and measures for continuing to advance the work being performed in the different areas. Therefore, the report of the party committee to the congress must focus on reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the resolution of the last party organization congress; deeply analyzing efforts to achieve the "four targets" and carry out the "three revolutions" within the locality; and thoroughly reviewing the leadership provided by the party organization and party committee, pointing out all achievements and weaknesses, clearly analyzing the causes of weaknesses and advancing positive measures for correcting these weaknesses.

Discussing and evaluating the work of the locality must be combined with discussing assessments and evaluations of the situation on the upper level. The self-criticism and criticism of one's level must be combined with criticizing the work of the upper level. Self-criticism and criticism within the party must be combined with soliciting the criticisms of the masses outside the party. The principle of democratic centralism must be correctly implemented in party life.

When setting work guidelines, targets and measures for the coming period, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the general views and positions of the party and apply them to the specific situation of the locality in the form of appropriate targets, effective policies and positive measures that are well focused but are not subjective, impractical or passive and do not involve relying upon others. Our country is currently undergoing profound changes in all areas, some of which afford us very basic advantages. However, there are also many difficulties, even some acute difficulties. The largest and most serious difficulties are: our economy, living conditions and society continue to be unstable. The steps that have been taken to build the neweconomic structure and the new management mechanism have only been initial ones and many complicated changes are occurring. Prices, wages and money are burning issues. There are still many negative phenomena. The masses are uninspired and the confidence of some has declined. The enemy is making every effort to take advantage of our difficulties and sabotage us. This situation demands that we display a high revolutionary-offensive spirit and sense of self-reliance, try to overcome each difficulty, be dynamic and creative, develop the potentials that lie in arable land, labor, natural resources and material-technical bases as best possible and produce much wealth for society with the aims of virtually stabilizing the socio-economic situation, bringing the economy into a state of dynamic development, forming the new economic structure, building and gradually perfecting the new management mechanism and stimulating the advance of the socialist revolution to new stages of development.

The various party committee echelons must have a firm grasp of the basic views set forth in the resolutions of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Plenums of the 5th Party Central Committee and map out plans and measures for reorganizing production, adjusting the structure of the economy, revamping the management mechanism, eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, strongly developing production and business, stabilizing prices and the market and maintaining the standard of living. At the same time, they must adopt positive policies and measures for providing a stronger national defense and stronger security, intensifying the building of the party and the building of the state, strengthening the apparatus and organization and promoting the revolutionary movements of the masses.

Electing the new executive committee of the party organization and strengthening the party committee are an important aspect of the party organization congresses on the various levels. Of special importance is the fact that these congresses are being held under the circumstances of our country following more than 10 years of total liberation and 5 years of implementing the resolution of the 5th Party Congress. The corps of cadres of our party and state has matured significantly in its leadership of economic construction and management and social management. However, many comrades are now old and frail and do not possess the health or ability needed to meet the new requirements of the revolution. The objective requirements we face are to make the transition between one generation of cadres and the next, insure continuity and succession in the leadership of the party and build and correctly deploy the contingent of core cadres so that the leadership of the party is always solid, the organizations of the party are always united and our country's revolution continues its steady advance.

These congresses must elect party organization executive committees that are truly able to provide the leadership needed to successfully complete the work tasks of the locality and organize the successful implementation of the directives and resolutions of the party. To accomplish this, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the leadership cadre standards and the party committee member standards set by the 5th Congress of the Party. Under present conditions, special importance must be attached to the standards of being faithful and loyal to the party, to the people; being in complete agreement with the lines and views of the party; wholeheartedly struggling for the interests of the party and the people; devoting oneself to the common interests of the entire country, the collective and the laborer; possessing the sense of organization and discipline and cultivating internal unity; being dynamic and creative; possessing the spirit of daring to think, daring to frankly state the truth, daring to work and assume responsibility; and being conscious of the whole, not someone who practices departmentalism, localism or opportunism.

In terms of their ability, the comrades elected to the party committee must be persons who are able to thoroughly understand and apply the lines of the party, able to organize the performance and coordination of work and especially able to manage the economy and implement the new management mechanism.

From the standpoint of their style of leadership and work methods, they must be persons who respect the collective, work in a democratic way, maintain close contact with the basic level, keep abreast of work and listen to the opinions of the masses and the lower level; lead a simple and wholesome life; perform work on the basis of research and investigation backed by inspections and supervision; practice criticism and self-criticism, be fair when giving praise and awards and possess strict discipline; regularly conduct reviews and draw experience.

These general standards must be concretized in a manner consistent with each position on each level and within each sector and with the nature of work within each locality and basic unit. Party committee members who did not play a leadership role, whose personal qualities declined or who were limited by their ability or health during the recent term must not be allowed to remain on the party committee.

The structure of these new party committees must be designed to meet the requirements of improving the quality of economic leadership while strengthening the leadership of national defense, the maintenance of security, party work and mass work in order to maintain close contact with the lower level, with basic units and achieve the combined strength of the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise collective ownership and the state manages." Generally speaking, the persons elected to party committees must be persons who have matured at production, business, combat or work units, are well versed in the work assigned to them, truly possess the ability to participate in providing the leadership needed to complete each work task and are the kinds of persons who draw and bring the masses together.

The makeup of party committees must include a number of cadres who are in charge of important economic, social and internal affairs sectors and important areas of party work and mass work; an appropriate number of secretaries and directors at state-operated economic units, administrative agencies and so forth that are managed by the vertical sector's upper level but whose party organization is directly subordinate to the local party organization. One-third of the members of provincial and municipal party committees should work on the district, or basic levels. One-third of the members of the district and precinct party committees should work on the basic level. In those districts, precincts, municipalities and cities that have many industrial production units and in state-operated economic enterprises, an appropriate number of direct production workers must be on the party committee.

To insure continuity and succession within the corps of cadres, closely combine veteran cadres with new cadres, elderly cadres with young cadres and meet immediate and long-range requirements, persons belonging to all three different generations must be elected to all party organization executive committees. On the provincial and municipal level, besides a number of comrades over the age of 50, there must be many who are between the ages of 40 and 49 and a number who have not yet reached 40. On the district and precinct level, besides a number of comrades who are more than 45 years of age, the majority of executive committee members must be between the ages of 35 and 45 and some must be between the ages of 30 and 35. Attention must be given to increasing the number of members who are cadres from a worker background, female cadres, young cadres and cadres who meet economic management standards. Giving attention to insuring that the makeup of the party committee is rational does not mean only trying to put together a party committee that "looks good" and consists of all the necessary components while giving light attention to or "compromising" standards. It is necessary to prevent and correct everything that reflects factionalism, departmentalism or localism, reflects the thinking of only attaching importance to persons from one's locality or hamlet and not supporting cadres who come from other localities or are sent in by the upper level, even though they are fully qualified. It is also necessary to prevent and correct such formalistic and mechanical tendencies as only considering a person's age or only attaching importance to a person's diploma and placing heavy emphasis on a person's background without taking standards into full consideration.

Also on this occasion, the provincial and municipal party committees must implement the policy on rotating cadres in coordination with stabilizing cadre assignments. In necessary cases, provincial and municipal party committees must transfer leadership cadres from the province or municipality to the district, precinct or basic levels; from one district or precinct to another; from the district or precinct to the provincial or municipal level or down to the basic level... This will not only help to provide greater uniformity in the quality of leadership from one locality to the next, but will also introduce cadres to new places, provide them with broader training, broaden their vision and knowledge and correct subjective, conservative thinking and thinking that is slow to change within the corps of cadres. Some key leadership cadres on the provincial and district levels must, if they have not worked on the district or basic levels, be sent to the district or basic levels in order to enable them to gain additional practical knowledge and work experience, prepare them for assignment to more important jobs in the next term of office, and also to improve the quality of the party committees on the lower level.

The success of the party organization congresses on the various levels mainly depends upon the preparations made by the party committees. Although they must simultaneously lead the performance of many jobs, some of which are very pressing and critical, such as restructuring production, stabilizing prices and the market, maintaining the standard of living and so forth, they must still focus efforts on preparing the work of the congresses very well and must closely combine their efforts to guide the performance of regular tasks with preparing for the congress.

The process of preparing for a congress is the process of reassessing the situation; reviewing and summarizing the implementation of the resolutions and directives issued by the party since its 5th Congress; conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive well; tapping the intelligence of cadres, party members and the people when evaluating the situation; mapping out work guidelines and measures; restructuring the organization, restrengthening the apparatus and reassigning cadres; and intensifying the revolutionary action movements of the masses. On the basis of firmly adhering to the positions and lines of the party, it is necessary to practice serious self-criticism and criticism and urgently re-examine the assignment of and reassign key cadres in a way that will meet the new requirements of revolutionary tasks in the years ahead. This work must be virtually completed before the congress is held.

The departments and ministries on the central level must contribute specific opinions to the provincial and municipal party committees concerning basic, important matters within the field of work of their sector that will be presented for discussion and decision at the congress; at the same time, they must make necessary proposals concerning the transfer of cadres to participate in party committees on the local or basic levels.

The party committees must adopt measures to actively guide the strengthening of basic units; reassess, screen and improve the quality of the corps of party members; and correctly assign core leadership cadres, such as party committee secretaries, village chairmen, enterprise directors, cooperative directors and so forth in keeping with the spirit of the directives and decisions of the Party Secretariat on solidifying and strengthening the various types of basic party organizations.

To prepare for and conduct the congresses well, party committees must firmly adhere to the requirement, guidelines and themes of the congress, must adopt a plan to provide truly detailed and effective guidance and should conduct a pilot project at a few places for the purpose of gaining experience. Congresses should not be ostentatious or involve wasteful banquets.

The work of preparing for and conducting the congresses will yield good results if we closely combine this work with stimulating the performance of the locality's regular work tasks and mobilizing the masses to accelerate the movement to emulate in productive labor and the practice of frugality, successfully complete the tasks of the state plan and record practical achievements in celebration of the 6th National Congress of the Party.

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THE ECONOMIC STRATEGY OF THE SOVIET UNION

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[Article by Vo Van Kiet]

[Text] The recent 27th Congress of the CPSU set the historic task of perfecting socialism in a planned and comprehensive manner and advancing Soviet society even farther down the path of communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socio-economic development. The economic strategy adopted by the congress for the next 5 years and up until the year 2000 is the factor of utmost importance in perfecting socialism and advancing Soviet society to communism.

The strategy of accelerating the country's socio-economic development is based on an objective and thorough evaluation of the state of the economy, on the spirit of daring to squarely face the truth, confirming strengths, pointing out weaknesses and moving forward on this basis with high determination and through exceedingly practical and scientific measures. The strengths of the Soviet economy today are its large, complete potentials and scale, which encompass nearly 50,000 industrial enterprises, which account for 20 percent of world industrial output and produce approximately 20 million different products. The fixed assets of the economy have now reached 1.5 trillion rubles. The Soviet Union currently has more than 5,000 scientific research centers, which have the largest force of scientists in the world, scientists whose standards are among the highest in the world, and produce one-third of the scientific products of the entire world. It can be stated that the Soviet economy has reached the level at which fundamental changes are essentially at hand and pressing in nature.

The Soviet party and state have identified the weaknesses of the Soviet economy as: labor productivity is not high; since the 1970's, the rate of economic growth has slowed; product quality is still poor in some respects; agricultural and consumer goods production do not meet needs; scientific advances are being introduced in production slowly and leaps forward commensurate with the powerful potentials that exist have not been taken.

The strategic goal of the present economic line is to bring about a change of a revolutionary nature within the economy. The primary problem lies not in the rate of development, but in bringing about a rapid change in quality.

This means that it is necessary to rapidly achieve an economy that is as highly organized and efficient as possible, production forces that are developed in every respect, perfect socialist production relations and a scientific and effective economic management mechanism. This goal cannot be achieved on the basis of existing material-technical bases. The approach to be taken here is to thoroughly reorganize the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and fundamentally revamping the entire economic management mechanism.

For the Soviet Union, the next 15 years will be an extremely important period in the process of perfecting socialism and advancing to communism. The goal of its economic strategy is to create, in the space of the next 15 years, an economic potential that is twice as large as anything that has been achieved to date, by nearly doubling national income and raising labor productivity 2.3-2.5 times. On this basis, the highest goal of the Soviet Union's economic strategy, constantly raising the material and cultural standards of living of the people, will be achieved.

The CPSU asserts that despite steady development, the Soviet economy has also been encountering certain difficulties for more than 10 years. The primary cause of these difficulties is the fact that the economy has not truly embarked on the course of intensive development at a time when natural resources have become more difficult to extract and sources of labor are also more scarce. As a result, once new construction and sources of labor declined, the rate of economic growth also declined. Therefore, the party considers shifting the economy to intensive development and creating a high degree of dynamism and sensitivity to efficiency on each management level to be the decisive prerequisites to further socio-economic development in the Soviet Union, to be strategic measures that are a matter of survival to every enterprise, every sector and the entire economy. The CPSU maintains that it is necessary, from this point onward, to completely abandon the view that new construction is the basic way to expand production and discontinue the approach of trying to "extract" from the state large amounts of capital, raw materials and building materials, the more the better.

Facts show that, in view of the current potential of the Soviet economy, investing in retooling existing enterprises will yield twice as many returns as investing in new construction. From now on, at least one-half of total capital will be invested in retooling compared to two-thirds in new construction and one-third in retooling in previous years. In the next 5 years, from 50 to 60 percent of the equipment in the entire national economy will be upgraded and replaced by equipment that is the most modern and highly productive, thus substantially retooling the material-technical base of Soviet society.

The primary strategic lever behind intensive development is to rapidly stimulate the advancement of science and technology. Science and technology have been raised to a new level and are considered the decisive factor in socio-economic growth. "The historic mission of socialism is to put the most advanced science, the most modern and improved technology in support of the cause of building communism and use a stable material base to achieve the basic goals that are in the nature of the platform of the CPSU, these being to quickly improve the welfare of the people, develop a well-rounded person and build the economic and national defense might of our motherland."(1) The CPSU maintains that Soviet science, which includes both the basic sciences and the technical sciences, must occupy the decisive position in the strong, comprehensive and highly efficient growth of each field of production, the services and management. As a result, it is necessary to shift from what has been primarily an "orderly advance" to what will primarily be changes of a revolutionary nature in the advancement of science and technology. The approach of making small-scale improvements that consume much capital but return capital slowly must be abandoned. The party demands that Soviet scientific and technical circles create, in the shortest possible amount of time, entirely new industrial systems and machines of the newest generations and the highest possible efficiency, bring about a turning point in terms of the level of mechanization and automation and eventually achieve total automation through the widespread use of robots within the economy with the aims of reducing the current number of manual laborers to the lowest possible level and making the labor productivity of Soviet industry and agriculture among the highest in the world. In order for science and technology to perform the above tasks, it is first of all necessary to correctly define the important position of Soviet scientific agencies and circles and create favorable conditions for scientific and technical cadres to make the largest possible innovations and contribute the full measure of themselves to the country. At the same time, from an organizational standpoint, the Soviet Union will establish ties between science and production in the form of "science-production federations." These federations will consist of scientific research and design agencies, test production factories and mass production factories. The research and design institutes will become an integral part of the large production federations.

One very important part of the scientific-technological revolution is the revolution within the education and training system, the aim of which is to develop a corps of cadres and workers who are not only capable of firmly standing their ground in an era in which industrial standards are changing with the velocity of a storm and invisible wear on machinery and equipment is occurring extremely rapidly, but are also fully capable of being the masters of the latest science and technology in production and even in management. Because, today, the scientific-technological revolutionary has placed socio-economic management upon advanced technical bases: computer technology and entirely new organizational technology.

The new economic strategy demands major changes in the structure of the economy. The economy must be rebuilt in a dynamic manner that is consistent with the advancement of science and technology, with new industries and with the needs of social life. As a result, it is necessary to rapidly develop those sectors that are capable of insuring the advancement of science and technology and successfully carrying out the tasks of society; establish the optimum relationship between consumption and capital formation; and improve the proportional relationship between the sector producing the means of production and the sector producing the means of consumption and among the sectors within the federations of agro-industrial enterprises.

To achieve this goal, investment policy must be revamped, with a view toward insuring the highest possible returns from capital, and must focus on fields of decisive significance so that the entire economy develops at a high rate of growth, develops in a stable and balanced manner and every ruble in costs produces many products and high national income. The focus must be shifted from new construction to re-equipping and retooling existing enterprises.

The policy of the Soviet Union is to continue to further develop heavy industry, it being the base of the country's economic strength, with the machine manufacturing industry playing the key role in carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and materializing the achievements of advanced science and technology. The Soviet Union will give priority to the development of the machine industry, the electric technology industry, the microelectronic and computer technology industry, the tool industry and the entire information industry. These are the true levers in accelerating the advancement of science and technology.

The metallurgy industry, the chemical industry and the new building material industry will be strengthened and undergo qualitative changes, especially in terms of the quality of raw and building materials and product quality. The Soviet Union will try to double or triple the output of ceramic materials and pure and superpure raw materials, chemicals and building materials in order to catch up to world standards. The fuel and energy industry will be efficiently developed and make widespread use of various energy sources. Saving raw materials and energy has been established as one of the compulsory economic norms in all economic sectors. Within the Soviet Union, raw material and energy costs currently account for as much as 75 percent of production costs. Moreover, sources of labor are declining and the costs of producing raw materials and energy are steadily rising. In the world, energy sources are being depleted. Difficulties with energy have been accompanied by difficulties with raw materials. This situation demands that the technologies involved in extracting, processing and using raw materials and energy be changed with the aim of reducing the consumption of energy and raw materials per unit of product to the lowest possible level. The task at hand is to meet 75 to 80 percent of the increased need of the economy for raw materials and energy by conserving on raw materials and energy. This is truly the large task of the entire party and all the people of the Soviet Union.

Collective farms, state farms and the federated agro-industrial enterprises, which are the base of the socialist economy, have the task of making decisive contributions to meeting the needs of all society for agricultural products. Among these, the agro-industrial federations are the necessary prerequisite to socio-economic progress.(2) Consequently, the Soviet Union will invest much more capital in strengthening and increasing the efficiency of the agro-industrial federated enterprises and attach more importance to the subsidiary economy of enterprises and families. The CPSU will focus each of its efforts on rapidly increasing consumer goods production and the services with a view toward comprehensively satisfying the needs of each Soviet citizen.

The CPSU will continue to constantly concern itself with improving the distribution of production forces nationwide in order to combine, in the most rational way possible, production units and raw material bases and accelerate the development of production forces in Siberia and the Far East.

Product quality is the most general and precise measurement of the advancement of science and technology, of cultural standards and labor discipline and is one of the most important elements of current economic strategy. The Soviet Union recognizes that the current quality of its products, although improved, remains one of the weaknesses of the economy and is one of the sources of serious harm, not only socio-economic, but political and ethical as well. The party does not tolerate situations in which new technologies that were recently developed and put into production turn out to be backward compared to the most advanced standards of technology of the same type. It maintains that product quality is not only a matter of occupational pride, but also a matter of national pride. The state must enact the strictest regulations on the issuance of the seal of state quality. In this work no delays can be defended. "No person, no enterprise, designer, engineer or scientist, no worker or state farm member, in summary, no honest laborer has the right to stand outside this situation. The party will actively support the struggle for the reputation of the Soviet label and will harshly question anyone who remains passive or impedes the resolution of the problem at hand."(3)

The CPSU considers the prerequisite to accelerated socio-economic development to be the constant improvement of production relations. It considers revamping the economic management mechanism to be a pressing demand. The most important objective in the improvement of the mechanism is to orient the entire economic management mechanism toward achieving higher economic efficiency, accelerating the advancement of science and technology and satisfying the needs of society more fully with each passing day. The basic guidelines under which the economic management mechanism is currently being revamped are: first, further broadening the production and business autonomy of basic units in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan; secondly, making stronger use of economic levers so that each individual and collective is truly concerned with the final results of production and business, thereby insuring a close link between the plan and economic incentives. As a result, the new mechanism must build a new momentum within the economy and production must serve the demands of consumers, not vice versa. The CPSU has decided to fundamentally revamp the formulation of plans and management and eliminate a number of plan norms that are deemed unnecessary. The operations of enterprises must be managed not by administrative orders, but primarily by means of economic-technical quotas that are scientifically based and are, therefore, of a strict legal nature. Efforts will continue to strengthen and develop the system of democratic centralism and increase the effectiveness of the factor of centralization in management and planning. Positive steps will be taken to apply flexible and dynamic forms and methods of leadership. Economic accounting principles will be thoroughly implemented and bold use will be made of commodity-money relations as well as all economic incentives. The spirit of initiative and creativity of the localities, basic units and the masses will be encouraged to the highest degree possible. On the basis of the above mentioned objective, efforts will be made to complete the establishment of a new management and business mechanism throughout the national economy as quickly as possible. Within the new mechanism, it is necessary to strongly increase the role and responsibility of the Soviet State Planning Commission and truly turn it into the center of the economic management system, into an economic-scientific agency, into a place where leading economic specialists and important scholars are concentrated. Norms on product quality, the efficiency with which natural resources are used, the scale and rate of product improvement and the rate of growth of labor productivity on the basis of scientific-technical advances will occupy the position of foremost importance within the plan.

The new economic management mechanism demands that enterprises be given the broadest possible autonomy. Enterprises will practice full economic accounting, will choose, on their own, the most rational way to do business efficiently and will assume the responsibility for their final product, for all profits and losses. On this basis, they must develop production, expand the formation of capital, increase welfare benefits and raise wages. If they have a need to order goods from society, consumer goods production units can determine the variety of products to be produced on their own without having to sit and wait for a plan to be assigned by the upper level. The collective contract system will be widely applied by production and service sectors, thus directly tying wages to the results of labor.

In conjunction with the establishment of a new, complete management mechanism, the party is also calling for the thorough mobilization of the organizational, societal and human potentials on each and every level and the establishment of a scientific, highly responsible and disciplined order of labor in an effort to insure that everyone contributes as much as possible at his or her work place. In recent years, facts have shown this to be a source of strength that will never run dry. The mobilization of these potentials will make it possible to accelerate the development and increase the efficiency of production, even when production has yet to be modernized, without investing large amounts of capital. Under equal material conditions, efficiency is very much higher at those places where organization and discipline are better and the masses are truly the masters and display creativity in their work. The party has advanced the principle: each and every person, with the exception of none, is equally eligible for awards and equally subject to penalties in the face of each economic success and failure.

The decisive factor in bringing about the changes mentioned above is the human factor. The CPSU maintains that it is necessary to change the outmoded psychology and methods of thinking that exist among cadres and workers; necessary to teach them to think and work in new ways; necessary to encourage a modern approach everywhere to the burning questions of our times concerning socio-economic progress, scientific-technical advances and cultural-ideological advances; and necessary to widely tap the spirit of initiative and creativity. Old ways of thinking, such as relying only on zeal and not taking a look at objective conditions, substituting determination for laws, viewing achievements and means as ends, considering quantity more important than quality, only seeing things from an economic, not social, perspective, only wanting to build new enterprises, not retool existing enterprises, only focusing on production and not taking the environment into consideration, and all the conventional ways of thinking of cadres must be quickly changed so that society need not pay a very high price for small economic and social advances. These ways of thinking have their origins in history and still pose large obstacles today. Therefore, establishing a new way of thinking, a scientific method of thinking that is sensitive to the new continues to be an urgent task of the party, the aim of which is to establish a more dynamic and efficient economic mechanism in order to bring about changes in the nature of a turning point within the Soviet economy. The CPSU, the embodiment of the interests of all the Soviet people, has the responsibility of creating the new way of thinking and the new economic management mechanism.

When mapping out its economic strategy, the CPSU considered domestic factors in a close relationship with external factors. The entire foreign policy of the Soviet state has the purpose of providing favorable international conditions for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries. In view of the growing trend toward economic "internationalization," it is the policy of the Soviet Union to attach strategic importance to overseas economic work with a view toward making thorough use of the capabilities that lie in a mutually beneficial international division of labor and, most importantly, the superior aspects of socialist economic ties. The objective requirements of the world market place harsh demands upon the production sectors of the Soviet Union to fundamentally change the output and, in particular, the quality of products and improve the ability of Soviet goods to compete. One important task is that the Soviet Union must insure that it is totally independent of the capitalist countries in strategic economic and national defense fields and completely safe from the discriminating practices of the United States and other Western powers.

The Soviet Union has been and is the symbol of the hopes of mankind for an ideal society. The historic destiny of the Soviet Union and the position of socialism in the world directly depend upon the successful implementation of the entire line of the CPSU, most importantly the party's economic strategy for the next 5 years and up until the year 2000. Ever loyal to noble proletarian internationalism, the party and people of the Soviet Union have always given the Vietnamese revolution, the people of Vietnam wholehearted support and large, effective assistance. Today, more than ever before, the Vietnamese revolution is closely tied to the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Soviet people. Each economic and social field in Vietnam, each project and each product bears the imprint of the cooperative relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union either directly or indirectly. The Vietnamese consider the resolution of the 27th Congress of the CPSU on perfecting socialism in a planned and comprehensive manner and on their great economic strategy to be a torch lighting the way not only for the heroic Soviet people, but also for progressive mankind, including the Vietnamese. Their feeling being "when drinking water, remember the source," our people are forever grateful to the Soviet Union and promise to do their very best to constantly strengthen the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union so that Vietnam-Soviet relations blossom and bear more fruit with each passing day and remain forever strong.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Platform of the CPSU (new version) adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

2. Since May 1982, the Soviet Union has been establishing federations of agro-industrial enterprises on the district and provincial levels with the aim of centralizing agricultural production and the activities related to agriculture, such as the processing of agricultural products, the supplying of materials, equipment and capital to agriculture and so forth. On the central level, the State Agro-Industrial Commission has been established, which takes the place of six previous ministries related to agriculture. This represents an important reform in the agricultural management mechanism. It has created the conditions for the federations of agro-industrial enterprises to display the spirit of initiative, practice independent cost accounting and implement socialist business principles.

3. M.S. Gorbachev: "The Key Issues in the Economic Policy of the Party," speech at the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

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HO CHI MINH

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[Article by E. Kovelep, M.A. in History (Soviet Union)]

[Text] Above everything else, outstanding revolutionaries are always sons of their people, national heroes of their country. However, due to the international significance of any revolution that sets for itself the goals of liberating the nation and emancipating society, such persons also belong to the entire world revolutionary movement. This was entirely true of Ho Chi Minh.

Ho Chi Minh was one of those revolutionary leaders whose name was known by millions when he was alive and has since become a true legend.

Others admired him and many persons have spoken about him, each describing a special aspect of his character that was deserving of attention. Fidel Castro called him the "most modest and thorough Marxist-Leninist of our times." The secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Rodney A-RI-XMEN-DI, called him "the symbol of communist wisdom in Asia." Indira Gandhi called him a "great and firm but tolerant leader." When asked by a journalist "which three virtues of other politicians would you like to possess and whose example do you want to follow?", Salvadore Allende replied: "The integrity, unselfishness and noble modesty of Ho Chi Minh." In the Soviet Union, they affectionately called him the "knight of the revolution," attaching to these words admiration for the courage and bravery of the revolutionary, of the militant embodied in him and for the truly noble character of the Human, written in capital letters, that he embodied.

Although they hated him, the enemy had to acknowledge his enormous strength and prestige. Jean Sainteny the representative of France in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945 and 1946, lamented in his memoirs: "It is regrettable that France underestimated him by not understanding his stature or the forces he represented." D. Eisenhower, when explaining why the United States sabotaged the 1956 general elections in Vietnam and carried out armed intervention there, also acknowledged: the U.S. administration was convinced that the majority of Vietnamese would vote for Ho Chi Minh. And, when U.S. aircraft began using bombs to interdict the opposition and napalm to set fire to the very skillfully concealed trail in the dense jungles, the trail over which volunteer troops transported weapons and ammunition from North to South Vietnam, in the headquarters of the United States they gave this trail the name "the Ho Chi Minh Trail," even though he personally had never been on the trail.

Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam--these two words were one in the consciousness of everyone for many years. "Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh" is the opening line in a song sung throughout the world in the 1960's, when the Vietnamese were waging their selfless fight against the aggression of the strongest imperialist power, the United States.

The truly great epic on the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese for national and social liberation will never fade in the memory of history. The victory of the people's national democratic revolution in an exceedinglybackward, semi-feudal country and the establishment of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia (1945); the 9-year war of resistance against the French colonialists (1945-1954); the second war of resistance against the imperialist aggression of the United States, a war that gave birth to models of heroism of a mass nature (1960-1973); the long political, armed and diplomatic struggle to liberate South Vietnam and reunify the fatherland that had been partitioned by the imperialists, a struggle that ended in total victory (1954-1975)--all these events were a part of the patriotic and revolutionary exploit of the Vietnamese. Behind all these great achievements were the Communist Party of Vietnam and its leader--Ho Chi Minh.

In the long history of the revolutionary struggle by the nations of Indochina for national liberation, Ho Chi Minh played the role of trailblazer in the full sense of the word. In the early 20th century, Vietnam, then under the yoke of colonialism, did not lack heroes or ardent patriots who wanted to liberate their fatherland. However, they did not know how to achieve this end, did not see the real paths to liberation. Some relied solely upon guerrilla fighting (such as Hoang Hoa Tam). Some relied upon the goodness of the colonialists, joined them and thought that they could be persuaded to voluntarily improve the fate of the Vietnamese (such as Phan Chu Trinh). Still others pinned their hopes on assistance from "brothers and sisters of the same race," mainly Japan, in the struggle to bring down the regime of the white colonialists (such as Phan Boi Chau).

Ho Chi Minh was the first person to find in the thinking of V.I. Lenin and the great October Revolution the only correct path to the liberation of the fatherland. In 1920, while in France, he studied Lenin's "Thesis on the National and Colonial Questions," which was written on the occasion of the 2nd Congress of the Communist International. This work of Lenin, as Ho Chi Minh later recalled, moved him very deeply. "My oppressed and suffering fellow countrymen!--he wrote--this is what we need, this is our path to liberation! With that, I placed my entire trust in Lenin, in the 3rd International."(1) Later, Leninism helped him to reach a conclusion of very profound significance: "Only socialism, only communism can liberate the oppressed nations and laborers of the world from slavery."(2)

Even in his first articles on V.I. Lenin (1924-1925), Ho Chi Minh developed his thinking concerning the international significance of Leninism and its universal nature in the revolutionary struggle to achieve national and social liberation. He pointed out that Lenin's doctrine concerning the colonial peoples is of permanent value because it ushered in "a new and truly revolutionary age in the colonial countries."(3) Lenin, as Ho Chi Minh observed, "was the first person to understand and emphasize the full importance of correctly resolving the colonial question in the world revolution...of gaining the participation of the peoples of the colonies in the revolutionary movement...because, without their participation, there can be no social revolution."(4)

Throughout the rest of his life, Ho Chi Minh remained loyal to the teachings of Lenin, to the ever victorious thinking of Marxism-Leninism. He routinely relied upon Lenin's priceless experience to check his own actions and the policies of the party he led. As a veteran leader of the communist party and socialist state, Ho Chi Minh showed himself to be a person who carried on the cause of Marx and Lenin in its entirety and made important contributions to the creative development and correct application of Marxist-Leninist thinking under the complex circumstances of Indochina and Vietnam. Leninism, as Ho Chi Minh pointed out, was "the sun lighting our way to final victory, to socialism and communism."(5) Today, loyalty to the everlasting doctrine of Lenin continues to be the star pointing the way for the communists and laborers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Possessing a firm grasp of the doctrine of Lenin, Ho Chi Minh was the first person to understand the historic necessity to establish in Indochina a communist party, a party of the working class, the only party capable of leading the liberation struggle of nations and advancing this struggle to victory. In his book "The Revolutionary Road" (1926), Ho Chi Minh proved this argument from a theoretical standpoint and appealed to his fellow countrymen to quickly adopt Marxist-Leninist theory. He used the following famous words of Lenin in the preface to this book: "...Only a party that is guided by a vanguard theory can fulfill the role of a vanguard militant."(6)

To prepare the conditions for founding the party, Ho Chi Minh performed a vast amount of political and organizational work. Overseas, he opened political classes for Vietnamese revolutionaries. Later, he established a transitional organization, the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth, and began publishing the political newspaper THANH NIEN. Within the space of several years, the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth and the newspaper published by Ho Chi Minh had trained a powerful corps of professional revolutionaries, of persons who devoted their lives to the struggle of their people for national and social liberation. These revolutionaries became the nucleus of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by Ho Chi Minh on 3 February 1930.

Ho Chi Minh played an outstanding role in the subsequent growth and development of the Indochinese Communist Party, in making it a truly experienced Marxist-Leninist party of a truly mass nature. Thanks mainly to Ho Chi Minh, the Indochinese Communist Party and the Vietnamese revolution, even in the initial stage, had strong ties to the Communist International, to the world communist movement and to its most important contingents, primarily the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Struggling for his people's cause of national liberation, Ho Chi Minh was the first person to clearly understand and constantly emphasize the special importance of the solid alliance between the working class and peasants under the conditions of Vietnam. In his theoretical works, Ho Chi Minh, following in V.I. Lenin's footsteps, reached the conclusions that in countries such as Vietnam, the revolution is "first and foremost a peasant revolution," that "the alliance between the broad mass of peasants and the working class is the foundation upon which a broad and solid national front can be established."(7) In the process of preparing for the revolution, he always directed the attention of his fellow militants, of each party member to the need to correctly view the organic, reciprocal relationship between the national question and the struggle for democracy, between the struggle against the imperialists and the struggle against the feudalists.

Ho Chi Minh proposed and actively defended the strategy of establishing a broad national united front in each specific stage of the revolution. This strategy was first presented during the proceedings of the 7th Congress of the Communist International in 1935. It became a strong weapon in the hands of Vietnamese communists, a weapon used first in the struggle to liberate the country from Japanese occupation forces and the French colonialists (the Viet Minh Front) and later in the struggle of the people of South Vietnam against U.S. aggression (the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam). Today, it is being employed in the cause of building socialism in Vietnam, (the Vietnam Fatherland Front).

This subject having been raised, one cannot fail to mention the skill and creativity displayed by Ho Chi Minh at different turning points in the Vietnamese revolution. In 1941, at the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, when addressing the question of what to call the national united front being established at that time, there was no lack of radical suggestions. President Ho was able to persuade his fellow militants to give this front a name that was acceptable to everyone, including the representatives of the wealthy classes struggling for the cause of national liberation, that name being the Vietnam Independence League. It was also he who suggested that it be called by an abbreviated, common name, a name that would have a certain ring, be easily remembered and attract the masses. There thus emerged a concise and precise term--the "Viet Minh"--a term that resounded for many years like the peal of a warning bell, calling the people to arise in struggle to liberate the fatherland.

The common characteristic of the activities of Ho Chi Minh was that they combined national interests and class interests and reflected a oneness between patriotic ideals and the thinking of socialism and communism, which came about mainly as a result of the nature of the Vietnamese revolution as a people's national democratic revolution that evolved into a socialist revolution. To the Vietnamese, Ho Chi Minh is the genuine symbol of national unity. While always firmly adhering to the class stand--the stand of the working class, he also knew how to draw to the side of the people representatives of the national bourgeoisie and persons within the stratum of landowners. This made it possible to establish a rather broad alliance of the Vietnamese people during difficult stages of the revolution to fight external enemies. Many representatives of Vietnamese bourgeois intellectual and feudal circles stated that they joined the revolution mainly because of the influence of Ho Chi Minh, in whom they saw, above everything else, hope for the liberation and restoration of Vietnam in the future.

In August 1945, as a result of the Soviet people and their allies crushing German fascism and the shock forces of Japanese militarism, favorable external conditions were created for the victorious development of the Vietnamese revolution. Ho Chi Minh and the Indochinese Communist Party, after displaying a deep knowledge of revolutionary strategy and tactics, adopted the historic decision on the general armed uprising and declared the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam after victory was won.

This was an exceedingly important and courageous turning point. Let us recall the situation in which Vietnam found itself back then. Within the country, there were still Japanese occupation forces and pro-Vichy government Frenchmen.(+) To the north, Chiang Kai-shek's China was threatening; to the south and the east, the British-American army was threatening. In addition, there was no one on whom to rely--the Soviet Union was thousands of kilometers away. Despite this situation, Ho Chi Minh and the Indochinese Communist Party, which had only a little less than 5,000 members at the time, bravely challenged the large enemy forces and won victory. "The victory of the 1945 August Revolution--as Ho Chi Minh pointed out--was the victory of the doctrine of Lenin in the first national liberation movement in a colonial country."

During the next 24 years, Ho Chi Minh continuously led the free state of Vietnam and the party of Vietnamese communists. These were years of very severe challenges. During the very first days of its existence, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was forced to take up arms to defend its sovereignty and independence, first against the French colonialists, who were trying to re-establish their rule, and then, after 6 years of a temporary cease fire and peaceful life, against the U.S. aggressors, who sought to use the strength of their weapons to separate the South from the republic and turn it into a neo-colony. Ho Chi Minh, as president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and leader of the party, led the brave war of resistance of the Vietnamese and became the soul of the struggle waged by all the people to win freedom.

Throughout these difficult years, Ho Chi Minh, as he had always been, was the embodiment of unshakeable confidence in the victory of the just cause of the Vietnamese. Every hour of every day, he made every effort to cultivate in the hearts of his fellow militants, the cadres of the party and army and each Vietnamese laborer, his boundless optimism. He taught them to never fear the enemy, to have confidence in their own strength and the support of their friends. Since then, Vietnam has never feared external enemies, regardless of how formidable or dangerous they might be. He taught the need to be prepared to sacrifice one's life, to persevere and endure until the objective is achieved. In the struggle to win national independence, freedom and socialism, as Ho Chi Minh pointed out, the people must possess "a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, always brandish the banner of revolutionary heroism, fear neither hardships nor sacrifices and be determined to struggle until the end."(8)

Mobilizing all the people for the war of resistance against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, Ho Chi Minh and the other communists of Vietnam advanced and successfully implemented a revolutionary war strategy consistent with the conditions of Vietnam, thereby making important contributions to the storehouse of experience of the world revolution. They knew how to flexibly combine different forms of struggle--armed, political and diplomatic--and how to use one form to supplement another depending upon the specific development of the situation. As a result, they were able to continuously exert increasing pressure upon the enemy, thus forcing them on the defensive.

In their fight against the cruel aggression, the heroic Vietnamese relied mainly upon themselves, upon their own material resources and revolutionary energy and upon the great strength of their solidarity with friends throughout the world. Ho Chi Minh and the party of the communists of Vietnam were armed with the only correct strategy: smoothly combining full-scale efforts by the nation with widespread international support. Relying upon the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, upon the worldwide solidarity movement, the communists of Vietnam, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, were able to turn their country into a solid fortress, one which aggressors armed to the teeth were unable to destroy despite years of continuous effort.

Ho Chi Minh did not live until the day that the fatherland to which he devoted his entire life was totally liberated. He died on 3 September 1969 and now lays at rest in a marble mausoleum at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi. Until his dying breath, Ho Chi Minh remained firmly confident that this day of victory was not far off. In his Political Testament, he wrote: "Regardless of how great the difficulties and hardships might be, our people will surely win total victory. The U.S. imperialists will surely be forced to withdraw from our country. Our fatherland will surely be reunified."(9) And, only 6 years after he passed away, these words became reality.

Of course, at the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1976)--"the congress of victory"--Uncle Ho, the name by which the Vietnamese still affectionately call Ho Chi Minh, was uppermost in the thoughts and feelings of all the delegates to the congress.

A discussion about Ho Chi Minh would be incomplete were we to fail to mention a number of other important aspects of his character and talents. He was a talented and creative person, a journalist, a political commentator, an author and a poet. He wrote more than a few books and newspaper articles on Leninism and the lessons of the great October, on theoretical and practical issues of the Vietnamese revolution, on socialist construction under the circumstances of Vietnam and on tactics in the struggle against aggression by foreign countries in order to defend the freedom and independence of the country. In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh is called the founder of Vietnamese revolutionary literature. His collection of poems entitled "Prison Diary" has been translated into many languages. The Soviet Union published this work in 1979 and subsequently republished his collected literary works.

Ho Chi Minh possessed encyclopedic knowledge and was at home in many languages. He read Anatole France in French, read Shakespeare in English, read Loo Than in Chinese and, in the Soviet Union, he delivered addresses in Russian.

Among the communists of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh was considered the unequalled master of the methods of clandestine activity, an extremely complex science that must be practiced in revolutionary work. To evade the colonialist secret service, he changed his name dozens of times, never once using the real name given him by his mother and father at birth--Nguyen Sinh Cung. For 23 years, from 1919 to 1942, he was known in Indochina and among communists overseas as Nguyen Ai Quoc, that is, "the patriot." It was not until 1942 that he took the name Ho Chi Minh, the name by which the entire world knew him.

Ho Chi Minh belonged to the outstanding corps of revolutionaries of the Lenin school, persons who not only adopted and put into practice the brilliant doctrine of Lenin, but who, through their personal qualities, through their living examples, also showed the enormous power that communist thinking has to draw people to it. Everyone who had the pleasure of meeting him was surprised by how he combined, in a completely natural and organic way, an iron will and unshakeable bravery with the rare simplicity and kindness that were the style of Lenin. To say such is entirely correct.He was a militant who passionately defended revolutionary ethics and struggled tirelessly to cultivate noble personal qualities in party members, in each Vietnamese laborer.

During his long years of struggle, he lived a hard and ascetic life, and nothing was more alien to his character than a desire for luxury. He liked to recall his difficult but very romantic life in the caves in Viet Bac prior to the revolution and during the years of the first war of resistance. He always practiced this simple way of life among the people, sharing his food with peasant soldiers and sleeping with them under the same roof. He wanted to live this simple life until his final days.

From his character there emanated a spiritual warmth, a warmth he widely shared with those around him. He was one of those persons who feels the pain of others more than his own pain. Many persons who met President Ho Chi Minh observed that he was extremely sensitive to everything related to the life of the Vietnamese, to their suffering and sacrifices. He was visibly moved when describing the heroism of Vietnamese soldiers and lamented: "We are losing our most outstanding sons."

In Vietnam's revolutionary movement, Ho Chi Minh was always the symbol of the principle of internationalism that is so very necessary in every revolution. Wherever he performed his revolutionary work, he also constantly worked for unity among laborers of different countries, for the alliance of the Vietnamese with progressive forces throughout the world. The activities of Ho Chi Minh were a model of how to combine as one the struggle for the interests of the working class and laborers of one's country with the struggle for the interests of the proletariat and oppressed persons throughout the world.

The Soviets feel a special familiarity with, a special closeness to the image of Ho Chi Minh because this great patriot of Vietnam was a great friend of our country, was deeply interested in everything related to the October Revolution, to Lenin. In June 1923, he became the first Vietnamese communist to visit Soviet Russia. He dreamed of meeting Vladimir Ilyich. However, this dream was not to be. "So, I never met Lenin and this was one of the great disappointments in my life"(10), recalled Ho Chi Minh. During the grief-stricken days of January 1924, among the many articles by foreign friends that appeared in PRAVDA Newspaper in which they expressed their thoughts on the passing of the great world leader was an article by a Vietnamese communist signed Nguyen Ai Quoc.

During his years of activity preceding the revolution, Ho Chi Minh visited the Soviet Union three times--in 1923-1924, in 1927-1928 and from 1934 to 1938. He worked in the Eastern Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He attended the College of Communism for Laborers of the East and the Lenin International School. He participated in the work of the 5th and 7th Congresses of the Communist International. He spent a total of more than 6 years in our country, where he truly found a second fatherland. Those years made him a trustworthy friend of the Soviet Union for the rest of his life. He visited the Soviet Union many times in the 1950's and 1960's as president of the DRV and chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the communists of Vietnam. Throughout his life, in conversations with comrades, in commentaries and newspaper articles as well as in speeches from the rostrums of congresses, conferences and meetings, Ho Chi Minh, employing every available method, propagandized the achievements of our country, appealed for solidarity with the Soviet people and stressed "confidence in the invincible strength of the Soviet Union--the citadel of the revolutionary movement and the struggle for peace throughout the world."

He always saw in our country the closest friend and a comrade-in-arms of struggling Vietnam. And, he always asserted: the Vietnamese will never forget that their victories have been closely tied to the assistance and support of the Soviet Union.

Truly deserving of attention is one of the last articles he wrote, an article published in PRAVDA and written on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. "...Vietnam has a saying: when drinking water, remember the source"--Ho Chi Minh wrote--"...By following the path charted by the great Lenin, the path of the October Revolution, the Vietnamese have won very large victories. For this reason, the closeness and gratitude of the Vietnamese to the glorious October Revolution, to the great Lenin and to the Soviet people are extremely deep."(11)

Today, Soviet-Vietnam relations rest upon the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed in Moscow on 3 November 1978. Our two countries, bound by a friendship that began with Ho Chi Minh, are standing shoulder to shoulder, building socialism and communism and struggling against the schemes of imperialist forces and international reactionaries for the sake of a lasting peace throughout the world, for the brilliant future of mankind.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume II, p 175.

2. Ibid., p 176.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume I, p 225.

4. Ibid.

5. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Volume II, p 177.

6. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978, Volume 6, p 32.

7. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Volume II, p 525.

(+) That is, the French government headed by Petain, the seat of which was located in Vichy (1940-1944). Note provided by translator.

8. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Volume II, p 467.

9. Ibid., p 542.

10. Ibid., p 524.

11. Ibid., pp 468, 473.

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NGUYEN AI QUOC AT THE 1ST CONFERENCE OF THE PEASANT INTERNATIONAL (1)

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 41-45

[Article by Trinh Muu]

[Text] Editorial Note: on the occasion of reading the Summary Record of the Proceedings of the 1st Conference of the Peasant International published in Russian in 1924 by New Countryside Publishing House, Moscow, we decided to present those portions of the proceedings that related to the activities of Nguyen Ai Quoc at the conference with the aim of providing researchers in the field of history with additional materials in order to understand the contributions made by Nguyen Ai Quoc in the international communist and worker movement. Through this presentations, it is our intention to correct a few inaccurate historical materials that have been published in books and newspapers of ours.

Thoughts about establishing the Peasant International first began to appear a few years before World War I (1914-1918), but this idea was the proposal of a number of reactionary leaders in Europe. Understanding the position and importance of the peasant issue, these leaders were attempting to draw the powerful forces of peasants to their side in order to combat the revolutionary struggle being waged by workers. The origin of this desire to establish a "Black Peasant International" organization could be found among some members of the "centrist parties" in Germany (also called the middle faction) and a number of parties in central Europe, the majority of which were strongly influenced by the Catholic Church. On the other hand, however, because of their reactionary nature, these persons feared that once peasants were reorganized and began to participate in the political struggle at home and on an international scope, it was very likely that peasants would take a course completely opposite from the one they intended peasants to take. As a result, their desire to establish a peasant international could not be achieved.

Following World War I, there emerged within the Bulgarian peasant movement led by Stamboliski the thinking of establishing a "Green Peasant International." This idea drew widespread attention in Europe but also failed to be implemented because Stamboliski did not have a platform for bringing together and uniting the peasants of all countries. Fascist powers subsequently carried out a coup d'etat that toppled him, setting off a deep political and social crisis.

The victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution in 1917 and the establishment of the Communist International clearly showed the enormous importance of the peasant issue and the alliance of workers and peasants. Through the tireless activities of Lenin and the Communist International and under the strong influence of Lenin's "Thesis on the National and Colonial Questions," the international peasant movement steadily developed. Now organized, large forces of peasants participated more actively with each day that passed in the struggle against imperialism and the oppression and exploitation by feudal landowners.

In June 1923, at the 3rd Conference of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which discussed the issue of worker-peasant governments, Dom-ban [Vietnamese phonetics] (a peasant deputy in the Polish Parliament) proposed convening an international peasant conference, pointing out the need to immediately establish an international peasant organization in order to establish the alliance of workers and peasants on an international scale. Because this proposal correctly met a demand of the actual situation, it was enthusiastically supported by the worker and peasant press in many countries.

Also during this period, the All-Union Agricultural Economic Exhibit opened in Moscow and drew widespread attention among the peasants of western Europe. The exhibit's leadership appealed to peasants throughout the world to participate in the exhibit as invited guests. Peasant delegates from many countries decided to use the Moscow exhibit to discuss the establishment of a peasant international. They agreed to participate in the exhibit and, while there, held a number of preparatory meetings. The outcome of these meetings was the establishment of a group of peasants entrusted by the mass of peasant delegates from the various countries with convening the 1st Conference of the Peasant International. As a result of the positive activities conducted by this group, a conference was held to elect the Peasant International Council (which some persons subsequently called the "Red Peasant Association International"). This group issued a Draft Platform and the Program of Action for cooperation in economic and political struggle between the peasants and working class of all countries.

Following a period of preparation, the 1st Conference of the Peasant International was convened in Moscow in Andreyeveski Palace,the Kremlin. The conference opened on 10 October 1923 and closed on 16 October 1923.(2) Participating in the conference were 158 delegates (122 of whom were official delegates) representing the peasants of more than 40 countries in the world. They included the leaders of peasant parties and peasant alliances, peasant deputies in parliaments and governments and the editor-in-chief of PEASANT Newspaper. Nguyen Ai Quoc participated in the conference as an official delegate of the peasants of Indochina.

Dom-ban delivered the opening address. Pointing out the important significance of the conference, he said: "For the first time in history, peasants have been assembled in a conference of the Peasant International. This is an event of extremely important significance and proves that peasants have begun to discover that their path to the liberation of themselves lies in the policy of uniting with all laboring peasants of all countries of the world and establishing a close alliance with the working class. This conference occupies an important position in the history of mankind. The decisions of the congress will usher in a new age, the age of the worldwide alliance of workers and peasants. The conference will be the dawn of a new worker-peasant era."(3)

The conferees unanimously elected a conference presidium consisting of nine members: Smirnov (Russia), Bishop (Germany), Vadey (France), Dom-ban (Poland), Gorov (Bulgaria), Green (United States), Gan-van [Vietnamese phonetics] (Mexico), one Czechoslovak delegate and one Ukranian delegate. During their 10 sessions, the conferees heard and debated seven major reports, adopted the Platform and Statutes and elected the Peasant International Council.(4)

During the first session, session chairman Gorov (Bulgaria) introduced Comrade Kalinin, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, who delivered an address welcoming the conferees. Kalinin reported to them on the achievements of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in the October Revolution and in socialist construction within the Soviet Union. He pointed out the wealth of experience of the Soviet Union and its enormous influence upon the course of the world revolution, especially the peasant movement. The example of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union was giving strong impetus to the peasant movement, was awakening them and uniting them as a powerful political force, a force standing shoulder to shoulder with the working class in the struggle to liberate themselves.

Immediately after the welcoming address by Kalinin and the speeches by the delegates Gan-van (Mexico) and Ru-do-lo Vietnamese phonetics](Czechoslovakia), Nguyen Ai Quoc was invited to speak. He said: "The peasants in the colonies of France are being oppressed and exploited by two strata, as is the proletariat, and, like slaves, have lost their country. In Algeria, all fertile lands have been taken by the French capitalists. Peasants have been forced to huddle together in the forests, where the land is arid and cannot be farmed. In Indochina, The French colonialists live a life of plenty on vast and fertile lands that extend across many villages distributed to them and are protected by the government. Peasants, not only poor peasants, but middle peasants as well, are going bankrupt and being forced to leave their land or work as unpaid servants for the foreign occupiers. Dear comrades, when you are reorganized, you must set an example for us, must help us and open your arms to us so that we can join the great international family of proletarians."(5)

The recording of his remarks in the record of the proceedings was of very important significance. It not only helped the delegates to understand the plight and the thoughts and aspirations of the peasants in the colonies, but also helped the conferees to revise and amend the official reports of the conference. Vadey, the French peasant delegate and chairman of the Conference Presidium, who presented the first official report, which was entitled "Peasants and War," addressed the conference after listening to the delegates debate. Highly evaluating the contribution made by Nguyen Ai Quoc, Vadey said: "Delegate Nguyen Ai Quoc pointed out that the peasants in the colonies are being oppressed and exploited by two strata. I have no objection at all to including his remarks in the record to correct and amend my presentation."(6)

At the 7th session, Nguyen Ai Quoc spoke again. He presented a real picture of the peasants of Indochina, expressing to the conference his views on the issue of agitating, enlightening and organizing peasants. He said: "The plight of the Russian peasant can be compared to that of the Vietnamese peasant, in particular, and the Indochinese peasant, in general, as follows: while the Russian peasant sits solemnly in his easychair, the Vietnamese peasant, the Indochinese peasant is being hung upsidedown.

Each year, the Indochinese government sells more than 4 million dollars worth of opium to poison the 20 million natives. For every 10 schools there are about 1,000 places that sell alcohol and opium.

The foreign imperialists have driven Vietnamese peasants from their land to take sole possession of it for themselves. But the colonial imperialists are not the only ones. The process of aggression in Indochina has brought the missionaries, the trailblazers for the aggressors, onto the scene. They have taken the peasants' deeds to their cropland. In Co Chin China, missionaries own more than one-fourth of the farmland. In Cambodia, more than one-third of the land is in the hands of missionaries. And, in Tonkin, they own extremely large tracts of land, even in the capital Hanoi.

Whatever natural disasters, such as a flood, typhoon or crop failure, occur, the colonialists immediately take advantage of the situation by giving peasants short-term loans at cutthroat interest rates in order to subsequently force peasants to mortgage their cropland to them. To the peasant, the protectorate state is the worst of all possible tragedies. Whether he brings in a bumper crop or his crop fails, the peasant must continue to pay taxes. He is forced to sell his entire harvest to speculators at whatever price is offered, who then turn around and loan money to peasants at cutthroat rates.

From a legal standpoint, the native is essentially nothing more than a slave. He has no right to publish in the press or form associations. To establish an organization of four or five persons, natives must be issued a permit by the governor-general. They do not even have the right to change their place of residence without a permit from the local administration.

During the war, the French colonialists mobilized nearly 1 million soldiers in the colonies to serve France. In the space of only 2 years (1916-1917), France carried off from the colonies 2 billion tons of cereal grains at a time when natives in Africa and Indochina were starving to death.

Our international will become a genuine international when its membership includes peasants in the East, especially the peasants in the colonial countries, those persons who are the most severely oppressed and exploited of all."(7)

The conference of the Peasant International was a fine success. It elected a Peasant International Council consisting of 52 members representing peasants in Europe, Asia, the Americas and the colonies.(8) During its first session, on 17 October 1923, the Peasant International Council elected a presidium consisting of 11 members: Smirnov (Soviet Russia), Dom-ban (Poland), Burghy (German), Vadey (France), Writlow (Czechoslovakia), Gorov (Bulgaria), Ghero (the Scandanavian countries), Green (United States), Gan-van (Mexico), Sincatayama (Japan) and Nguyen Ai Quoc (Indochina).

Due to his profound theoretical and practical activities, which made positive contributions to the work of the conference, Nguyen Ai Quoc won the confidence of all delegates. The conferees elected him to the presidium not only as a representative of the peasants of Indochina, but also as the representative of the voice of the mass of peasants in the colonial countries, most importantly the colonies of the French imperialists. On behalf of the mass of peasants in the colonies, he signed many general documents of the conference and worked tirelessly in the colonial peasant movement, thereby making an important contribution to advancing the colonial peasant movement in Asia and Africa to new levels of development.(9)

FOOTNOTES

1. For a long time, books and newspaper articles of ours have referred to this as the Peasant International Congress. However, according to the Record of the Proceedings of the 1st Conference of the Peasant International held in Moscow, Russian version, published by New Countryside Publishing House, Moscow, 1924, this was a conference (konferentziya) not a congress (syecd or kongress).

2. "Summary Chronology of the Activities of President Ho Chi Minh" in: Ho Chi Minh: "Toan tap," [Collected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume I, p 549 states: "The Peasant International held its first congress (from 12 to 15 October 1923)." This is not correct.

3. "The 1st Conference of the Peasant International," Russian version, New Countryside Publishing House, Moscow, 1924, p 5.

4. See: Nguyen Quoc Hung: "60 nam--Bac Ho tham du Dai hoi thanh lap Quoc te nong dan"[60 Years Ago--Uncle Ho Participates in the Congress To Establish the Peasant International], PARTY HISTORY Journal, No 3-1983 (pp 20-23). Here, we have used the term Council (Russian: Sovet) to be consistent with the original text (not the term executive committee, which has been used in books and newspapers and continues to be used).

5. The 1st Conference of the Peasant International, pp 14-15.

6. Ibid., p 24.

7. Ibid., p 93.

8. According to Nguyen Quoc Hung, the Peasant International Council consisted of 63 members but the Record of the Proceedings of the 1st Conference of the Peasant International, pp 142-143, states that there were only 52 members.

9. In 1924, Nguyen Ai Quoc wrote three articles on the colonial peasant movement that were published in PEASANT INTERNATIONAL REVIEW: "The Plight of Vietnamese Peasants," No 1-1924; "The Plight of Peasants in Tunisia," No 5-6-1924; and "The Peasants in the Countries of North Africa," No 10-12-1924.

7809
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THE NEW VIETNAMESE IN THE LIGHT OF UNCLE HO'S THINKING ON IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 46-51, 75

[Article by Le Xuan Vu]

[Text] From an ideological standpoint, according to President Ho Chi Minh, the ideological and cultural revolution means abolishing every manifestation of the ideology of the exploiting classes and rebuilding the spiritual life of society on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist world view. From a social standpoint, it means democratizing culture and building a new culture of which the laboring people are the collective masters. These two aspects of this revolution are dialectically tied to each other. They form a unified process and each is oriented toward performing the central task of the ideological and cultural revolution, molding the new, socialist Vietnamese.

"We must promote cultural work in order to train new persons and new cadres for the war of resistance and for national construction."(1) So said President Ho. The end objective is man. Everything is done for man. However, everything is also done by man. Through his actions, man molds himself while transforming nature and society in the interests of man. History is nothing more than the actions taken by man in pursuit of his own objectives. Therefore, we see that President Ho always gave special and foremost attention to man, to forging man, to tapping the full strength of man, to developing man's capabilities to the fullest possible extent.

During the re-education campaign in the spring of 1961 was not the first time that President Ho said: "To build socialism, it is first of all necessary to have socialists." In 1955, when asked "what will happen if the Americans and Diem hold on?", he replied: that is not the question. "Rather, each of us should ask ourself: how much of an effort have I made and to what extent have I fulfilled my task?"(2) In 1947, when explaining why this very correct slogan had not been put into practice or had only been applied half-way without any enthusiasm, President Ho pointed out a host of reasons, the first of which was: "It is because we have forgotten one very simple and easily understood fact: that everything, without exception, is done by man, from things small to things large, from things near at hand to things far away.

"To establish new-style villages, new-style units and so forth, it is first of all necessary to train new-style persons to be the cadres of these villages, these units."(3) Everything is done by man, thus, to do anything, it is first of all necessary to have the persons needed to do what must be done. Therefore, from the 1920's, when he "sowed the seeds of liberation" in the Indochinese, until the end of his life, President Ho always attached foremost importance to the molding of man.

It is the new Vietnamese--the molding of whom was the most basic, most intense and greatest cultural project of Uncle Ho--who have recorded the achievements of Vietnam over the past several decades.

They are the persons who, in the words of the sincere teaching of President Ho, "to live, had to make revolution," who, despite every sacrifice, were determined to realize their ambitions to save the nation, save the people, liberate the nation, liberate the class, liberate society and liberate mankind and who made the achievement of freedom and happiness for everyone their noble ideal and great source of personal happiness. They are the communists who, armed with their progressive revolutionary theory and shining revolutionary ethics and symbolizing the aspirations, hopes and heroic character of Vietnam, struck fear in the imperialists and feudalists and recorded the first victory of Marxism-Leninism in a colonial country--the victory of the 1945 August Revolution.

They are the persons who kept the oath of the Declaration of Independence to be "determined to devote all their spirit and forces, their life and property to maintaining the independence and freedom" that had been won and put into practice the slogans "all the people are soldiers" and "carrying out the war of resistance and national construction at the same time" and who, after 9 hard years, won victory over the French colonialists, the brilliant victory of Dien Bien Phu that shook the world. They are the persons who were tempered in the long war of resistance, who were "loyal to the country, filial to the people," were "diligent, frugal, honest, just and devoted" in the example and in keeping with the teachings of President Ho, persons who lived a simple and sincere life and displayed confidence in the bright future of the nation.

They are the persons who pinned down the most ruthless enemy of mankind, the U.S. aggressors, fought them, bankrupted their neo-colonialism and defeated their global strategy for the sake of the nation's survival and also for the sake of the common cause of the entire progressive world. They are the heroes who have fought tenaciously for the freedom and dignity of man but also very good and modest persons, persons who possess the beautiful, noble virtues of a nation that has existed and been developing for a long time, persons who are truly civilized. They are the persons who symbolize the strength of the thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," the strength of socialism and the proletarian international spirit, persons who, through their intelligence, bravery, talent and blood, have written the epic of our times. "How noble is man's purpose on earth!" We are fully justified in proudly repeating these words of admiration spoken by Gorky when talking about the new Vietnamese of the years of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, about those persons who made more than a few others change the standards by which they evaluate themselves.

In the very bitter struggle to survive, in the resistance against the United States for national salvation the new Vietnamese were forced to reveal the full extent of their potentials, which included the strength of our 4,000 year history and the strength of the times "going into battle with us." However, these potentials had to be possessed before they could be revealed. Moreover, only when a potential becomes part of a person's flesh and blood can it be revealed in a such a natural and perfect way. That the fine, noble qualities of the nation and the times were smoothly combined and became part of the flesh and blood of each person were the results of cultural work. In past years as well as today, the new Vietnamese who symbolize Vietnamese revolutionary heroism in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland are the products of the new Vietnamese culture.

Everyone knows that molding persons is difficult, delicate and complex work and that the best way to perform this work is by setting examples. It was not in 1968 but, in fact, during the first days following the August Revolution that President Ho began to praise good persons and good work through letters encouraging and praising the achievements of youths, teenagers and children, of elders, of Catholics and Buddhists, of popular education soldiers, of members of the ethnic minorities, etc. He gave his attention to each and every stratum of the people, each and every age group. To children, he suggested that they organize Tran Quoc Toan units and forge diligence and the spirit of fraternity in order to become good citizens. With regard to elders, he did not endorse the thinking that "the talents of elders are spent" or that "when you are old you should take it easy," rather, he encouraged them: "...The older you are, the more vigorous you should be, the more heroic... If you cannot perform strenuous work, walk about on your cane encouraging youths..."(4) As regards youths, he encouraged them, saying that if they wanted to be worthy of being the masters of the future, they must forge their spirit and forces now, must work with enthusiasm, "must be where they are needed and do the jobs that are difficult," must always be practical, do what they say they can do...

In the process of revolutionary change, the Vietnamese man has also revealed more than a few shortcomings. These are: the ideology of the small-scale producer, which is still widely evident in the way persons think and work; low labor standards and poorly developed work skills; a lack of knowledge and experience in organizing and managing the economy and managing the new society, etc. However, in the realities of the revolutionary struggle over the past half century and more, the Vietnamese have also shown themselves to be persons who possess a very strong sense of being the masters of the country and have displayed the spirit of patriotism and upheld the unyielding tradition of the nation of Vietnam to a degree unprecedented in the face of each aggressor power. They are persons who are diligent and patient, who endure hardships, dare to sacrifice their lives and are rich in love of others--which is another fine tradition that the nation of Vietnam has inherited and built upon in the new age. They are persons who possess high political awareness, are close to the party and closely attached to the new system and have quickly adopted collective ownership. They are intelligent, brave and optimistic persons who are eager to learn and always want to move forward...

The 4th Congress of the Party pointed out: "The new, socialist man is the new Vietnamese, the distinguishing characteristics of whom are: collective ownership, labor, socialist patriotism and the proletarian international spirit. These characteristics also represent the crystallization and development of the very finest qualities in the soul and character of Vietnam that have been forged in the 4,000 years of its history.

The new man is a person who thinks correctly, feels beautiful sentiments and possesses the knowledge and ability needed to be the master of society, the master of nature, the master of himself."

In the political report at the first session of the 6th National Assembly, Le Duan said: the new, socialist man that we are molding is "the Vietnamese laborer who exercises collective ownership. These are persons who embody and develop upon the most beautiful aspects of Vietnamese cultural tradition; however, they are new, socialist Vietnamese, are persons well suited to the system of socialist collective ownership and the system of large-scale, socialist production that are now being built. They are persons who think correctly, feel noble sentiments and possess all the knowledge and ability needed to be a laborer who is a collective master: the master of society, the master of nature and the master of himself. They are persons who possess a high degree of self-awareness and the full determination and energy needed to overcome each difficulty and complete each task. They are honest laborers who hate the parasitic way of life, hate deception, slipshod work and lying, are disciplined, technically skilled and highly productive laborers, are persons who love work, respect and protect public property and respect the rules of public life. They are persons who possess a deep love of the laboring people with whom they are building the new life. The new man possesses ardent socialist patriotism and perfectly combines this patriotism with a pure proletarian international spirit. The new man is a fully developed person who lives a collective life and is a well-balanced, rich individual."(5)

Thus, in accordance with the thinking of Uncle Ho and on the momentum of the development of our country's revolution, the model of the new, socialist Vietnamese has become increasingly well defined: they are persons who exercise collective ownership, love work, are rich in love and attach importance to that which is right.

Collective ownership represents a great leap forward from the exploitation of man by man, a system that has existed for several thousand years, to a totally new system: the laborer managing himself, his society and his country. The new, socialist Vietnamese is a laborer who exercises collective ownership within a community organized on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, on the basis of the socialist division of labor and socialist cooperation, a community which combines the individual and the collective in a harmonious way. He is a laborer who trusts and loves the cooperative and also has confidence in himself, who humbly learns from others but still thinks independently, who dares to defend the truth until the end and dares to assume responsibility to the collective and for himself. The new, socialist Vietnamese must be an effective and active member of society with regard to implementing each of his rights and fulfilling each of his obligations as a master within the social community as well as within every organization of the proletarian dictatorship system of which he is a member.

The concept of ownership demands that each person devote himself to building a solid and strong collective, wholeheartedly serve the interests of the collective and wage a determined struggle against each negative phenomenon within society. The concept of ownership does not permit reliance upon others, be it reliance upon the upper level or upon someone on the outside. "If we want others to help us, we must first help ourselves."(6) So said President Ho in "The Revolutionary Road." On the occasion of the 1,000th day of the resistance against France, he also said: "Each and every citizen must understand: to be independent, we must be self-supporting; to be free, we must be self-reliant."(7) The new man of today must heighten his sense of self-reliance, develop each potential, solve each of his problems, each problem of his locality and country on his own and always be dynamic, inquisitive and creative and never sit idly by in the face of difficulties.

To improve one's ability to be a master, a person must possess the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge and employ the correct method of thinking. Not only must a person's overall cultural standard steadily rise, but, in the stage of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, a person must also possess knowledge of and consciously carry out the scientific-technological revolution, possess the knowledge and ability needed to manage the economy and manage society.

Love of work means being ready to work wherever needed by the fatherland, means working for the interests of oneself and all society. Under present conditions, love of work means being ready to put into practice a division of labor and a distribution of labor designed to make full use of labor and arable land and directly produce very much material wealth for society. The labor of the new, socialist Vietnamese must be labor that has been liberated from exploitation, labor that is increasingly creative, not only in terms of creating material products, but also in terms of creating socialist persons along with the beautiful socialist interpersonal relations. The tradition of diligent labor that has existed since the time of our forefathers has reached a new level of development in socialist laborers who are conscientious and willing workers, are organized, disciplined, technically skilled and highly productive. This "diligence" goes hand in hand with "frugality," with respecting and protecting public property, with reducing the consumption of materials and human labor in every unit of product that is produced. Labor is an obligation, is the source of life, the source of happiness. Labor has become the value of foremost importance. Distribution in accordance with labor has become the law. Living on the basis of the results of one's labor has become the common ethical standard of all society.

Being rich in love means upholding, to the highest degree possible, our people's traditions of love of country-love of family, love of others-love of oneself. Love of country and love of family means that the new Vietnamese of today always displays a high spirit of socialist patriotism and is ready to fight and die to fulfill his obligation to defend the fatherland and successfully build socialism. Love of others and love of oneself mean, above everything else, loving the laboring people with whom one is building the new society, building the new life and "helping one another on every job large and small." "Our people have long lived with such affection and devotion for one another. Ever since our party has been leading and educating us, this affection and this devotion have steadily grown more beautiful and become affection for and devotion to one's fellow countrymen and comrades, affection for and devotion to the family of man. Understanding Marxism-Leninism means living with affection and devotion for one another. A person who has committed countless books to memory but does not live with affection and devotion cannot be said to be a person who understands Marxism-Leninism!"(8) Loving others and loving oneself, the new man displays a high proletarian international spirit, works to build the alliance among the three fraternal countries of Indochina, works to strengthen the full-scale alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and supports the struggle against imperialism by all oppressed nations and the cause of safeguarding peace in the world.

Attaching importance to that which is right means abolishing oppression and exploitation and building a new, fair and rational society in which everyone works and fights for the development of the social community so that everyone is well fed, well clothed, educated and lives a happy and wholesome life. Attaching importance to that which is right means defending and developing Marxism-Leninism; means making scientific socialism a profound and living reality; means achieving development that is well balanced among the individual, the family and society; and means putting into practice the noble principle "one for all, all for one."

Molding new persons who are compatible with the system of socialist collective ownership and the system of large-scale production that are being built is not easy work that can be quickly completed. It is impossible to produce complete, new persons and then have them build the new society. Rather, we can only turn the persons produced by history into new persons as they perform the work of building the new society. However, as they build a new society, they are not, generally speaking, persons who are entirely new. In the words of Lenin, they have yet to "wash from themselves all the mud of the old world. They still stand knee-deep in this mud. Cleansing themselves of this mud still remains a dream. To think that this can be done immediately is a very foolish illusion."(9) And, even when the old society dies, we cannot put it into a coffin and bury it in the ground. Its corpse continues to rot around us, polluting the environment and even infecting us with diseases. President Ho also said: "Having been born in the old society, each of us bears the ugly scars of this society to some extent in the form of our thinking and habits."(10) Therefore, we should not be impetuous and demand that everyone become a new, wholly socialist person overnight. However, it is even more incorrect, if not to say a mistake, to be lax and give light attention to the struggle to mold man. We cannot forget for one moment the teaching of Uncle Ho: every person has good and evil in his heart. We must know how to make good triumph over evil, eradicate the ugly things left behind by the old society in our society as well as in each of us and preserve and constantly display the pure revolutionary virtue "one for all." Socialist construction is not just building a new economy, a new system, but also involves building a new culture and molding new, socialist persons. Moreover, to build socialism, it is first of all necessary to train socialists. A socialist must possess all the necessary ethics as well as talents, but it is revolutionary ethics that are his base, his foundation. With the revolution having entered a new stage, we must not only rapidly heighten our ideological awareness concerning real Vietnamese socialism and raise our standards and skills in the area of practical application to keep pace with the requirements of the revolution, but must also do even more to forge the revolutionary ethics of diligence, frugality, honesty, fairness, devotion and wholeheartedly serving the people, serving the revolution and combating each manifestation of corruption. Because, "carrying out a revolution to transform the old society into a new society is a very glorious undertaking but also a very large task, a very complex, long and arduous struggle. One must be strong to carry a heavy load a long distance. The revolutionary must have revolutionary ethics as his foundation if he is to complete his glorious revolutionary task."(11)

In the ideological and cultural revolution, although there have been times when our work has been disorganized and although we have failed to attach appropriate importance to the goal of molding the new man and allowed a serious corruption of ethics and way of life to occur among some laboring people, workers, youths, cadres and party members, the steps that we have taken have, generally speaking, been positive and correct. In the molding of the new man and thanks to Uncle Ho, the personification of the best of the Vietnamese people combined as one with the best of mankind, we have displayed our national character in the new age and been able to forge our own ethics and put into practice the words of advice given by our forefathers long ago: "...Descendants of ours, do not adopt the wrong ethics"!(12) Our new man is the Vietnamese socialist man.

The new, socialist Vietnamese is continuing his journey amidst the tulmultuous realities of the revolution and under the light of Uncle Ho's thinking on culture. Our political culture is illuminating each step that he takes. Our ethical culture is laying and building his foundation. Our artistic culture, science, education, public health and physical culture-sports, are creating for him the standards of the soul, intelligence and physical fitness that he must meet. He is showing that he lives and is displaying his vitality each day in struggle and construction. He is the most general result, the most sophisticated and remarkable result, and becoming more sophisticated and remarkable with each day that passes, of the Vietnamese ideological and cultural revolution, of the new Vietnamese socialist culture.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap,"[Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 1, p 487.

2. Ibid., Volume 2, p 44.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Toan tap,"[Collected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1984, Volume 4, p 454.

4. Ibid., p 21.

5. "Toan dan doan ket xay dung To quoc Viet nam thong nhat xa hoi chu nghia,"[All the People Uniting in Building a Unified, Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland], TAP CHI HOC TAP, No 7-1976, p 35.

6. Ho Chi Minh: "Collected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, Volume 2, p 224.

7. Ho Chi Minh: "Collected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1985 Volume 5, p 102.

8. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 2, p 486.

9. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978, Volume 37, p 551.

10. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 2, p 94.

11. Ibid.

12. Late 14th century expose generally considered to have been written by Nguyen Trung Ngan reminding us that Vietnam must be Vietnam: "The incense burners of the House of Chu are articles of the gods. The incense burners of the land of the Viets are articles of Buddha. The gods frequently change. Buddha is eternal joy. Descendants of ours, do not adopt the wrong ethics."

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S JOURNEY TO FRANCE IN 1946 (SUMMARY CHRONOLOGY)

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 52-58, 67

[Article compiled by The Tap]

[Text] 30 May 1946--at the Vietnam Boarding School, Uncle Ho attends a large meeting of 50,000 people of the capital to greet him prior to his departure on a visit to France as the invited guest of the French government. He says: "In keeping with a government order and the will of the nation, I and a delegation will travel to Paris to open official negotiations."

31 May 1946--awakening very early, Uncle Ho writes a letter to the compatriots of Nam Bo: "...The compatriots Cochin China are citizens of Vietnam. The rivers might run dry and the mountains might crumble but this truth will never change!..."

At Gia Lam Airport, after greeting the delegates and compatriots gathered there, Uncle Ho grasped the hand of Huynh Thuc Khang (acting president of the DRV) and says: "...It is my hope that you will 'deal with a myriad of changes by not changing.'" He instructs the members of the delegation: "We take with us a heavy responsibility. As we stand before our fellow countrymen gathered here, we must promise that we will remain united and of one mind regardless of the difficulties we encounter so that we can fulfill our task for the fatherland."

1 June 1946--after spending the night in Pegu (Rangoon), Uncle Ho travels to Calcutta (India) early the next day.

2 June 1946--resting in Calcutta, Uncle Ho visits the British governor-general. Overseas compatriots of ours also arrive from several hundred kilometers outside Calcutta to greet him.

3 June 1946--Uncle Ho visits Chandernagore Province (India); receives the French consul and visits with overseas compatriots.

4 June 1946--Uncle Ho leaves Calcutta for Agra.

5 June 1946--from Agra, Uncle Ho travels to Karachi. The British viceroy invites Uncle Ho to stay at his resident.

6 June 1946--from Karachi, Uncle Ho travels to Habbaniya (Iraq).

7 June 1946--from Habbaniya, Uncle Ho travels to Luxor (Egypt). In Luxor, a representative of the French ambassador greets him and invites him to stay at the embassy.

8 to 10 June 1946--Uncle Ho visits the king of Egypt, visits the Pyramid Museum and takes a walking tour through the city of Luxor.

11 June 1946--early in the morning, Uncle Ho leaves Luxor and travels to Benghazi. Resting there for the afternoon, he then travels to Biskra (Algeria).

12 June 1946--Uncle Ho arrives in Biarritz--a city in Southwestern France--and moves into the Carlton Hotel.

13 June 1946--overseas compatriots from many places in France arrive in Biarritz to greet him. Representatives of the French Communist Party, the French Federation of Labor Unions, the newly established Franco-Vietnamese Association...and various French personalities arrive one after another to greet him.

22 June 1946--10 days after Uncle Ho arrived in Biarritz, the newly formed French government invites him to Paris. The plane carrying him lands at Le Borget Airport. The Minister for Overseas Territories, military dignitaries and others turn out to greet him with formal protocol. Overseas compatriots of ours and representatives of various political parties and mass organizations in France warmly greet him. Uncle Ho says: "I thank the French government and people for the grand welcome they have given me. It is my hope that the two nations of Vietnam and France can henceforth work together as equals in a candid and close manner. A motorcade takes Uncle Ho to the Royal-Monceau Hotel.

23 June 1946--Uncle Ho receives Marshall Juin, chief-of-staff of the French army; receives a number of Vietnamese intellectuals living in France who want to immediately return to serve the fatherland; and receives a delegation of teenagers and children, all the sons and daughters of overseas compatriots. He presents them with a flag given by the Vietnamese children in Hanoi to the Vietnamese children in France...

24 June 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives representatives of overseas compatriots from Cochin China coming to greet him and be briefed by him on the situation at home.

In the afternoon, he receives Minister Moutet and many high ranking officials of the French government.

In the evening, the Board of Directors of the Franco-Vietnamese Association arrives to greet him.

25 June 1946--Uncle Ho receives more than 100 representatives of French and foreign journalists and photographers and film makers.

26 June 1946--In the morning, Uncle Ho pays a visit to our delegation at the St. Anne Hotel and tours the Louvre; receives representatives of the Union of Vietnamese Associations from Marseille, Bordeaux, Toulous...coming to greet him. In the afternoon, he receives the lawyer Blunquist, a fellow militant from the days of the Intercolonial Union. At night, Uncle Ho receives the leaders of the French Social Party and a number of doctors, writers...

27 June 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk in the Boulogne Forest and visits the Trocadero Cultural Hall. In the afternoon, Mr. Sainteny invites him to luncheon with his family. In the evening, Uncle Ho receives representatives of the French Communist Party (Vaillant-Couturier, Cachin, Thorez, Ducroux, Billoux, Tillon...).

28 June 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk in the Saint Cloud Gardens. In the afternoon, he receives Marshall Juin and Marshall Deveige. In the evening, he receives representatives of French women and speaks to them about the Vietnamese women's movement. They bring him good news: the World Union of Democratic Women has recognized the Vietnam Women's Union as a member.

29 June 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk in the Saint Seine woods. In the afternoon, he lunches with the family of High Commissioner D'Argenlieu... In the evening, he receives representatives of the World Youth Council and French youth organizations. He talks to them about the struggle of Vietnamese youths. They report to him that the World Youth Council has recognized the Vietnam Youth Union as a member. The World Youth representatives suggest that he permit the members of the World Youth Council to call him Uncle Ho.

30 June 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk in the Monceau flower gardens. In the afternoon, he invites the delegates attending the Fontainebleau Conference to an informal luncheon. In the evening, he visits the Archeology Institute and receives a number of French writers.

2 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives the writer Leo Poldes. In the afternoon, the French government holds a reception to welcome him. In response to the words of welcome spoken by French Premier Bidault, Uncle Ho says: "...To be sure, many difficulties await us at the Fontainebleau Conference, a conference that has the task of laying the foundation for new relations between France and Vietnam. Sincerity and mutual trust will remove these difficulties and obstacles. Both the philosophy of the East and the philosophy of the West endorse the same ethical principle: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"...

3 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho lays wreaths of flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triumph and at the Tomb of Indochina War Dead in a cemetery outside the city. In the afternoon, Minister Moutet holds a reception for him. In the evening, Uncle Ho visits Versailles Palace. At night, the French government invites him to attend a performance at the opera house.

4 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives a number of newspaper correspondents. Then, he visits the graves of partisans on Vallerienne Hill and, moved, says: "As I look as these graves of French partisans murdered by the Germans because they fought for independence and freedom, my thoughts turn to Vietnamese partisans who are being murdered by other persons because they, too, are fighting for independence and freedom and my sorrow is made even deeper. Independence and freedom are the same in every country: they are won through the bloodshed of partisans and the unity of the entire nation. Therefore persons who genuinely cherish their independence and freedom must respect the independence and freedom of other nations."

In the afternoon, High Commissioner D'Argenlieu holds a reception in his honor. In the evening, the government and people of Paris hold a formal meeting to greet him.

At night, Uncle Ho holds a reception for Premier Bidault, ministers, members of the French National Assembly, military dignitaries...

5 July 1946--Uncle Ho receives representatives of the French Federation of Labor Unions and the general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. They report to him that the World Federation of Trade Unions has recognized the Vietnam Trade Union as a member.

6 July 1946--the Vietnamese-French conference opens at the Fontainebleau Palace. An honored guest of the French government, Uncle Ho does not participate in the conference.

7 July 1946--throughout the day, Uncle Ho receives many overseas compatriots; receives General Salan who comes to pay his regards. At night, Uncle Ho attends a fireworks display organized by the people of the city of Versailles to welcome him.

8 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho sends a cablegram home to report to the government that he had met with the leaders of the French Communist Party, the Popular Republican Movement and the Socialist Party, with representatives of the organizations of women, youths, intellectuals, journalists, etc. In the afternoon, Uncle Ho invites to an informal luncheon the wife of Mr. Marano, former governor of Seine Province, the wife of the writer Poldes and others... In the evening, Admiral Mit-xop [Vietnamese phonetics] holds a dinner in his honor.

9 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives Mr. Xa-ra-van-no [Vietnamese phonetics], an Indian member of the French National Assembly, who sympathized with the Vietnamese. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Sainteny hold a dinner to welcome him.

10 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives many Frenchmen who come to greet him. In the afternoon, Uncle Ho invites to an informal luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Sainteny, the mothers of Mr. Sainteny and Mr. Albert Sarraut and Mr. Sainteny's father-in-law, former governor-general of Indochina.

11 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives overseas compatriots and representatives of the French Education Federation. In the afternoon, he receives Marshall Juin. In the afternoon, the Franco-Vietnamese Association holds a tea in his honor. At night, Uncle Ho meets with Premier Bidault and Minister Moutet, not returning until late at night.

12 July 1946--Uncle Ho holds a press conference to present Vietnam's stand at the Fontainebleau Conference:

1. Vietnam demands the right to be independent. We demand independence, not at the cost of severing relations with France, but within the French Union, because such is to the economic and cultural benefit of both sides. Vietnam will willingly collaborate with France.

2. Vietnam definitely will not accept a federal government.

3. Cochin China is a part of Vietnam. No one has the right to and no force can partition it.

4. Vietnam will protect the property of Frenchmen. But, Frenchmen must obey the labor law of Vietnam and Vietnam retains the right to buy back all properties related to national defense.

5. If advisors are ever needed, the Vietnamese will use Frenchmen.

6. Vietnam has the right to send ambassadors and consuls to other countries.

13 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives overseas compatriots. In the afternoon, he attends an informal luncheon at the invitation of Admiral Barjot. At night, Uncle Ho dines informally with the family of Mr. Michelet, the French minister of national defense.

14 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho attends France's National Day ceremonies. In the afternoon, he writes a letter thanking Premier Bidault: "...At a time when the French and Vietnamese are looking for ways to put into practice sincere and friendly collaboration, the date 14 July now has an even more profound significance to our two countries."

15 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho visits the home town of Mrs. Poldes. In the afternoon, he is interviewed by a number of journalists. At night, he and our delegation attend a large meeting organized by overseas Vietnamese at Muy-tuy-a-li-te [Vietnamese phonetics] Palace in Paris.

16 July 1946--in the afternoon, Uncle Ho invites to an informal luncheon the Parisien policemen who were serving as his bodyguards. In the evening, Uncle Ho is interviewed by Mrs. Sonier of the weekly newspaper ACTION, a paper that supported Vietnam.

17 July 1946--Uncle Ho visits a number of places of in the Normandy region... At night, he stays in E-ghec-vin Village [Vietnamese phonetics], the birthplace of Mr. Sainteny.

18 July 1946--Uncle Ho continues his visit in the Normandy region. At night, he returns to Paris.

19 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives the woman writer Simone Terri and is interviewed by Mr. Rosenfeld concerning the Fontainebleau Conference. In the afternoon, he attends a tea held by Mr. Tillon, air minister, in his honor.

20 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives a correspondent from FRANC TIREUR Newspaper. He then visits Mr. and Mrs. Gio-li-o Quy-ri [Vietnamese phonetics] and Mr. Francois Jordan, general secretary of the Franco-Vietnamese Association. In the evening, he receives representatives of French women who come to pay him a visit.

21 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives representatives of weekly newspapers; the distinguished Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg; and Mr. Lorenti, chief of the Office of the French Ministry of Overseas Territories. He receives youth delegates from 64 countries, representing some 50 million young men and women, attending the World Youth Conference being held in Paris. At night, he receives Admirals Limonniere and Barjot.

22 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives young women overseas Vietnamese who come to pay him a visit. At night, he and his retinue attend a film on the sports festival in Moscow.

23 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives Mr. Duyt-sa [Vietnamese phonetics], a French journalist who supported independence for Vietnam. In the evening, he and Minister Moutet attend an informal dinner at the invitation of Mr. Sainteny.

24 July 1946--many newspapers in France carry Uncle Ho's response to journalists concerning the relations between Vietnam and France, in which he concluded: "If France recognizes Vietnam's independence and joins with us in building new relations based on trust and freedom, the country of France will see its honor, its morale and cooperation with it in Vietnam vastly improved. This would provide stability and certainly be much better than using war, using strength or using the general staff to pressure us into signing one treaty or another."

25 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives Dr. Blang-do-vo [Vietnamese phonetics] who has come to pay his regards. In the evening, Uncle Ho visits Leon Blum, a leader of the French Socialist Party.

26 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho visits Fontainebleau, where the conference between the Vietnamese and French delegations is being held. The governor of Seine Province and the city committee hold a dinner in his honor.

27 July 1946--Uncle Ho visits Vietnamese engineers in Paris and advises them to love one another, unite and keep the fatherland in their thoughts.

28 July 1946--Uncle Ho and his retinue visit Mr. and Mrs. Aubrac in Choisy sur Mont Morenci 10 kilometers from Paris. Both Mr. and Mrs. Aubrac were

guerrillas during the resistance against the German fascists. They had written him a letter inviting him to their home to rest and afford him a very hospitable and cordial welcome upon his arrival.

29 July 1946--in the morning, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrac and for the first time since arriving in France, Uncle Ho is able to rest. He takes a chair out into the yard, where he sits reading magazines and newspapers, chats with the Aubrac's and plays with the family's two small children. After Uncle Ho luncheons with the Aubrac's, a representative of the French government arrives and invites him to attend the opening of the Peace Conference of the Allied Countries being held at Luxembourg Palace in Paris.

30 July 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk in Mont Morenci woods. In the afternoon, he receives the editor of LE COMBAT Newspaper. In the evening, he pays a visit to Professor Rivet. He receives the general secretary of the French Republic Youth Association and his wife, who come to pay their regards and present him with flowers.

31 July 1946--in the afternoon, Uncle Ho receives Admiral Muy-do-li-e [Vietnamese phonetics]. In the evening, he visits Andree Viollis, a famous journalist who went to Vietnam to investigate the crimes of the French colonialists and wrote the book "Indochina Cries Out To Be Saved" upon her return to France. Uncle Ho then visits Professor Lang-gio-vin [Vietnamese phonetics], a famous scientist. At night, Mr. Max Andre, head of the French delegation at the Fontainebleau Conference, holds a dinner in his honor.

1 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives the journalist Louis Ca-tech [Vietnamese phonetics]. He receives Grade 5 Civil Servant Phat-tanh [Vietnamese phonetics], the person in charge of Vietnamese engineers in France. In the evening, Mr. Billoux, minister of construction of the French government, and Mr. Da-xchi-e [Vietnamese phonetics] pay him a visit.

2 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho is interviewed by the French journalist Phlo-ri [Vietnamese phonetics] and receives the representative of China News Agency in France. He receives Mr. Claude Morgan, the editor of the weekly newspaper FRENCH LITERATURE, a paper that supported independence for Vietnam. Uncle Ho then receives Mr. O-bay [Vietnamese phonetics], French Socialist Party National Assembly deputy. In the afternoon, Uncle Ho visits General Herriot, retired, chairman of the Progressive Party. In the evening, General Herriot pays a return visit to Uncle Ho. Uncle Ho then pays a visit to General Leclerc and the French Socialist Party.

3 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho visits Mr. Buirrez, editor of L'ORDRE Newspaper, a paper that frequently attacked us. Uncle Ho explains Vietnam's situation. This paper subsequently displays a correct attitude. In the evening, Uncle Ho pays a visit to Professor Rivet, an elder member of the French Socialist Party. Then, Mr. Bousquet, a member of the French delegation at the Fontainebleau Conference, invites Uncle Ho to visit his family in the outskirts of Paris.

4 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives many of our overseas compatriots and Vietnamese teenagers and children in France. He then receives General Morliere, who is about to leave for Vietnam. In the evening, Uncle Ho visits the family of Leon Blum in the outskirts of Paris.

5 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives a number of our overseas compatriots and reads newspapers... In the evening, he pays a visit to Vincent Auriol and visits Professor Emile Kam, president of the French Human Rights Association Supporting Independence for Vietnam. He then visits Mr. Luyt-xi [Vietnamese phonetics], member of the French Socialist Party and French National Assembly deputy.

6 August 1946-- Uncle Ho replies to questions asked by Mr. Sarbonnier, from L'ORDRE Newspaper, who arrives to interview him.

7 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives several Frenchmen recently returned from Saigon who arrive to greet him. In the afternoon, Uncle Ho receives Mr. Da-xi-e [Vietnamese phonetics], former minister of interior in the French government and current French National Assembly deputy, who expresses his support for an independent Vietnam.

8 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho pays a visit to Minister Moutet and Major General Phelan, who had previously served in Vietnam and was now attached to the Minister of Overseas Territories. In the evening, Uncle Ho receives Deputy Luyt-xi [Vietnamese phonetics].

9 August 1946--in the morning, Mr. Sterner, director of the Institute of Far Eastern Archeology, invites Uncle Ho to visit the institute. There, he and Mr. and Mrs. Sterner discuss Eastern and Western culture. Uncle Ho also pays a visit to Mr. Maurice Shuman, chairman of the Popular Republican Movement. In the evening, Uncle Ho receives Mr. Jean Bebel, a correspondent for LIBERATION Newspaper, a paper supporting independence for Vietnam.

10 August 1946--Uncle Ho visits the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Maurice Thorez and Jacques Ducroux welcome him.

11 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho and his retinue visit Sang-chi-e-ri [Vietnamese phonetics] Palace. When they return in the evening, Uncle Ho receives Mr. Sainteny who was awaiting him.

12 August 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho meets with the members of our delegation and overseas Vietnamese, speaking with them until 1200 hours. Then, he visits a child care center in Noisy-le-Grand Village.

17 August 1946--Uncle Ho is intereviewed by a number of newspapers in France concerning the results of his visit to France and a number of recent Vietnamese-French clashes. In general, Uncle Ho says: he does not want to return to Hanoi empty-handed. He wants to achieve concrete results with certain knowledge of collaboration between the two countries. He regrets the renewed clashes and declares that Vietnam is not responsible for these incidents. He emphasizes the need to create the necessary favorable atmosphere for Vietnamese-French collaboration. To accomplish this, it was

necessary to reassure the Vietnamese as well as the French. The Vietnamese side would guarantee the spiritual, cultural and material interests of Frenchmen while the French side would have to guarantee the total independence of Vietnam.

19 August 1946--on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution, our government sends a cablegram to Uncle Ho wishing him good health, expressing absolute confidence in his leadership and promising to serve the fatherland with the full measure of its ability and intellect.

20 August 1946--Uncle Ho goes to meet with Minister Moutet. He stresses the need to quickly hold a referendum..., the need for a Vietnamese-French commission to prepare for, organize and oversee the casting of ballots. He restates the stand of Vietnam, that France must recognize Vietnam's independence and that Vietnam will protect French economic and cultural interests.

21 August 1946--Uncle Ho sends an official correspondence to the French government stating the issues that prevent the two sides from continuing the official negotiations at Fontainebleau. Later, he receives an official correspondence from the French government in reply: "...The very deep differences between the views of the two sides concerning the basic issues make it impossible to resume the conference, because a resumption would not lead to any results."

30 August 1946--with our country's first National Day approaching, Uncle Ho sends a cablegram reminding his fellow countrymen to make every effort to avoid strife with Frenchmen in order to create favorable conditions for the talks between our delegation and the French delegation.

14 September 1946--very tense telephone conversations take place between Uncle Ho and Mr. Moutet in the middle of the night... At 0030 hours, Uncle Ho again meets with Mr. Moutet and, at the last minute, decides to sign the modus vivendi.

16 September 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho leaves Paris by private train. In the evening, he arrives in Marseille.

17 September 1946--in the morning, Uncle Ho receives representatives of Marseille newspapers and thanks the people for the welcome afforded him and their concern for his fellow countrymen who are workers and soldiers. Then, local authorities arrive to greet him and take Uncle Ho to the Ma-giac-nho [Vietnamese phonetics] camp, where more than 3,000 Indochinese workers and soldiers are housed. He talks to them about Vietnamese-French friendship. In the evening, local authorities accompany him to Toulon. Uncle Ho boards the sloop Dumont d'Urville.

18 September 1946--early in the morning, Mr. Jean Sainteny boards the sloop to bid farewell to Uncle Ho. Then, the Dumont d'Urville weighs anchor. Uncle Ho requests that the command raise the Vietnamese flag each time the sloop docks in British ports. Cannon salutes greet the first head of state of the new Vietnam at many seaports along the way. Uncle Ho visits Djibouti at the

invitation of the French governor-general, who was notified in advance by the French government to prepare a welcome for him.

When the sloop berths in the Port of Colombo, Uncle Ho goes ashore for a 1 day visit to Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. Gandhi and Nehru send representatives to the capital of Ceylon to present Uncle Ho with a gift, a flag of the Indian Parliament...

18 October 1946--the sloop enters Cam Ranh Bay. D'Argenlieu and Moliere, who had just arrived from Hanoi, were aboard the cruiser Suffren waiting to greet him. Many journalists had also been invited aboard. Following a ceremony, Uncle Ho attends a reception. Admiral D'Argenlieu toasts Uncle Ho's health. Uncle Ho discusses the implementation of the 14 September modus vivendi with the high commissioner. He encourages journalists to contribute to the implementation of the terms agreed upon in the modus vivendi.

20 October 1946--the party organization and people of Haiphong were prepared to welcome Uncle Ho. In addition to units of our army, a unit of the French army also participated in the welcoming ceremony under our command. At 1600 hours, the ship docks at Ben Ngu. Disembarking, a smiling Uncle Ho greets the delegations and fellow countrymen gathered there. Following a ceremony, he thanks them, receives a bouquet of flowers from the people of Haiphong and embraces children gathered there to greet him. Then, he goes to rest at the office of the municipal administrative committee. Following lunch, Uncle Ho briefs a number of delegates on his journey.

21 October 1946--early in the morning, Uncle Ho takes a walk around the city. Upon his return, he receives representatives of mass organizations and political parties who have come down from Hanoi; representatives of the agencies and mass organizations in Haiphong; representatives from the provinces of Tien An, Hong Gai, Quang Yen, Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Bac Ninh... At 1000 hours, a special train takes Uncle Ho to Hanoi. Crowds line the route to welcome him. At each railroad station along the way, he encounters a sea of people, a sea of flags and banners... Uncle Ho stands at the open door to his railroad car for 5 hours waving to his fellow countrymen.

At 1530 hours, his train arrives in Hang Co Station. Huynh Thuc Khang heads the delegation of the government, National Assembly and mass organizations assembled on the station platform to welcome Uncle Ho. Moliere, just back from Cam Ranh, is also present. An honor guard and band sent by the French government also await him. Following the welcoming ceremony at the station, Uncle Ho is taken by car to the Tonkin Presidential Palace along roads strung with welcoming banners and lined with crowds of compatriots waving flags, throwing flowers, acclaiming him and shouting slogans to welcome him.

Uncle Ho meets with Truong Chinh and the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee at the Tonkin Presidential Palace...

Compatriots gather in front of the Tonkin Presidential Palace. Children parade by beating drums and shouting: "Uncle Ho is back! Uncle Ho is back!" Uncle Ho stands at a window waving to his fellow countrymen and the children.

23 October 1946--Uncle Ho issues a statement to the nation: "...Responding to the kind invitation of the French government, I went to France for the purpose of solving the question of Vietnam's independence and the unification of North, Central and South Vietnam. Due to the present situation in France, these two questions have yet to be settled. We have to wait. But I dare to vouch that sooner or later Vietnam is sure to be independent and its three parts, the North, the Center and the South, will be reunified."(*)

FOOTNOTES

* According to a number of articles printed in CUU QUOC Newspaper in 1946; "The Proceedings of the Fontainebleau Conference" (typed copies on file at the Archives of the Office of the Party Central Committee); the book "Unforgettable Years and Months" by Vo Nguyen Giap, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1974; and the book "Les deux guerres au Viet nam"(The Two Wars in Vietnam) by George Chaffard, La table ronde de Combat Publishing House, Paris, 1969.

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AT A SUDDEN TURNING POINT (*)

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 59-67

[Article by V. Panteleev]

[Text] Held at a sudden turning point in the life of the country and the entire modern world, the 27th Congress of the communists of the Soviet Union provided answers to the most important questions raised by our times. The congress adopted a realistic, carefully considered program for accelerating socio-economic development, a program that has become the strategic line of the CPSU, a strategic line that will lead Soviet society to a situation that is, in essence, new. The thinking of accelerating socio-economic development pervaded every activity that preceded the congress; was the center of attention of the congress; and was expressed in the Political Report of the Central Committee, in the new version of the Platform of the CPSU, in the revisions to the Party Statutes, in the "Primary Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union During the Years from 1986 to 1990 and Until the year 2000" and in other documents of the congress.

The 27th Congress mapped out a realistic program for specific actions aimed at preventing the tragedy of a hot nuclear war and safeguarding and strengthening peace. The thinking on the close relationship between socialism and peace, between peace and construction was strongly linked to the plans of the CPSU. As was the line on accelerating socio-economic development, this thinking ran like a red thread throughout the work of the congress, throughout the resolutions and documents adopted by the congress.

Part I

The centerpiece of the 27th Congress of the CPSU was the Political Report of the Party Central Committee presented by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M. S. Gorbachev. This report drew a broad picture of the modern world and its basic trends and contradictions. It analyzed every aspect of the domestic situation and the country's achievements and difficulties. It clearly outlined the primary directions being taken in the economic and social policy of the party and in the cause of the further democratization of Soviet society. It presented the primary objectives in the overseas political activities of the party and concretized the guidelines to be followed in these activities. It reviewed the debates concerning the new version of the Platform and the revisions to the Statutes of the CPSU.

One-quarter century has passed since the adoption of the 3rd Platform of the CPSU. During that period, the Soviet people recorded significant achievements. However, being satisfied with achievements is alien to the party. While correctly evaluating the achievements that have been recorded, the party has frankly and openly addressed the things that have not been achieved and the causes of these shortcomings. "For a number of years--as the Political Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU pointed out--not only as a result of objective factors, but mainly as a result of causes of a subjective nature, the practical activities of the agencies of the party and state have lagged behind the requirements of the times, of life itself. Problems in the development of the country have grown at a faster rate than problems have been solved. The inertia and rigidity of the forms and methods of management, a decline in the dynamism displayed in work, the growth of bureaucracy--all these phenomena have considerably harmed our cause. Phenomena that are a reflection of lethargy have begun to appear in social life."

In April 1985, a plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU set the requirement of overcoming the negative phenomena in the socio-economic development of society so that this development acquires the necessary dynamism and is accelerated. The line of the April plenum was endorsed and supported by the party and the people. This was very clearly evident during the period spent preparing for the congress.

In the course of the widespread and truly national debate of the issues facing the congress, there was open and constructive discussion of all key issues. The campaign to elect the new leadership committees of the party was marked by frankness and a tough attitude toward weaknesses and shortcomings in work. At meetings and conferences, communists offered many suggestions and observations of a critical nature. They talked about the need to resolutely change the style, forms and methods of party work and remove from them all favoritism and ostentatiousness. The words of advice offered by the party and people more clearly showed to which tasks our hands must be turned, how these tasks should be carried out and which levers must be put into effect. The collective experience of the party and all the people made it possible to carry out a task of historic importance: mapping out a strategic line that is, from the standpoint of principles, new.

What is the meaning attached to the concept "accelerated"? In the Political Report of the Central Committee, it states that it is, "above everything else, increasing the rate of economic growth. This, however, is not all. Its essence lies in a new quality of growth: in doing everything possibleto develop production in depth on the basis of applying scientific-technical advances, rebuilding the structure of the economy and adopting effective ways to manage, organize and provide incentive to laborers."

However, the line on accelerated development is not limited to reforms in the economic field. The party congress stressed that the decisive factor in accelerated development is the human factor. And, each human capability that is not now being used can only be mobilized by implementing a positive social policy, strengthening the principle of socialist fairness, perfecting social relations, revamping the forms and methods of work of the academies of politics and ideology and strengthening the system of socialist democracy.

In other words, accelerated development means taking determined steps to overcome inertia, sluggishness and conservatism--all those things that stand in the way of social progress, that are impeding the full development of the strengths and capabilities of the socialist system. This effort is related to each work guideline set forth by the party--the guidelines for immediate and long-range work, for economic and social work, for domestic and overseas political work.

The tasks set by the 27th Congress in the economic field are large. By the end of this century, national income must be nearly two times higher, with a two-fold increase in production potentials and qualitative improvements to these potentials. Labor productivity must increase from 2.3 to 2.5 times. It is easy to understand that important achievements cannot be recorded in the economy with old material-technical bases or on the basis of existing management methods. The answer lies in profoundly reforming the national economy on the basis of applying the latest achievements of science and technology and even rebuilding the economic mechanism and management system.

There will be a change in structural and investment policies. This will be evident in a shift in the focus of attention from quantitative production norms to norms that reflect the quality and efficiency of production. We will look at results, not intermediary results, but final results. In the majority of cases, production will be upgraded, not expanded. Priority will not be given to increasing the sources of fuel and raw materials, but to utilizing these sources better. These are the requirements of modern production. And, these requirements will be expressed in resolutions of the party.

The key role in the progress of heavy industry has been given to the machine manufacturing sector. Giving priority to development here means giving priority to those sectors that are truly catalysts in the accelerated advancement of science and technology: the power tool sector, the technical electrical industry, the microelectronics sector, the computer technology sector, the precision implements manufacturing sector and the information industry. The atomic energy sector will be developed at a rapid rate. In the future, from 75 to 80 percent of the increase in demand for fuels and energy must be met by economizing on fuel and energy in every way possible.

Another important task that must be carried out is that of correcting the backward state of development of agriculture. Agriculture continues to develop slowly. The 27th Congress of the CPSU has directed the efforts of the party and all the Soviet people toward bringing about a decisive turning point in the agricultural sector of the economy.

Can this be achieved? It can be achieved, as the party has said, through the supplemental measures mapped out by the party with a view toward increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. Of foremost importance are the need to increase the fertility of cropland and the need to make widespread use of the techniques of intensive cultivation. The immediate way to augment the supply of grain is to reduce the loss of product during harvesting, transportation, storage and processing.

The new tasks--in industry as well as agriculture--cannot be carried out without profoundly reorganizing the economic mechanism and building a unified, effective and flexible management system that will permit us to more fully realize the capabilities of socialism.

Economic management demands that constant and systematic improvements be made. Frankly speaking, until recently, the true need to improve the management system was, to a large extent, not correctly understood. This work was being carried out in a piecemeal and half-hearted manner. Adherence to old methods, primarily administrative methods, prevailed. Slowness to change our way of thinking inevitably led to a slowness to make changes in our work. Now, as stressed in the Political Report of the Central Committee at the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the situation has reached the point where we cannot limit ourselves to partial improvements, but must carry out a thorough reform. The significance of this reform lies in doing what must be done to insure that, in practice, the entire domestic production system meets social needs and satisfies the needs of man; that the focus of management is directed toward achieving higher efficiency and equality and accelerating the application of scientific-technical advances; that cadres and personnel are more concerned with the results of their labor; and that socialist initiative and resourcefulness are displayed in every area of the national economy, most importantly in the worker collectives.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU adopted a line based in principle that takes this very direction. This line is designed to strengthen and perfect the centrally planned economic leadership of the state--the fundamental achievement and strength of socialism--on the basis of the immutable principle of democratic centralism. And, concerning this issue, as was pointed out at the congress, the hopes of bourgeois ideologues regarding a departure by Soviet communists from this basic principle of Lenin are groundless.

Recognition of the clear need to shift to new methods of management and business is widely spreading on each level and within each field of the national economy, including agriculture. Of significance as a principle here is the establishment on the central level and within the localities of unified, combined agro-industrial management agencies that have the task of maintaining ties between agriculture and the industrial sectors related to agriculture. This new organizational structure is to be strengthened by means of a suitable economic mechanism, the primary purpose of which, in agriculture as well as industry, is to open the way for the application of economic methods in business. The autonomy of collective farms and state farms is being significantly broadened. The concern and responsibility of collective farms and state farms for the final results of their work will also be heightened. As M.S. Gorbachev stressed in the Political Report at the congress, the heart of the matter lies in creatively applying Lenin's thinking on the grain tax in a manner consistent with modern conditions.

For collective farms and state farms, the intention is to set stable product procurement plans for each year of the 5-year plan. These plans will not change. The contract system and the contracting system will be expanded on the unit, section and household levels, with means of production, including cropland, being provided to units, sections and households for the length of their contracts.

The party emphasizes that, at this sudden turning point, which demands that many things that have become outmoded be discarded, concepts that have become well established, especially prejudices, cannot be allowed to impede us. And if, for example, it is necessary and legitimate to apply economic quotas in place of legally binding norms, this does not mean the abandonment of the principles of planned leadership, but only means a change in the measures and methods of planned leadership. It is truly incorrect to consider every change in the economic mechanism to virtually amount to the abandonment of the principles of socialism. Concerning this issue, M.S Gorbachev stressed that "the highest standards in the improvement of management as well as the improvement of the entire system of socialist production relations must be the acceleration of socio-economic development and the strengthening of socialism in practice."

The profound reforms called for by the 27th Congress of the CPSU require a certain amount of time to be put into effect. Accelerated development, as understood in its broad sense, must be achieved beginning today. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize, to the highest degree possible, every reserve--economic and organizational factors, psychological and social factors; necessary to make better use of existing production potentials and increase the effectiveness of incentives to work; and necessary to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and correct the problem of not knowing how to do business. Fundamentally improving the quality of products is a matter of very important significance. Another important source of reserves is the widespread dissemination of advanced experiences and the practice of socialist emulation, emulation which must be directed toward improving the quality of work, toward economizing and saving and toward achieving the targets set in each collective and at each work place.

When presenting these large tasks, the CPSU pointed out the close relationship that exists between improving the life of man and increasing the efficiency of his labor and society. There must be closer scrutiny of the amount of labor performed and the level of consumption and wages must be more dependent upon the productivity and quality of work, with determined steps taken to eradicate egalitarianism and not allow situations to occur in which wages are paid to persons who do no work and bonuses are paid to persons who do not deserve them. A relentless struggle must be waged against income accounts that are not the result of labor. Social fairness must be thoroughly established.

The scale and newness of the jobs that lie ahead are raising very high requirements concerning the nature of the activities of the CPSU, which today numbers more than 19 million communists in all fields of politics, ideology and organization.

But life does not stand still. It is constantly testing the ability of communists to perform the new tasks it sets. And, the party can successfully perform these tasks if, in a process of continuous development, it does not, as pointed out in the Political Report, start believing that it "can never make a mistake" and if it critically evaluates the resultsthat have been achieved and clearly sees what it must do. From this perspective, the period since the April plenum (1985) of the Central Committee of the CPSU has been an unusual period. We very clearly understand that, as M.S. Gorbachev said at the congress, we can no longer avoid the problems that have become full blown in the development of society, can no longer tolerate an irresponsible, undemanding or passive attitude. The party has frankly told the people the difficulties and shortcomings in its work and the steps to be taken to overcome these difficulties and correct these shortcomings. And, having done so, the party is now stronger because it has the active support of millions of laborers.

The new tasks facing Soviet society demand a fundamental reorganization in party work. The essence of this effort is insuring that each organization of the party lives in an atmosphere of examining and revamping the forms of its activities and the methods by which these activities are conducted. Something that is correct should be called by its name. Everything should be decided in public and objectively reported to the upper level agencies of the party and to the masses. Everything that is done must always reflect high demands and frankness. All these qualities must be immutable principles in party work. The party congress emphasized the need to do everything possible to develop the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, intensify the struggle against ostentatiousness and take disciplinary action against cadres and personnel who say they support the reorganization but still think and act in the old way. Determined efforts must be made to thwart every attempt to suppress or oppose wholesome criticism.

Of primary importance is the need to establish everywhere a style of party work that is practical and militant and methods and means of this work that are flexible and effective.

Part II

The CPSU--the party of genuine internationalists--will combine, in a organic way, the performance of strategic tasks in the nature of a turning point, tasks that will continue the advance of Soviet society down the path of perfecting socialism, with victories in the process of the world revolution.

A youthful world facing the future--such is the view of world socialism presented in the Platform of the CPSU. This definition reflects the major trend of the modern world: social progress in our times is synonymous with socialism, with the formation, perfection and forward movement of socialism. More than one-third of mankind, more than a dozen countries and nations are following this path. They embark on this path from different initial levels of development and under different conditions. For many of these countries and nations, this path has not been smooth, has not been simple, has not been easy to travel without making mistakes.

However, as Marx predicted, despite an infinite number of concrete manifestations of the same infrastructure, there are still milestones pointing the way--the common laws of building the new society. Recognizing these laws and applying them to the specific conditions of every country are what guarantees that the tasks faced will be successfully carried out, that difficulties will be overcome, that antagonisms will be resolved. They are the basis upon which steady progress is made.

A special concern of the CPSU, as emphasized in the party's Platform, is to strengthen, in every way possible, the friendship and develop and improve the relations of the Soviet Union with the countries within the socialist community.

The analysis of the basic trends and antagonisms of the modern world, as set forth in the Political Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU, eloquently proves that the destiny of the world and social progress today are more closely tied than ever before to dynamism in the economic and political development of the world socialist system. To accelerate the advance of the overall movement, it is of vital importance that we promote the coordination of actions, coordination which will result in our potentials increasing not only at a linear rate, but at an exponential rate as well.

The moving forces behind the coordination of actions in every field among the countries within the community are the incumbent communist and worker parties. Their political cooperation is steadily increasing and their methods and forms of cooperation are being perfected and revamped.

The 27th Congress, the Platform of the Party and the other documents of the congress have drawn attention to many new factors, factors which show the coordination of actions among the fraternal countries in the economic field. Of primary importance here is that during the past 25 years, in the historic trend toward the internationalization of economic life, a transition has been made, a transition for which all preceding development was a logical preparation, a transition to the highest form of the internationalization of economic life under modern conditions--socialist economic ties. The need to further strengthen ties, their importance being as the material base of the solidarity of the socialist countries, has been emphasized in platform-type documents of the CPSU.

A new and important step down this path was the adoption of "the Joint Scientific-Technical Advances Program of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Until the year 2000." This program plays an especially important role in the acceleration of socio-economic progress by the fraternal countries and is a fundamental guarantee of higher labor productivity and growth in the prestige and influence of socialism in the world.

Loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, the CPSU, in the documents adopted by the 27th Congress of the Party, has once again stated its interest in and readiness to contribute to the further improvement of social production and the socialist way of life within the countries of our community and to the acceleration of the process of equalizing the levels of economic development of these countries. For example, in "The Primary Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union During the Years from 1986 to 1990 and Until the Year 2000," it points out the need to continue to work with the other fraternal countries in CEMA to provide international assistance to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in accelerating the development and raising the efficiency of social production and in expanding the participation of these countries in the socialist international division of labor.

In keeping with the spirit of the times and with the aim of meeting the needs of life, the CPSU is stressing the importance of energy, resourcefulness and initiative. In the view of our party, these qualities must be extended to the entire system of relations among the fraternal countries. Less bureaucracy and fewer orders, fewer committees and subcommittees and more attention to economic levers, to initiative, to socialist resourcefulness, to winning the support of worker collectives--these are the things that are needed today to strengthen the coordination of economic actions.

The mandate of the party's modern policy--accelerating socio-economic development and achieving a situation that is qualitatively new and different within our society, beginning within the economy--is inspiring us to be more interested in, to delve more deeply into learning what the valuable experiences of the fraternal countries and parties are. Every country and every party has made its own contributions to the common storehouse of experience of world socialism. The CPSU has a high evaluation of these contributions and attaches importance to the theoretical and practical work of the fraternal parties.

Part III

Opposed to the socialist world that faces the future, opposed to international revolutionary and liberation movements is the exploitative capitalist world, a world which, although still strong and dangerous, has reached its final stage.

Today, imperialism poses an increasing threat to the very survival of mankind. The first to use nuclear weapons, it is now preparing to take a new step--a step from which there might be no turning back--carrying the arms race into space.

The main goal of the foreign policy of the CPSU is to insure that the Soviet people are able to work under peaceful, stable conditions. Therefore, struggling against the nuclear peril, against the arms race and struggling to safeguard and build the common peace, peace in the future as well, continue to be the dominant direction being taken in the party's activities in the international arena. Within this framework, the focus of the Soviet Union's foreign policy will be struggling to implement the program set forth by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in his 15 January 1986 statement. This program is a program of historic significance. If this plan for the phased elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the prevention of a new world war is implemented, mankind will greet the 21st century in a world without nuclear arms and the danger of his own self-destruction will have been eliminated.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU pointed out the special importance of "the foundations needed to establish a comprehensive international security system," these being the principles set forth in the Political Report of the Central Committee. In world politics, these are fresh ideas. The principles presented here are comprehensive, general and constructive. They bring together as one all the aspects of the modern concept of international security--military, political, economic and human.

Attending the 27th Congress were 152 delegations from communist, worker, revolutionary democratic, labor and other parties and representatives of social-democrat organizations. They came from 113 countries on all continents.

Addressing the foreign guests of the 27th Congress of the CPSU at a reception held in the Kremlin, M.S. Gorbachev said that they were not only guests of the congress, but also--in the eyes of Soviet communists--participants in the congress, participants who made their own contributions to the work of the congress. These contributions were their support for the spirit of change and their support for the overseas political strategy of the CPSU.

The delegations from the fraternal parties of the socialist countries were unanimous in their assessment of the 27th Congress of the CPSU as an event of historic significance. The implementation of the constructive plans of the CPSU, as they stressed, will exert a decisive influence upon the progress of the causes in the world and help to further unify the forces of world socialism.

In his speech at the congress, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV, observed that the 27th Congress of the CPSU was of great historic significance because it has ushered in a new and brilliant period of development for the Soviet Union and praised the international solidarity of the communists of the entire world in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism. "The new, revised Platform of the CPSU and this congress of yours--Le Duan said--deeply inspire us. Constantly developing and improving the quality and effectiveness of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are principles of our party and state."

In the exchange of views that took place between Gorbachev and Le Duan in Moscow on 14 March of this year, the leader of the Vietnamese communists, after expressing high praise for the work of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, observed that the documents adopted by the congress are a source of tremendous inspiration, not only to the Soviet Union, but also to all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. He wished the communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union success in carrying out the tasks set by the congress.

History will objectively evaluate the importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. "However, today--as M.S. Gorbachev said in his address closing the congress--it can be said that the congress took place in an atmosphere marked by the party's adherence to principles, by unity, by high demands and bolshevik candor, by the public disclosure of weaknesses and shortcomings and by the deep analysis of internal and external conditions in the development of our society. The congress set a high example of ethics and spirit for the party in its activities, for the entire country."

FOOTNOTES

* Article written for TAP CHI CONG SAN.

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THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK OF THE CPSU IN THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 68-75

[Article by Hong Chuong]

[Text] The CPSU has always attached importance to ideological work. In the new period of the Soviet Union's development, ideological work is being given even greater attention by the CPSU.

In the current stage, the people of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, have the large and glorious task of perfecting socialism in a planned and comprehensive manner, thereby advancing Soviet society farther down the path to communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socio-economic development. The ideological work of the CPSU has the responsibility of insuring the successful completion of this large and glorious task.

As its Platform (new version) emphasizes, the CPSU will do everything that is necessary to make thorough use of the power of Marxist-Leninist thinking to transform in the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development by teaching politics and ideology, teaching labor and ethics to the people and molding fully developed persons who display a positive spirit in social work and combine within themselves richness of spirit, purity of ethics and complete physical fitness.

As the Soviet Union advances farther down the path to communism, the role of ideological work steadily increases, never decreases. As the construction of socialism and communism is accelerated, it increasingly raises large and important tasks in ideological work.

The Platform (new version) of the CPSU sets great targets. Production will be developed in depth to the highest degree possible on the basis of applying scientific-technical advances, reorganizing the structure of the economy and implementing effective forms of management, new forms of organizing labor and incentives to work. In the next 15 years, production capacity will double and undergo a basic improvement in quality. Labor productivity will rise between 2.3 and 2.5 times. The transition will be made to a very highly organized, efficient economy with fully developed production forces, mature social production relations and a dynamic economic mechanism. The development of science and technology will be accelerated. Collective ownership and national ownership will be brought closer together and, in the future, merge as one. The living and working conditions of the people will be improved and the principle ofsocial fairness will be put into practice. The classes will be brought closer together and the differences between mental labor and manual labor, between the cities and the countryside will be abolished. The Soviet Union will strengthen its national defense forces, maintain security and reach the level at which it is capable of eliminating the strategic advantage of the imperialist powers. It will struggle for peace and progress in the world. It will strengthen and consolidate the party corps, perfect the relations within the party on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism...

The ideological work of the CPSU in the years ahead must inspire the people to make every effort to meet these great targets and complete the large tasks set forth in the party's Platform.

The CPSU will focus the full force of its impact on that which is most important: making each Soviet citizen deeply aware of the critical nature of the current stage of development of the Soviet Union and the turning point it represents. The ideological work of the party will have the aims of awakening activism in labor and social activism, tapping the ability and initiative of the people and mobilizing everyone to make every effort to complete the tasks of the new stage.

As the targets of the revolution grow larger, active participation by millions of persons in the efforts to achieve these targets becomes increasingly important. The CPSU has placed special emphasis upon the role played by the human factor in the process of working to meet the targets that have been set. Ideological work will be directed toward tapping the creativity of the masses in all fields of social life.

The ideological work of the party entails, above everything else, teaching the people about communist ideology, about possessing a high degree of loyalty to communism. It teaches everyone about patriotism and socialist proletarian internationalism. It cultivates in everyone a conscientious attitude toward work and the concept of protecting the property of society. It creates the conditions for the people to come into much closer contact with their spiritual culture. It builds the socialist way of life and eliminates habits that are contrary to this way of life.

The resolution of the 27th Congress of the CPSU states: "In ideological work, the basic objective is to teach the people to work in the spirit of communist thinking and loyalty to the Soviet motherland, teach them proletarian internationalism, an enlightened attitude toward labor and the property of society and an uncompromising attitude toward everything that is foreign to socialism, to our culture and ethics of collectivism.

Ideological work has the aim of leading Soviet society to the new limits of spiritual life defined in the Party Platform: continuing to consolidate the position of socialist thinking in the consciousness of the people and completely establishing socialist ethical principles, the collective spirit and mutual assistance in the spirit of comradeship so that the broad masses are brought closer to the achievements of science, to cultural values and become fully developed persons.

The CPSU demands that ideological work be profoundly theoretical and ideological in content; at the same time, it must be a rich source of information. It must be closely linked to the realities of life at home and abroad, meet the rising spiritual needs of the people, be close to the masses and be easily understood by them. The educating of man is closely linked to man's true participation in creative labor for the sake of the interests of the people. Therefore, being closely tied to the realities of life is the foremost requirement of ideological work. In the Political Report presented at the 27th Congress, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said: "In every field of ideological work, life must be our starting point."

Another essential requirement of ideological work is that words and actions go hand in hand. "When party members take the lead, the rest of the village, the rest of the country follow." The impact of examples set by communist party members is very important. Therefore, one principle with which those who perform ideological work must comply is consistency between words and actions.

Ideological work is not simply the work of the propaganda and training sector. It is the common work of the entire party. The CPSU has asserted that every communist party member has the obligation of actively participating in the teaching of politics and ideology.

The ideological work of the party has the following main tasks:

--Cultivating the scientific world view;

--Teaching labor;

--Teaching communist ethics;

--Teaching atheism;

--Struggling against manifestations of alien thinking and ethics and against negative phenomena;

--Struggling against bourgeois thinking.

The foremost task of ideological work is to insure that the scientific world view based on Marxism-Leninism occupies the dominant position within the spiritual life of society. It must teach to laborers the views of Marxism-Leninism concerning philosophy, economics and political sociology. It must continue to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of researching and summarizing the new phenomena that emerge in social life. It must study the experience of the fraternal countries and fraternal parties within the socialist community and the international communist movement as well as the experience of the national and democratic movements. It must analyze and summarize the achievements of the natural sciences and social sciences. It must help every laborer to grasp Marxist-Leninist doctrine and raise their political and ideological standards so that they consciously and actively participate in mapping out and implementing the policies of the party.

Labor is the source of the material and spiritual wealth of society. It is the sacred obligation of every person in socialist society. Labor is the principle standard by which the social prestige of a person is measured. It is also the basis for teaching communism to everyone. Therefore, molding within everyone the proper attitude toward work and a readiness to eagerly participate in work for the sake of the interests of society is the focal point of ideological work. The ideological work of the party stresses the development of the initiative and creativity of each person in labor and extols the role of highly productive and efficient labor.

The ethics of the communist incorporate the innate ethical values common to mankind as well as the standards of behavior and interpersonal relations that the laboring people have created in the long struggle against exploitation for freedom and social fairness, for happiness and peace. The ethics of the communist are founded upon loyalty to the goals of the revolution, to the ideals of communism. According to the Platform of the CPSU, communist ethics include:

--Collectivism;

--The humanist spirit;

--Activism and enthusiasm;

--Patriotism and internationalism.

Collectivism is the opposite of individualism. Communist ethics struggle against selfishness, against each expression of individualism. They extol the principle "one for all, all for one."

In socialist society, the relations between one person and another are the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance given in the spirit of comradeship. Not tolerated are actions that insult the dignity of the worker. Communist ethics are imbued with the spirit of humanism because they extol the worker, because they respect the worker.

Waging a tenacious struggle for the ideals of communism, communist ethics inspire man to reach for new pinnacles in creative labor, eagerly participate in the cause of building the country and combat negative phenomena which are contrary to socialism. For this reason, these ethics are characterized by activism and enthusiasm.

The communist ardently loves his fatherland. At the same time, he feels profound affection for the other members of his class in the world, for the workers in the fraternal countries, for the persons struggling against imperialism, struggling for national independence, for progress and peace in all countries. Communist ethics combine patriotism with internationalism. They teach the spirit of being ready to fight and die to defend the fatherland. At the same time, they relentlessly struggle against everything that reflects big country chauvinism, bigoted nationalism and national selfishness.

Scrupulously enforcing the articles of the Constitution that guarantee religious freedom while denouncing schemes to use religion to harm the interests of society and man, this is the unchanging policy of the CPSU. Heightening the people's activism in work and their social activism and widely disseminating scientific knowledge in every field, this is the correct way to overcome misconceptions concerning religion.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, the party has attached foremost importance to thoroughly eliminating the phenomena of labor discipline infractions, corruption and bribery, speculation and parasitism, alcoholism and drunkenness, hoodlumism and gangsterism, the psychology of private ownership and personal gain, being obsequious or ingratiating toward others. In this struggle, the party is employing the power of public opinion combined with the force of the law. It highly publicizes good models that emerge in social and private life, in the fulfillment of the obligations of the citizen.

In ideological work, special importance is attached to clearly showing the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The exploitation of imperialism and its anti-popular and inhumane nature are exposed. Propagandizing the socialist way of life with its beautiful interpersonal relations is the foremost task of ideological work.

The practice of criticism and self-criticism is a law of development of the communist party and socialist society. In its ideological work, the party attaches importance to practicing criticism and self-criticism. There are persons overseas who specialize in going out of their way to find fault with and use the criticism and self-criticism of communists to detract from socialism. However, their efforts are to no avail. Their distortions cannot tarnish socialism. The obvious truth of the matter is that bravely bringing to light those things that are alien to the character and principles of socialism in order to completely eliminate them proves that real socialism possesses enormous strength. By struggling with itself, overcoming its weaknesses and building upon its strengths, socialist society consciously solves its problems and, as a result, develops strongly and moves farther down the path to communism.

In the ideological work of the party, the mass media play an extremely large role. The press, television and radio persuade the people by means of programs that have a clear political orientation, are current in content, rich in information, aesthetically pleasing and easily understood. The CPSU considers the press to be a strong tool of public information and inspection by society. The resolution of the 27th Congress of the CPSU emphasizes: "The more the mass media mature and the less they pursue isolated, sensational news, the more successful their activities will be.

The Soviet press is having an increasing large impact upon life. It has recently acquired a new spirit and style. It has been participating in the effort to solve new and complex problems in many fields. The Soviet press reflects life itself, with all its achievements and contradictions. The Soviet press now reflects a higher sense of citizenship. It is also more militant. It analyzes and criticizes weaknesses and shortcomings in detail. It presents many suggestions of a constructive nature concerning pressing economic, social and ideological issues. It has discarded old formats and now gives much more attention to the vital interests of the masses.

In ideological work, literature and art play an important role. Socialist realist literature and art are based on the principles of being national in nature and reflecting the spirit of the party. Under the party's leadership, literature and art serve the interests of the people and the cause of communism. To the working people, they are a source of joy and motivation. They reflect the will and sentiments of the working people. They help to further enrich the spiritual life of the working people. They are a very good means for teaching and molding socialists. Socialist realist literature and art are intimately tied to the life of the people and faithfully reflect, in a highly artistic way, the realities of socialism. They support that which is new and progressive and struggle against everything that impedes the development of society. The CPSU demands that literature and art reflect the birth of the new world while actively participating in the formation of this new world and helping to mold the new man. In literary and art criticism, the party demands that the indulgent attitude now eroding wholesome ethics be abandoned. The party reminds everyone that criticism is social work, not something that has the purpose of serving the ego and supporting the arrogance of authors.

In its ideological work, the party attaches importance to teaching aesthetics to the working people. It teaches aesthetics to the people, especially to the young generation, through the best works of the literature and art of the nation and mankind. The party considers knowledge of aesthetics to be the source of pleasure in labor, love for one's fellow man and beauty in the life of the working people.

In ideological work, public opinion also plays a large role. The party attaches special importance to molding correct public opinion and building the influence that public opinion has upon practice.

To conduct good ideological work, it is necessary to have material bases. The party is constantly concerned with building material bases for ideological work.

In its nearly 70 years of building socialism and communism, the CPSU has gained much valuable experience in ideological work. We must seriously study this experience so that we can perform our own ideological work well.

Ideological work is the foremost concern of our party. As a result of performing this work well, our party led our people in victorious coordinated uprisings to seize political power during the August Revolution; led our people in defeating the French imperialists and the U.S. imperialists and advancing the entire country to socialism; and has been leading our people in staunchly defending the socialist fatherland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists.

In the new stage of the revolution, our party's ideological work has the task of insuring the successful performance of our two strategic tasks: successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

The 5th Congress of the Party defined the basic tasks of ideological work as arming the entire party, all our people and all our armed forces with the basic knowledge of scientific socialism and molding a tenacious will, unshakeable determination and the level of knowledge needed to fulfill both strategic tasks: building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Ideological work has the aims of giving cadres, party members and the people a deep understanding of the general line on the socialist revolution and the line on building the socialist economy during the period of transition and causing everyone to make every effort to implement these lines in the most conscientious and zealous manner possible. It shows everyone that we cannot for one moment harbor any illusions about our immediate and dangerous enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. It gives everyone a clear understanding of their schemes and actions and constantly builds vigilance, combat readiness and the desire to bravely fight to defend the fatherland.

The foremost task of those who perform ideological work is to propagandize the lines and policies of the party. By educating them in current events and policies, these persons help cadres, party members and the masses to gain a deep understanding of the party's lines and views. By closely observing the implementation of the lines and policies of the party, they discover which aspects of lines and policies are correct and which are incorrect and propose ways to revise and amend lines and policies and make them more complete.

Our party considers it important to teach the fine traditions of the nation and revolutionary traditions to cadres, party members and the people. Teaching about the socialist way of life is an important aspect of our party's ideological work.

In our party's ideological work, importance is attached to teaching revolutionary qualities to cadres, party members and the people and combating individualism, opportunism of every form and negative phenomena.

Molding the new man and a new social consciousness is considered the most important task of ideological work.

As the cause of building and defending the fatherland develops, it raises more new problems. Those who perform ideological work cannot evade these problems, rather, they must deeply research these problems and find solutions to them. For this reason, they must be equipped with knowledge of theory.

Our party attaches special importance to teaching Marxism-Leninism and wages a determined struggle against everything that reflects non-proletarian thinking. The position of the party is that we must deeply analyze and criticize manifestations of petty bourgeois thinking in order to eliminate them and must resolutely struggle against bourgeois thinking, against the remnants of neo-colonialist culture and against the vestiges of feudal thinking. The strength of our party's ideological work lies in its revolutionary and scientific spirit. Our party attaches importance to honesty in propaganda. The truth is our weapon. It is the position of the party that we tell the people the truth, tell them what has been achieved and what has not been achieved, tell them the advantages in our favor and the difficulties we face, tell them our achievements and shortcomings. It is also the position of our party that ideological work be performed on a scientific basis, not in a subjective, onesided manner, not in an abbreviated, cursory or form for form's sake manner. Only in this way can we wage a sharp and effective struggle against all incorrect and hostile thinking.

In its teaching of ideology, the method employed by the party is to appeal to the consciousness of each person. It equips everyone with correct views so that they can analyze events on their own and respond to events correctly. The party's teaching of ideology is designed to help everyone to adopt the correct views in order to think and act correctly. "Indoctrination" is totally foreign to our party's method of teaching ideology. By appealing to the consciousness of each person, the party's ideological work causes everyone to voluntarily and consciously accept the lines and policies of the party and make every effort to successfully implement them.

At present, ideological work is actively contributing to the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum, the aims of which are to dismantle bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies in management, establish the autonomy of economic units in production and business and shift the management of economic units to economic accounting and socialist business practices. These steps constitute a very profound change of a revolutionary nature in economic management. The objective of the ideological work of the party is to cultivate and elevate awareness and thinking so that everyone thoroughly understands the economic management views and policies of the party and casts aside old, outmoded and incorrect views and concepts that stand in the way of our effort to build the new management mechanism. Only by helping everyone to change and improve their way of thinking and working and abandon the old way of thinking, the old way of working created by the old management mechanism and the old subject matter and methods of education is it possible for ideological work to competently contribute to the implementation of the new management mechanism advanced by the party. For this reason, it is the position of the party that we intensify our ideological work with a view toward strongly displaying the spirit of collective ownership and the sense of self-reliance, redoubling our efforts in productive labor and practicing thorough frugality, struggling against negative phenomena and refuting the enemy's psychological warfare arguments.

Late this year, the 6th Congress of the Party will be held. Ideological work must contribute to making good preparations for the party congress. The different areas of the party's work, particularly ideological work, during the past 10 years, especially since the 5th Congress, must be reviewed well. Light must be shed on the issues of our country's revolution in the new stage and correct guidelines must be adopted for ideological work in the years ahead. Ideological work must contribute to truly making the party congress the place where the intelligence of the entire party is assembled. To give impetus to the mass movement to emulate one another and record achievements in celebration of the party congress, ideological work must have the effect of stimulating a strong and steady advance in every area of the work of the party and state.

Ideological work helps everyone to correctly understand the situation of our country's revolution and confirm the victories that have been won in defending the fatherland as well as the enormous achievements that have been recorded in building the economy and developing the culture so that everyone is inspired by and takes pride in the victories that our people have won. At the same time, it clearly states the difficulties being faced in production and everyday life and clearly analyzes the causes of difficulties so that every effort is made to overcome them. Our party never conceals its weaknesses or mistakes. It openly admits its mistakes and adopts guidelines for rectifying them. In its ideological work, the party extols self-criticism and criticism and emphasizes the sense of organization and discipline, the spirit of speaking and working in accordance with the resolutions of the party. Through timely and correct explanations, the party shows its members and the people the actual situation being faced, gives them a correct understanding of the positions and policies of the party and state, makes them clearly aware of the schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy, exposes their traditional tactics and encourages the masses to display collective ownership and make every effort to overcome difficulties and complete the task of continuously advancing the cause of revolution.

In recent years, our party has recorded many achievements in its ideological work. This work has helped to stimulate the three revolutions: the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution. It has helped to build the system of socialist collective ownership, build the system of large-scale, socialist production, build the new culture and mold the new, socialist man. We have also gained valuable experience in ideological work. However, our experience is mainly experience in ideological work conducted in the struggle to seize and maintain political power, conducted in the war of liberation and conducted in the war to defend the fatherland. We do not have much experience in ideological work in the building of the socialist economy. Our knowledge of socialism is incomplete. We know even less about economic management. The experience of our Soviet comrades, who are ahead of us in the cause of building socialism and communism, will help us to avoid groping and stumbling about and enable us to perform good ideological work in the new stage of our country's revolution.

It is very necessary to us to study the experiences of the CPSU in ideological work.

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TOWARD THE 6TH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGY IN THE INITIAL STAGE IN OUR COUNTRY: CULTURAL WORK IN THE PRESENT STAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5 May 86 pp 76-81

[Article by Tran Van Phac]

[Text] The present stage of our country's revolution is "the stage of continuing to carry out socialist construction and socialist transformation; further strengthening the political and moral consensus among the people; reducing and overcoming difficulties; stabilizing and improving the standard of living; stopping and eradicating negative phenomena; recording important advances in every field; and creating a new balance within the economy while preparing for steadier and stronger strides forward in the next stage."(1)

To actively contribute to the performance of these large political tasks, the strategic tasks, objectives and guidelines for the development of cultural work must be established in a manner consistent with the country's actual conditions. These are truly a very broad, very new and very difficult matter.

To begin with, cultural development must be compatible with the socio-economic situation and designed to support socio-economic objectives. Culture is dependent upon the economy. At the same time, however, culture has a reciprocal impact upon the economy and helps to stimulate economic development. The relationship between culture and the economy is the relationship between the superstructure and the infrastructure. The socialist revolution in our country demands that the development of the economy and culture be balanced and well coordinated. According to forecasts made by economic agencies of the party and state, our country's economy cannot achieve sudden development in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. Per capita production norms on grain and food products, iron and steel, electricity...will also not reach levels that are high. In the reorganization of the economy, large farming areas specializing in the production of rubber, coffee and other crops and large industrial zones producing petrochemicals, iron and steel, nitrogen fertilizer, cement and other products will be established. We will redistribute labor on a nationwide scale and send millions of persons to build new economic zones. Together with building the new countryside, residential centers, cities and towns with a population of roughly 20,000 will be established. Much more will be done by way of building the road network, the system of small-scale hydroelectric power plants...

The basic features of the guidelines for economic development presented above are very closely related to setting the tasks, objectives and guidelines for cultural development. Lacking this relationship, cultural development immediately lacks a scientific nature.

Cultural development has the aim of meeting the rising wholesome cultural needs of the people. The cultural needs of man are infinite. As society develops, these needs rise. The means employed in cultural activities are also improved and increase in number. For example, today, along with the leaps forward being made in the development of science and technology, we have needs for color televisions, video cassettes, video movies, electronic sound and theatrical lightning.

The constant development of the cultural needs of man is normal and logical. It is necessary to keep abreast of these needs so that cultural development can be planned in a manner consistent with our targets. However, realizing what needs are and satisfying these needs are two different things. We must realize what needs are so that we can plan to satisfy them. However, needs must be satisfied on the basis of the specific conditions of the economy, on the basis of personal income and the ability to spend money to meet these needs. There are some needs that must be satisfied immediately, if material bases permit. There are other needs that can only be satisfied in the future. And, there are also needs that must be directed and cannot be allowed to drift. We are currently guiding the development of culture in this direction. Over the past several years, especially in 1985, cultural and literary-art activities have undergone good changes in many areas, in both professional activities and the mass movement, on the central and local levels, in writing and performances, in the fields of theory and criticism. Marked development has occurred in the building of cultural life at basic units. Progress has been made in the movement to establish the new way of life. However, these changes are only a beginning and are not truly well established. The cultural life of our people is still poor, especially in the countryside and the mountains. The number of new works is very small. The quality of many works of literature and art is still low. The organizational and managerial work of many cultural and literary-art agencies has not been strengthened. This situation helps us to see the essence of our strengths and weaknesses and the contradictions that must be resolved in order to advance the cause of culture under the new conditions that exist today.

A genuinely national culture must have its origins in tradition if it is to develop and change. Our guidelines for the development of culture in the present stage must give special attention to the issue of tradition and change, to the issue of combining the national and the modern.

Vietnam is a country that has a long-standing civilization and is also a place where many cultures of the world have come together.

Vietnam is a community of many nationalities, nationalities that have been closely united in the process of defending and building the country and are now living more closely together with each day that passes. Each ethnic segment has its own culture and enriches the common culture of Vietnam with its distinctive color.

The country of Vietnam is one, the nation of Vietnam is one. This will to be united stems from the strength of a culture that acquired a distinctly Vietnamese identity at an early date.

In summary, our long history has created for the nation of Vietnam a unique identity and a fine tradition. However, besides this fine tradition, we must also see the full extent of the conservatism and backwardness that are the legacy of thousands of years of a feudal society and stagnant, small-scale production. The influences of Confucian thinking, Buddhist thinking and the various kinds of reactionary thinking under old systems are still pervasive. The way of thinking and the style of the small-scale producer are still quite widespread. While we must clearly understand its fine aspects, we must also clearly understand the limiting aspects of tradition in order to create the new cultural values of unified, socialist Vietnam in the new age.

In the present stage, we must continue to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions: the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution. In the ideological and cultural revolution, "accelerating the work of building the new culture and molding the new man" and "doing a better job of promoting efforts to build the new system and the new economy" are still considered the tasks of foremost importance.

In order for cultural work to effectively carry out this glorious mission, the specific tasks in this work today and in the years ahead must be defined. These tasks are:

--Cultural work must constantly raise the socialist awareness of the people; bring Marxism-Leninism into the position of dominance within the spiritual life of our people; and promptly publicize and disseminate the lines and policies of the party among cadres, party members and the masses so that everyone has a deeper understanding and appreciation of national independence and socialism under the new conditions that exist. It must continue to build the spirit of socialist patriotism, national pride and revolutionary vigilance and endeavor to complete the reunification of the country politically, economically, culturally and socially in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 4th and 5th Party Congresses. On this basis, a struggle must be waged against each tactic of ideological and cultural sabotage of imperialism, in general, and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in particular; against the bad influences of neo-colonialist thinking and culture; against bourgeois and petty bourgeois thinking and to eradicate the influences of feudal thinking and the corrupt customs of the old society; against the liberal thinking, disorganization, localism and partialism of the small-scale producer; against exploitation, speculation and parasitism; and against embezzlement, theft and other negative phenomena.

--It must raise the overall level of knowledge of the people, most importantly of cadres and party members, and insure the gradual emergence of men and women who are fully developed, are capable of achieving high productivity, quality and efficiency in each field of social activity and lead a civilized way of life.

--It must mold the socialist character and the socialist way of life, a way of life imbued with the principle "one for all, all for one" and within which the individual is respected and everyone possesses the sense of collective ownership, fulfills obligations and responsibilities and knows how to combine personal interests and common interests.

The process of molding the socialist character and the new way of life is the process of transforming old customs and habits and establishing new customs and habits. It is the process of teaching the revolutionary philosophy of life and world view, the process of socialist culture struggling against capitalist culture.

--It must build a socialist system of culture and literature-art that is national in nature, reflects the spirit of the party, is popular in character, is impregnated with communist humanism and employs socialist realism as its creative method.

Together with creating the conditions for creativity, full importance must be attached to work in the fields of theory and criticism with a view toward establishing a system of literary and art criticism that meets high standards and is closely linked to the ideological work and leadership of the party.

--It must establish the right of collective ownership of the people in the field of culture from two perspectives: the enjoyment of cultural values and the creation of cultural values. To do this, it is necessary to raise the aesthetic standards of the people, make culture a part of their everyday life and actively develop cultural life on the basic level, with special attention to ethnic minority areas, border areas and former resistance base areas. It must develop cultural life within the district and bring together within a single entity the district cultural center and the population centers within the district. It must develop cultural life in the major municipalities and establish cultural centers that typify the new culture, especially in the capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Along with defining the specific tasks of cultural work in the present stage, it is also very important to establish the cultural objectives and norms that we must seek to achieve in this stage. We can divide these objectives into the following five groups:

1. The objectives in improving the cultural life of the people.

In the present stage, efforts must be made to raise the people's level of enjoyment of culture in the following areas: reading books, newspapers and cultural products, attending films and art performances, visiting museums and exhibits. Cultural projects and cultural facilities must be built as permitted by the capabilities of the national economy. An effort must be made to establish by the year 2000 one cultural complex for every district and a number of necessary cultural facilities for each village under the guideline "the state and the people working together." On the central level, cultural facilities must be national cultural projects, such as a cultural palace, a national theater, a national movie hall, an exhibit hall, a concert hall, a cultural park, etc.

Under each 5-year plan, we must try to build one or two national projects, beginning in the capital Hanoi.

We must raise the aesthetic standards of the people, with special importance attached to teaching aesthetics to children. The teaching of music and painting must be incorporated in the program of general schools and trade training schools. The mass media must be developed with the aim of widely publicizing the lines and policies of the party and state.

2. The objectives in the creation of cultural values.

The party and state will provide accelerated investments in an effort to successfully produce major cultural and literary-art works of high ideological and artistic value that are worthy of the nation and the times. We must accelerate the training of talents in the fields of cultural and literary-art creativity, research, theory, performing and instruction. We must produce projects in the fields of research and theory that are of value from the standpoint of culture and literature-art.

3. The objectives in preserving cultural values.

In the space of the next 10 years, efforts must be made to complete the collection and classification of cultural values; preserve classical literary and theatrical works; build ethnic museums; and plan the preservation of ruins and monuments throughout the country and within each province and municipality.

By the year 2000, we must complete preparations for and begin work on preserving and reconstructing the ruins for which this work is planned: the Hung Temple, Con Dao Island, the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Dien Bien Phu, the Citadel in Hue and the ruins related to the Ho Chi Minh campaign. We must complete the writing of the histories of the various fields of art. Traditional trades and traditional meals must be preserved.

4. The objectives in establishing the new, socialist way of life.

We must continue to promote the campaigns to establish the new way of life, build families of the new culture, establish new wedding and funeral customs, establish a new way of public life, eradicate superstitions and make inroads against social ills and other negative phenomena. A number of rules and regulations must be adopted to insure good results in our efforts to establish the new way of life, combat superstitions and combat neo-colonialist culture and the various types of decadent, reactionary culture.

5. The objectives in improving and gradually modernizing the material-technical bases of culture.

We must quickly improve the technology and production facilities of the cinematography sector to insure normal production. The percentage of films that are color films must be raised. The quality of existing cultural products, such as musical instruments, film projectors, fine art materials, records and so forth, must be improved. We must set up new production units, such as shops producing stage equipment, equipment and materials for the fine arts, etc. We must expand and modernize existing production units and modernize the colleges of culture and art and the museum and library sectors. We must research organizing the domestic production of other kinds of widely used equipment (radio transmitters and receivers, television transmitters and receivers, audio and video tapes, microphones, loudspeakers, amplifiers and generators) and high grade materials (paper of all types, black and white film, color film, magnetic tape...).

To successfully carry out these tasks and meet these objectives, effective and well coordinated measures must be taken.

To begin with, we must constantly cultivate on the part of each person, especially cadres and party members, a correct understanding of the important position and role of the ideological and cultural revolution in our country, which is currently being given very little attention.

The leadership provided by the party on the cultural and literary-art front must be strengthened even more. At present and in the years ahead, the requirements in strengthening the party's leadership on the cultural and literary-art front are:

--Increasing the knowledge that the leadership cadres on the various levels have of culture and literature-art and strengthening the cultural and literary-art staff apparatus of the party committees from the central to the local levels.

--Improving the party's leadership methods and the management methods of the state with the aim of bringing cultural and literary-art activities in line with the goals of the revolution; closely managing cultural and literary-art activities to insure that they reflect the spirit of the party and to encourage creativity and inquisitiveness in the field of art.

--It is necessary to strengthen the organizations of the party within the system of cultural and literary-art agencies and units and constantly improve the qualities and heighten the sense of responsibility of those party members who perform cultural and literary-art work with a view toward successfully implementing the line and views of the party concerning culture and literature-art.

We must build wholesome cultural and literary-art organizations that are compatible with the special characteristics of cultural and literary-art work. At the same time, we must build a corps of cultural and literary-art cadres who possess the qualities and talents needed to actively contribute to the building of the new culture and the molding of the new, socialist man in the period of transition to socialism in our country.

In cultural development, the policy "the state and the people working together" is entirely correct and creative but importance must still be attached to appropriate investments by the state in the construction of material and technical bases and in the creation of favorable conditions for writers and artists to engage in creative labor as efficiently as possible.

We must bring the combined strength of all society to cultural development, most importantly to those sectors and circles that are highly related to this work, such as the armed forces, the education, public health and physical culture-sport sectors and the mass organizations (the trade unions, Youth Union and Women's Union). For example, the Ministry of Education should immediately introduce the teaching of music and painting at kindergartens and general schools with the aim of cultivating the aesthetic aptitudes of children while they are still very youth, etc.

International cultural and literary-art cooperation must be intensified for the purposes of engaging in cultural exchange with foreign countries, introducing our culture and literature-art to the world and selecting the very best attributes of world culture and literature-art to introduce to our people. In international cultural cooperation, we must improve the quality and effectiveness of cultural and literary-art activities, with special importance attached to their ideological quality. In addition, we must always be conscious of winning decisive victory for socialist culture and literature-art and winning the support of and uniting with progressive cultural and literary-art forces in the world, especially in the capitalist countries, struggling for peace, democracy and social progress.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Van kien Dai hoi V,"[Proceedings of the 5th Congress], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Volume I, p 51.

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TOWARD THE 6TH PARTY CONGRESS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGY DURING THE INITIAL STAGE IN OUR COUNTRY: BUILDING AND DEVELOPING THE ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION THEORY SECTOR

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 82-85, 81

[Article by Professor Nguyen Xuan Quynh, Ph.D.]

[Text] During the past 10 years, many developing countries have selected the electronics and information theory sector as one of their leading economic sectors and even consider it to be an industry that serves as a lever in stimulating the development of the other industrial sectors as well as the entire national economy. The extremely rapid progress and widespread penetration of electronics and information theory in each field of production and each socio-economic field are a salient feature of the present scientific-technological revolution. Scientific and technical advances in electronics and information theory are becoming important ways to raise labor productivity, improve the quality of products and services and bring about important changes in economic, cultural and social life and in the modernization of security and national defense.

Today, it is difficult to find a power tool, even the most simple, on the world market that does not have an electronic control unit designed to provide maximum energy conservation and operating efficiency. Electronic equipment, such as robotic arms and robots, especially intelligent robots, permit the total automation of production lines on the scale of entire enterprises and permit man to explore the oceans, explore outer space and become the master of creative labor in harsh environments. Electronic and information theory technology are liberating man from strenuous, simple labor so that his efforts can be focused on creative labor of a highly systematic and controlled nature. Since the emergence of microprocessors, that is, programmed electronic control units, the production tools of mankind have undergone a basic, substantive change, science has become a direct production force and the intellect of man has become an integral part of each type production tool.

The distinctive characteristics of a highly civilized and developed society are the universal availability of information and the promptness and accuracy with which information is handled. The birth and development of electronic computers have fundamentally changed the mode and scale of mankind's processing of information. Information was previously directly processed by man. Today, electronic computers perform this task. As a result, man can process a huge amount of information at an extremely high speed (billions of calculations per second). Today's huge computers have tens of billions of bytes of memory. The electronic computer, especially the microcomputer, has made its way into each activity of man, including family life. The direct installation of microcomputers in devices, power tools and industrial equipment has helped to markedly raise labor productivity and product quality and make optimum use of raw materials and energy. In particular, in the field of economic and social organization and management, the electronic computer has led to a true revolution in the technical sciences: the information theory revolution.

In our country, although the electronics industry has only recently been established, electronic equipment, including pieces of modern equipment, have been in use for a long time and made major contributions in the struggle to win independence and reunify the fatherland. Our party and state have concerned themselves with the development and application of electronic and information theory technology in the information and liaison sector, the posts and telecommunications sector, the radio and television broadcasting sectors, scientific research, public health and everyday life; in industrial production and communications-transportation; and especially in the fields of security and national defense. At present, a number of initial industrial installations of the electronics sector have been established in our country. They are factories that produce civilian electronic equipment (the assembly of radios, televisions...), factories that produce electronic components and a number of enterprises that produce special purpose electronic equipment and provide electronic services. In the field of information theory, besides the computing centers and enterprises, we also have the Vietnam Computer Corporation, which provides unified, nationwide information theory services in the areas of both hardware (equipment) and software (program support). In the fields of national defense and security, many electronic installations have been constructed, primarily installations that repair and operate military electronic equipment. In addition, electronic service facilities have been established within a limited scope in many ministries and other production sectors. The establishment of the Electronic and Information Theory Technology General Department in 1984 was an important step forward in building and developing the electronic and information theory technology sector in our country.

In the fields of research and training, we have established a number of electronic and information theory research centers scattered among the research institutes and colleges. These centers conduct research primarily on the basis of key programs of the state and have recorded a number of initial results. To accelerate applied research with the aim of quickly introducing scientific and technical advances in electronics and information theory in production, the state has established the Institute of Electronic Technology Research. During the past 30 years, we have trained many electronics engineers to support the war of national liberation and the construction of the national economy.

However, the development of the electronic and information theory sector of our country is only in the initial stage:

Our country's electronics industry has only recently come into being and is still in an underdeveloped and backward state compared to the general level of development of the electronics industry in the world. As regards information theory technology, we do not have one industrial installation that produces both hardware and software.

State investments in the electronics industry are still small and decentralized.

Our electronics industry does not have close ties to the world electronics industry, not even to the electronics industry of the countries within CEMA; therefore, we have yet to obtain international assistance or participate in international exchange.

However, besides these difficulties, we also have very basic advantages in our favor for developing this young industrial sector of the country. The resolutions of the 4th and 5th Party Congresses and Political Bureau Resolution 37 mentioned the important position of the electronics sector within our country's economy and set guidelines for the development of this sector over a period of many years. We also have an abundant source of diligent, dexterous, intelligent and highly creative labor that is well suited to the electronics industry.

We have sources of all the raw materials needed to develop the electronics industry and ever-expanding cooperative relations with the fraternal countries within the socialist community and with other countries. Our corps of scientific cadres in electronics and information theory, although still small, is fully capable of learning and becoming the masters of modern electronic and information theory technology.

Building and strongly developing the electronic and information theory sector in our country in the years ahead are a pressing requirement. Electronic and information theory technology must become a leading sector of the national economy, an important component of the technical sciences with a view toward thoroughly developing the intellectual potentials of the Vietnamese. On the basis of the general line of the party on the development of science and technology, on the basis of research results, of forecasts and plans for the development of the various socio-economic sectors, we feel that the electronic and information theory sector must develop in accordance with the following guidelines:

--Accelerating the application of electronic and information theory technology within the various socio-economic sectors:

Under this guideline, special attention must be given to applying information theory technology in the formulation of our country's economic plans. The formulation of plans involves processing information with the aim of making scientifically based decisions. Importance must be attached to applying electronic and information theory technology in the fields of production management, economic management and social management. Applying this technology in the automation of the control of production processes, in the automation of the processing of data in basic investigations and scientific research and in design work is also a very important guideline. We must soon apply scientific and technical advances in electronics and information theory within the information and liaison sector in order to improve the quality of the information network. In the mass media, it is necessary to apply the achievements of electronic and information theory technology to improve the quality of radio and television broadcasting. We must gradually introduce electronic and information theory technology in industrial production, first to insure the proper operation of existing equipment and control systems. The latest achievements of electronic and information theory technology must be boldly applied to help gradually upgrade the technical and industrial system of our country's economy.

--Developing the production of electronic and information theory equipment to serve domestic and export needs:

In the past 10 years, electronic component production costs have declined 100 times and are continuing to decline by 20 to 30 percent each year. Therefore, in view of the fact that we have little investment capital, we should begin our development in this area by assembling electronic and information theory equipment to serve domestic and export needs. By taking this approach, we will be able to utilize the abundant labor and minds as well as the dexterity of the Vietnamese. We will gradually accumulate capital to develop our country's electronic and information theory industry. We will quickly establish plants to assemble information theory equipment, from microcomputers to peripheral equipment, intelligent terminals, local information theory networks... The mass assembly of civilian electronic equipment, such as radios, cassettes, radio receivers, televisions and so forth, will be organized to serve the people and serve export needs with the aim of accumulating capital.

Importance must be attached to the development of the software industry in order to produce software for application and exportation. The software industry holds many possibilities of becoming a strength of ours. In information theory technology, software is steadily growing in importance, accounting sometimes for as much as 70 percent of the total cost of equipping with microcomputers. Our scientific cadres are fully capable of mastering and displaying creativity in this field.

In researching the manufacture of materials, we must select types of materials for which there are domestic sources of raw materials, types which we are able to research and produce and which will yield high economic returns, such as magnetic materials that contain rare earth elements, which are very widely available in our country.

--Providing increased repair services and improving, partially modernizing and increasing the reliability of electronic and information theory equipment:

At a time when we are unable to expand the production of electronic and information theory equipment, providing increased repair services and increasing the reliability of existing equipment and the equipment that will be imported in increasingly large quantities are matters of strategic importance. It is necessary to develop the organizations that provide repair services for the electronic computer systems on existing automated production lines, such as those at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, the Vinh Phu Paper Mill and so forth and for valuable electronic equipment; the organizations that provide repair services for the electronic equipment in use within the various socio-economic, security and national defense sectors, especially those sectors that have few scientific-technical cadres who specialize in electronics (the public health sector, the cultural sector...); and the shops repairing civilian electronic equipment. Importance must be attached to making full use of the latest achievements of electronic technology to gradually modernize existing electronic equipment with a view toward enhancing the technical properties and extending the life of this equipment.

To build and develop the electronic and information theory technology sector in accordance with the guidelines presented above, we must actively take the following measures:

We must provide increased investments in the creation of material-technical bases for the electronic and information theory technology sector. Only on this basis can the electronic technology sector develop at a rapid rate and yield large economic returns for the country.

We must train a corps of information theory cadres who are fully capable of meeting the needs of the electronic and information theory technology sector.

This is a matter of great importance because information theory products are products of the intellect, because man and his intellectual ability are the decisive factor in the development of information theory. We must quickly train all types of information theory cadres: equipment and systems research and design cadres and software development cadres; instructors; engineers, operators, mechanics and production cadres; and applied information theory cadres. The training of electronics and information theory cadres must be immediately incorporated in the programs of related colleges. Training facilities must be fully equipped to insure that high quality training is provided.

International cooperation must be strengthened with a view toward building the electronic and information theory sector and developing it at a rapid rate by means of a correct and bold policy on cooperation.

To begin with, it is necessary to research every possibility for cooperation with the countries within CEMA and do our best to make good use of the favorable terms extended to our country by the fraternal countries. We must also attach full importance to establishing cooperation with other countries that have reached an advanced level of development in electronics and information theory.

It is necessary to rapidly establish an efficient information processing network in our country. Such a network will make important contributions in resolving socio-economic management problems and optimizing the economic development plans of our country while yielding very large economic returns.

To make the electronics and information theory sector one of our leading industrial sectors, thereby making decisive contributions to raising the labor productivity and economic efficiency of the various sectors of the national economy, we must, in the years ahead (1986-1990), quickly implement the program to apply electronics in our country.

The strong development of electronic and information theory technology is a law in all countries that want to advance their national economy to the modern level of development. Successfully building an advanced electronic and information theory technology sector in our country will yield large economic returns in our work of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

7809
CSO: 4210/10

TOWARD THE 6TH PARTY CONGRESS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGY DURING THE INITIAL STAGE IN OUR COUNTRY: BUILDING AND DEVELOPING THE BIOLOGY INDUSTRY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 86-89

[Article by Professor Nguyen Lan Dung]

[Text] There has recently been much talk in the world about the biology industry, an industry that is considered one of the leading sectors in the development of science and technology. Between now and the year 2000, the biology industry is one of the five areas of priority on which the member countries of CEMA will "focus their efforts and organize well coordinated, close cooperation."

The biology industry is industrial processes based in biological systems. It is the application of scientific and industrial principles to material processes that use biological catalysts to create products and treatment processes. These biological catalysts are microorganisms, enzymes and animal and plant cells that can be grown and transplanted. The products produced consist of food products, animal feed, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, building materials and even metals. The treatment processes include the treatment of household garbage, industrial trash and waste water and the production of biogas.

History has witnessed five different eras in the development of the biology industry. The achievements of each era have been far surpassed by the achievements of the next, many of the more recent of which can be considered remarkable:

The pre-Pasteur era (prior to 1865); the Pasteur era (1865-1940); the antibiotics era (1940-1960); the post-antibiotics era (1960-1975); and the new era of the biology industry.

Today, with the discovery of reverse transcriptase (or revertase) and the use of plasmids of bacteria to transfer mutant genes from one cell to another, man has turned a new page in the history of the development of biology and ushered in a period of being able to synthesize and combine genes. Today, scientists have in their possession restrictases, ligases and transferases to cut, splice and transfer genes. Man has forced the cells of many microorganisms to accept many new genes and, under the control of these genes, these microorganisms can synthesize kinds of proteins never before produced. There are many such remarkable achievements that can be cited, for example: the synthesizing of insulin (1977), somatostatin (1978), the human growth stimulant HGH (1979), the bovine growth stimulant BGH (1980), interferon (1980), ovalbumin (1978), the hepatitis B virus antibody (1979), human albumin (1982), the enzyme urokinase (1982) and the proteins of the Epstein virus, the Herpes virus and the Rabies virus (1982); the transfer of antigen genes from bacteria to plant cells (1983); the transfer of the cellulase enzyme gene from one microorganism to another (1983)...

A new horizon is opening before researchers in the field of genetic engineering. Many stimulants, vaccines or immunoglobulins are planned to be put into production on an industrial scale and used widely in the world in the next few years: insulin (1985), anti-cancer interferon (1987), anti-viral interferon (1987), a vaccine against type B hepatitis (1990), a human growth stimulant (1990), etc. Genetic engineering and bioprocess technologies have also opened large prospects in the production of an anti-malaria vaccine, many types of veterinary vaccines, aminolaevulinic acid, which has a herbicidal effect, and various types of sweet proteins (such as thaumatine and monelline--which are rich in nitrogen and are many times sweeter than sugar). A very large and concerted effort is being made by scientists worldwide to achieve the special goal of transferring the Nif gene (the gene that produces nitrogen fixing enzymes) to plant cells in order to create varieties of grain that do not require nitrogen fertilizer.

In summary, the biology industry is proving the enormous capabilities it has to resolve the problems of grain and food, of improving the material welfare and health of man, of protecting the environment.

In the face of the exceedingly large and very encouraging achievements of the revolution in the biology industry (also called the second revolution in molecular biology), what must our thinking be, which actions must we take in order for all these achievements to gradually be applied in our beloved socialist fatherland, thereby helping to reduce the very acute difficulties we continue to encounter with grain, livestock feed, energy, fertilizer, pesticides, enzymes and metals?

It must be clearly understood that, in this field, we are still rather far behind those countries that have developed economies. Except for a few existing fermentation enterprises, such as the distilleries, breweries and MSG plants, and some plants producing soysauce, vinegar, edible mushrooms, vaccines...we produce hardly any of the fermentation products that have been talked about since the Pasteur era. For a country with a population of more than 60 million to not have industries that produce antibiotics, vitamins, plastic resins, simple proteins, microbiological pesticides and fertilizers...is a very serious detriment. We cannot allow this situation to continue.

The matter is not that we lack the conditions needed to build and develop our country's biology industry.

To begin with, we have available sources of the primary raw materials of the biology industry (bagase, flour, cellulose-rich raw materials, sea products, natural gas and even petroleum in the not-too-distant future).

We have a warm climate and, in many areas of the South, fermentation can be carried out virtually throughout the year without the need for additional warming. With our very abundant solar radiation, we can widely develop the use of photobiotic reaction tanks to extract products from algae, from the bacteria of garbage and from bacteria produced through photosynthesis.

We have a natural microbiologial ecosystem that is exceedingly diverse and rich. Many experiments have shown that many species of microorganisms can be isolated in our country that are highly active and highly able to withstand adverse cultural conditions.

We have made significant preparations from the standpoint of developing a corps of scientific and technical cadres (college and post-graduate training) and the fields of science related to the biology industry (including the modern fields of genetic engineering, bioprocess technologies...).

Although we do not yet have much research equipment, if we learn to rationally coordinate the use of our equipment, we will have a rather full supply, including very modern equipment. Much research has been conducted to prepare for the introduction of the biology industry in many different fields.

We also have the tremendous international assistance we receive under the joint program in the application of scientific and technical advances between now and the year 2000 of the CEMA member countries.

On the basis of the five foremost tasks of the biology industry as defined in the Joint Science and Technology Program of CEMA, we can organize the very good implementation of the key research program of the state in the biology industry and very thoroughly organize cooperation and socialist economic ties with the member countries of CEMA.

As regards the task of producing active biological ingredients and new pharmaceutical products for use in public health, which will permit the early diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases, such as virulent cardiovascular disease, genetic diseases and infectious bacterial diseases, including viral infections, we feel that our efforts should be concentrated first on infectious bacterial diseases. Specifically, we must soon make active investment in the construction of factories producing antibiotics and facilities producing vaccines. New generation drugs should only be selected for the purposes of research and test production with the aims of training cadres and preparing them to adopt the new advances of the world.

As regards the production of microorganisms through the methods of recombining genes and cells to protect plants, combat pests, produce microbial fertilizers, produce plant growth regulators and produce new, high yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops that withstand the unfavorable factors of the environment, we feel that it is necessary to build, in the immediate future, factories or plants that produce microbial pesticides, microbial fertilizers and the growth stimulant gibberellin and necessary to accelerate the use of plant tissue culture in order to rapidly reproduce valuable plant varieties or to produce the active ingredients of plants. The use of genetic engineering to create new varieties must be carried out on a selective basis at a number of laboratories that have the necessary equipment and many cadres who have been or will be trained overseas.

As regards the production of feed supplements of high value to livestock and biologically active substances to raise livestock yields and the use of new methods in recombining genes and cells to prevent, diagnose and efficaciously treat the principal diseases of livestock and poultry raised on an industrial scale, we suggest that we first focus our efforts on the construction of enterprises or plants that produce yeast biomass, fiber biomass, algae biomass, raw antibiotics, raw vitamin B12 and lysine. The use of genetic engineering in veterinary work and zygote culture must be carried out on a scale designed to provide practical experience while making full use of international cooperation in these brand new fields.

As regards the development of new biological industries to produce products of high value for use in the food products industry, the chemical industry and other industrial sectors, we suggest that priority be given to the development of exported food products (white wine, medicinal liquer, liquor, dinner wine, edible mushrooms, Auricularia polytricha, fish sauce, sour sauce...), everyday food products (MSG, soysauce, vinegar, yeast, bread, dried food products...) and important chemicals (acetone, butanol, dextran, acetic acid, lactic acid...).

As regards the development of biology industries to efficiently process the discarded materials of agriculture, industry and the cities and use waste water and waste gases to produce biogas and various types of high quality fertilizer, we suggest that our immediate efforts be focused on guiding the construction of stations to treat waste water in combination with producing algae biomass and yeast biomass for livestock production; the rapid construction of garbage treatment enterprises to make fertilizer and process livestock feed from the discarded materials of industry and agriculture; the production for widespread sale of single household or multihousehold biogas generating tanks; and the accelerated use of microbiological measures to combat oil pollution and pollution caused by the fertilizers and chemicals used in agriculture and industry.

To be able to take rapid and steady strides forward while endeavoring to carry out the tasks described above, we hereby make the following five specific suggestions:

1. We should soon develop organizations that are strong enough to closely control and unify research and development in the biology industry. These are: the board of directors of the Biology Industry Research Program, the Biology Industry Production Science Federation and the Museum of National Species of Microorganisms, with the eventual establishment of a biology industry general department (under the Council of Ministers) and a biology industry institute (under the Vietnam Institutes of Science). In the immediate future, attention must be given to making additional investments for

the purpose of upgrading the microbiology research facilities that have been established.

2. The state should invest an appropriate amount of capital in and fully avail itself of international aid plans in order to immediately construct a number of the most important enterprises in the biology industry with the aim of producing antibiotics, vitamins, lysine, organic media and microbial pesticides.

3. Research students and students in practical training should be assigned to research and receive practical training in the biology industry in the developed countries, especially in the fields of genetic engineering and bioprocess technologies. We must establish ties and cooperation among many domestic and foreign laboratories for the purpose of selectively carrying out basic research and developmental research in these brand new fields.

4. We should organize the rapid and stable introduction in production within the provinces, districts and even individual production units (state farms, cooperatives, wards, schools, army units, hospitals and so forth) of fermentation products for use in agriculture and everyday life, products produced under simple standards using domestic, self-manufactured equipment (open fermentation using species of microorganisms that are highly capable of withstanding adverse conditions or closed fermentation in special environments).

5. We should organize better support of science, beginning by re-examining the selling prices of scientific materials, chemicals and equipment, establishing a schedule of priority post and telecommunications charges for scientific cadres and establishing regulations on the management of scientific research funds and funds for the application of technical advances (which give financial autonomy to the directors of research projects).

7809
CSO: 4210/10

LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD: RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED TO THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 p 90

[Text] My name is Ngo Thi Ut. I will be 79 this year, my husband 82. Not knowing when I will depart this life, permit me to hastily write a few lines, which I respectfully send to my beloved party.

In 1948, when accepted into the party, I joined with the belief that "parents give birth to children, the party gives birth to spirit," not "god gives birth to spirit" as was commonly held. As a result, for many years, I constantly forged in myself the thinking of the party and, through countless difficulties and hardships caused by natural disasters and enemy attacks, have continued to steadfastly march behind the banner of the party to this very day.

During the 22 years that I have been receiving a state pension, I have been living amidst the love and care of family, comrades and compatriots. Following behind me, all the young persons in my family wholeheartedly support the party--10 of 14 have the honor of being in the party's ranks.

The greatest dreams in a person's life--Independence, Freedom and Happiness--have become a reality for me, even though many difficulties and hardships remain.

I will feel profound affection for and deep devotion to the esteemed party until the final moment of my life.

Ngo Thi Ut
(Phu Hiep Subward, the Municipality of
Hue)

7809
CSO: 4210/10

ARISING FROM A ZONE OF "DEAD LAND"

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 91-96

[Article by Huu Duc]

[Text] The Dong Trieu State Farm in Quang Ninh Province, a model unit for the 441 state farms of the country, was recently awarded the title "Heroic Unit" by our party and state. In the more than two decades since its establishment in 1963, the Dong Trieu State Farm has become the center for the national breed of hogs (Mong Cai hogs) and has contributed many outstanding achievements to hog production nationwide.

The farm has 1,470 hectares of land, 50 percent of which can be used in agriculture and forestry. The balance of its land is barren hills, arid ground, "dead land." The terrain in the area is divided into 10 zones by 9 streams that run for more than 30 kilometers from one end of Dong Trieu District to the other, in between which are many populated areas. The farm lies completely within the Dong Trieu arc, is enveloped by high mountains and is frequently hit by tornadoes caused by the northeast seasonal winds. Therefore, microclimatic areas characterized by high temperature variations have formed and drought lasts from September until May of the following year. These features have a direct influence upon how the state farm organizes and manages its production.

The year 1973 marked a turning point for the farm. It was the first year that it earned a profit, nearly 26,000 dong (+), thus ending 10 years of operating losses.

During the following 10 years (1973-1982), the value of the farm's total output rose 5.2 times. Labor productivity increased 3.4 times. Profits rose 8 times. Income per cadre and worker increased 7 times. Each year, the state farm supplied to the state from 5,000 to 6,000 breeder hogs of all types, 100 to 200 tons of meat, 450 tons of fruit and thousands of cubic meters of wood. It also supplied more than 2,000 boars, 20,000 reserve sows and 29,000 meat hogs to 237 livestock production units in 30 provinces and municipalities.

In each of those 10 years, the state farm also excellently completed the task assigned under the state plan and earned a higher profit with each passing year, a total of nearly 1.8 million dong. During the past several years, the state farm has displayed an even higher sense of self-reliance by using its own liquid capital to expand its production, business and animal husbandry, plant fruit trees, release fish for cultivation, build additional housing and schools and raise the standard of living and improve the working conditions of workers. It has contributed to the state budget some 3 million dong, enough to nearly repay the capital allotted by the state, and earned a profit of 2.3 million dong.

Many persons visiting the farm have shared the same feeling: if the Dong Trieu State Farm can do what it has done under such difficult circumstances, other places can also develop agriculture well and help to bring prosperity to the country.

From a socio-economic standpoint, the 23 year process of building the Dong Trieu State Farm, a process that has been marked by both setbacks and successes, reflects several prominent factors that have made the state farm the heroic unit that it is today.

First, the building of a rational economic structure has been closely tied to the implementation of a dynamic management mechanism compatible with the specific circumstances of the farm.

During its first 10 years, Dong Trieu changed its livestock production guidelines 4 times and crop production guidelines 5 times. During that period, there were also times when the farm operated at a loss even though still raising breeder hogs. The main reason for this was the failure to define in clear detail a rational economic structure among the various sectors in order to support the farm's primary area of production.

Thereafter, the state farm gradually implemented a system of crop allocations that competently supports its main area of production (the production of hog breeding stock) and insures a profitable business. The farm has devoted 15 highly fertile hectares of its 60 hectares of flat land to the cultivation of vegetables for use as hog feed. From this land, it annually harvests 120-130 tons per hectare, enough to feed nearly 850 special breed sows and other types of hogs of the farm. The remaining land is planted in rice and subsidiary food crops, which are processed, used as a grain feed and provide for 20 to 30 percent of the feed fed to hogs.

Steeply graded, rocky land on which the layer of topsoil is thin and the construction of water conservancy projects is impossible is used to raise fruit trees, timber bearing trees and Stylosanthes grass for buffalo and cattle pasture. To date, the state farm has planted 106 hectares of Nephelium bassacense, 11 hectares of plums, 180 hectares of jackfruit, 20 hectares of tea, 20 hectares of lemons, dozens of hectares of Stylosanthes grass, which provide pasture for 180 head of buffalo and cattle, and 300 hectares of eucalyptus and beefwood forests, a total of 1.5 million trees. The value of the products harvested from the fruit and forest trees annually reaches 3 to 4 million dong. The state farm's beef buffalo and cattle graze in the shade of the jackfruit, Nephelium bassacense and eucalyptus trees. Hogs graze on the land planted with plum trees. The flowers of trees and plants are used to raise bees for honey. Lowlying areas and wet areas have been developed into more than 10 hectares of lakes and ponds, which annually produce 8 to 10 tons of fish.

The state farm has not only combined agriculture, forestry, livestock production and the cultivation of aquatic products, but has also availed itself of the advantages afforded by the structure of its production to practice rational cultivation, combined labor with arable land well and used and improved the natural conditions of each soil zone to establish an economic structure consisting of many different types of products and goods. Today, these soil zones are considered separate resource areas of the state farm. The soil of Trieu Phu is jackfruit soil. The soil of Trieu Son is Nephelium bassacense and lemon soil. The soil of Trieu Hai is tea soil. And the soil in the center of the farm is plum soil. Thus, the economic structure of the Dong Trieu State Farm reflects both a high level of specialization and a general business, the components of which support one another and cause production to develop in a manner that is balanced.

To insure that the impact of this rational economic structure is achieved, the state farm has successfully established an appropriate, dynamic and highly efficient management mechanism. Deserving of attention is that the state farm has creatively applied the resolutions and directives of the party and state and implemented product contracts in both livestock and crop production. It has established a system of labor quotas, economic quotas and technical requirements in each livestock and crop production job. On the basis of this system of quotas, it assigns tasks to production units and enters into complete wage fund contracts with production units. Production unit chiefs directly enter into contracts governing wages, material costs, production costs...with the director. The state farm has organized specialized production units for each type crop and species of livestock. These units are divided into specialized sections, such as the plowing section, the crop production section, the cultivation section...of the crop production sector and the breeding section, the indirect personnel section, the sanitation section, the feed processing section and so forth of the livestock production sector.

Each month, the state farm sends plan work groups down to its production units to check and certify the quantity and quality of work performed, guide units in implementing their plan and examine initial data and original documentation to determine the extent of losses or profits each month from each crop and species of livestock. In this way, it upholds the right of collective ownership of the laborer in the work of the production unit and helps the unit to practice accounting and efficiently regulate its work. Moreover, as a result of clearly defined economic and technical quotas and on the basis of the contract unit price assigned by the unit chief and section chief, workers immediately know what their wages and bonuses are, consequently, they have displayed initiative and made technological improvements in order to raise labor productivity. In the past, unit and section chiefs had to supervise workers. Now, with the new management mechanism, everyone knows, from the standpoint of the final results of production, what their obligations and interests are and, therefore, works hard. As a result, everyone from production units chiefs to section chiefs and workers have begun to adopt the new style of work, knows how to practice economic accounting and is interested in and helps one another.

Closely tying wages to a system of awards and penalties, the state farm has used this economic lever well, combining it with the production emulation movement and the molding of the new, socialist man. A worker who achieves an advanced level of job performance in a section that is not an advanced section receives a bonus of 100 percent. If this worker is in an advanced section, he receives a bonus of 130 percent. If he is a member of a socialist labor section, he receives a bonus of 200 percent. If, during the next period, he continues to achieve an advanced level of job performance and does so within an advanced section or a socialist labor section, he receives a bonus equal to 20 percent of the bonus received during the previous period. If a worker commits a disciplinary infraction and the disciplinary action taken against him is a warning or more, he must repay his initial bonus. The use of workpoints, award points and penalty points also serves a good purpose in the management of labor. Each workday at the state farm is worth 10 points: 4 points for working an 8-hour day, 3 points for meeting one's quota and 3 points for meeting technical standards. Higher productivity is rewarded by a workpoint bonus based on the percentage by which the labor quota is exceeded. Production unit chiefs, section chiefs and technical cadres who perform the tasks assigned to them well also receive a workpoint bonus. Combined with these awards are penalties. The heaviest penalty is for violating internal rules and production standards, 10 to 20 points for each violation. The penalty for taking time off without a reason is 20 points. An hourly penalty is assessed for coming to work late and leaving early. Production unit and section chiefs and technical cadres who do not complete their plan are penalized from 20 to 30 points. The higher their responsibility, the greater the penalty is. The percentage of each type labor to which awards are made is clearly stipulated. For direct production workers, the coefficient is 1.5, for indirect labor, 0.7. As a result, indirect production components have been streamlined. Awards for innovations that result in technological improvements and the rationalization of production are based on the savings they generate for the state farm and are paid in accordance with the general policy of the state. In addition, the farm also offers incentive awards.

In the 8 years that it has been paying product contract wages and taken a number of appropriate management measures, the state farm has raised the labor productivity of the worker, saved tens of thousands of mandays each year, solved a labor shortage of some 100 persons per year and raised the average wage to the current level of 420 dong per person per month (new money). The experience of the Dong Trieu State Farm in implementing product contract wages was reported at a sector-wide conference and has been effectively applied at many other places.

To develop production and achieve even higher economic efficiency, the state farm has established joint businesses and economic ties with the district, agricultural cooperatives and economic organizations of the province and gradually expanded its relations with other localities. Its starting point being its own economic structure and management standards, the state farm has established rather strong ties that have produced practical economic returns and has not fallen into ties that are ties in name only, are unwholesome or only serve illegitimate interests. Specifically, the farm has, on the basis of its own strengths, introduced scientific and technical advances at the hog breeding farms of the province, district and agricultural cooperatives and improved the breeder hog herds of these places in order to achieve high yields and earn a profit. It has entered into a joint business with the district to raise meat hogs for exportation, earning from these exports an average of 28 dollars per person at the farm.

These joint businesses and economic ties have helped the Dong Trieu State Farm to build a stable breeding system, develop agriculture, forestry and the processing of livestock feed, strengthen its material-technical bases (pens, buildings, means of transportation and items needed for cultural and social activities) and accelerate the production of export goods to trade for materials and equipment in order to provide some of the materials and equipment needed under its production plan on its own. Through these joint businesses and ties, the state farm has increasingly played the dominant role of a state farm within the district and province, benefited the locality in practical ways, won the support and assistance of the locality and strengthened the alliance of workers and farmers. The local people have worked with the farm to protect its products (in previous years, the farm lost as much as 20 to 30 percent of its total output each year). The farm's "determined to win" self-defense battalion has effectively contributed to the maintenance of order and security within the locality.

Secondly, it has taken positive and determined steps to introduce scientific and technical advances in production.

The first purpose of introducing scientific and technical advances in production is to improve the quality of breeder hogs. This has been the technical factor of decisive significance in the survival of the farm. The application of scientific and technical advances is carried out in all areas of production: breeds, the care of livestock, feed, veterinary services... This effort has been closely linked to the requirements involved in improving the management of production and business and has been carried out using existing equipment and personnel. As a result, the farm possesses many practical capabilities and conditions for making these advances a reality.

Through self-reliance and with the guidance of the Breeder Hog Corporation and Central Industry, the assistance of the animal husbandry research institutes and the cooperation of the agricultural colleges, the Dong Trieu State Farm has successfully improved the pure bred Mong Cai hog herd. At first, the farm had only 30 basic brood sows scattered here and there, which it used to supply itself. Today, the farm has become a national breeder hog center with more than 850 high quality brood sows, the best in the country. In conjunction with inspecting and selecting hogs for breed qualities, the farm has also brought in groups of high yield boars and sows from the locality and from advanced hog production units in order to do a good job of producing pure bred breeding stock. The farm is especially interested in selecting and developing increased sexual activity in breeding stock; keeping the breeder hog herd at a stable level; and building a sufficiently large core herd to replace the hogs taken out of production each year with the aim of strengthening the genetic advances that have been made in breeding stock. As a result, the quality of breeding stock has markedly increased: from 34.46 percent special grade, 43.03 percent grade I, 20.8 percent grade II and 1.71 percent grade III to 43.82 percent special grade, 51.27 percent grade I, 4.07 percent grade II and virtually no grade III. The sow herd produces from 1.6 to 1.8 litters per year, with an average of 8 to 9 weaned pigs per litter, each weighing an average of 7 kilograms. The market weight of 10 month old hogs has been raised from 64 kilograms to 80 kilograms, with the record weight being 100 kilograms.

Together with breeding, the farm has attached importance to the care and strengthening of the hog herd and to processing feed in accordance with economic-technical standards and quotas for each type hog. At the same time, with feed sources continuing to pose many difficulties, it has gone to the trouble of finding substitute feeds, changed the ingredients of feed and feeds hogs rationed portions. As a result, it has reduced the number of feed units per kilogram of weight gain from 7.02 to nearly 6.5. The farm has developed a high yield breed of hogs and also reduced feed costs. This has caused total production costs to rise at a slower rate than the increase in the total weight of hogs of all types.

As regards the care of the hog herd, the farm feeds various types of nutrients to young pigs, administers periodic, sealed inoculations, has established a safety zone and has adopted internal regulations on visits and the purchase of feed by workers. As a result, not one epidemic has occurred in the past 23 years.

In crop production, the farm has implemented a policy of "developing forest trees first, moving ahead on the basis of forest trees" through appropriate technical measures and has made efficient use of equipment already on hand to level ground, plow and harrow fields and transplant and promptly spray trees. To practice intensive cultivation of the trees planted, it has successfully planted a group of green manure plants: senna, Tephrosia candida and Stylosanthes grass. These green manure crops were planted during the period of capital construction in fruit orchards (before these trees were providing shade). They have supplied hundreds of tons of green manure per hectare and can be cut and left lying at the base of trees to control weeds, retain moisture, combat erosion, increase soil fertility and raise crop yields (the yield of Nephelium bassacense is 50-107 quintals per hectare; the lemon yield is 120 quintals per hectare; the plum yield is 45 quintals per hectare; and the tea bud yield is 10 quintals per hectare). The largest result achieved by the farm in this area can be said to be the establishment of a group of crops that grow well and are balanced with the ecosystem under the natural conditions of its locality.

To more widely introduce scientific and technical advances in production, the farm has given its attention to promoting the movement to make technical innovations and improvements. More than 100 such innovations and improvements have been applied, saving the farm millions of dong. A rather high percentage of these innovations has been made by direct production workers.

Thirdly, the farm has taken practical steps to look after the living conditions of cadres and workers.

The party committee, board of directors and trade union of the farm have placed the task of looking after the material and cultural lives of cadres and manual workers on a level equal in importance to the farm's production task.

The farm has set up stable population centers and loaned to each worker family 300 to 500 square meters of land for the construction of a house and for use in the household economy. From its welfare fund, it has given a loan of 2,000 dong to each family, which is gradually deducted from wages over a period of 5 years. The farm has organized building material production and housing constructin forces. It allocates all the building materials needed to build a 30 to 50 square meter brick and tile house to families of disabled veterans, war dead, key cadres and persons who have been emulation warriors or advanced laborers for many consecutive years. It sells building materials at low prices to families who do not meet supply standards. Today, more than 70 percent of worker families have an attractive tile house, a fruit orchard, a fish pond and a hog pen and receive assistance from the farm with breeding stock, feed and veterinary services. The farm also contracts with families to raise meat hogs, which provides the farm with an additional 40 to 60 tons of meat each year and each family with 20,000 to 25,000 dong in income. As a result, many families have a rather high income and the household economy has had a marked impact in supplementing the collective economy. The state farm also concerns itself with the daily meals of its workers. As a result of incentives introduced to increase food production by raising vegetables, hogs and fish for use in collective kitchens, collective kitchens are supplied with 20 to 27 tons of meat, 5 to 6 tons of fish and hundreds of tons of green vegetables each year. All food collected is allocated on a priority basis to the collective kitchens and child care centers. All cadres and manual workers receive mid-shift meals free of charge (the cost is paid by welfare funds). The state farm has launched a movement to make full use of land to produce grain and subsidiary food crops, process feed and raise hogs for exportation in exchange for cloth and essential furniture. As a result, each worker receives, on the average, 36 kilograms of meat and fish and one set of good clothing each year. The farm's consumer cooperative, which has its own account and practices separate accounting, sends goods down to production units on Sundays and outside work hours and distributes goods fairly, in exact accordance with standards and to the correct persons.

Since 1981, as a result of not being allotted money for capital construction, the farm has been carrying out capital formation on its own in order to construct additional buildings and housing and purchase equipment for its warehouses, child care centers, kindergartens, basic general school and work-study middle school. All school age children of cadres and workers attend school. The farm looks after the living conditions of teachers. The club has a wired radio network and television. Literary-art and sport activities are regularly organized for workers.

As a result of looking after material and cultural life in these ways, the farm has not only given cadres and workers a permanent sense of security about their jobs, but also drawn their children, who are educated, able-bodied and benefit from the job experience of their fathers and older brothers, into its corps of cadres and workers. The cadres and workers at the farm consider it to truly be their home and have made practical contributions to changing the face of the countryside there.

It can be said that, having brought itself to life in a zone of "dead land" and gone through periods of instability, the Dong Trieu State Farm, while still facing difficulties, has laid a solid and strong socio-economic base and built momentum for new strides forward. In view of their great honor of being awarded the title "Heroic Unit" by the state, the cadres and workers of the Dong Trieu State Farm will surely build even further upon the role of the socialist state farm in setting an example.

FOOTNOTES

+ All monetary figures in this article not otherwise noted are old money (HD).

7809
CSO: 4210/10

THROUGH THE HEROIC UNITS OF THE CULTURAL SECTOR

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 97-99

[Article by Tran Anh]

[Text] The distinguishing characteristics of our heroic collectives are their will and efforts to create the material and spiritual strength needed to excellently complete tasks under conditions and circumstances replete with difficulties, hardships and sacrifices. The practical activities of the three heroic units of the cultural sector, the Tien Bo Printing Plant, the Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise and Film Production Unit Number 1 of Ben Hai District in Binh Tri Thien Province, also prove this.

The cultural line of our party is correct and creative. However, in practice, one place or another, sometimes because of a lack of awareness or insufficient efforts, has no lack of "reasons" to give light attention to and neglect cultural work. In the face of difficulties with funding, materials and specialized equipment, more than a few cultural units have displayed confusion and perform their work in an ineffective manner lacking initiative. The first successful experience of the heroic units of the cultural sector is that they have been determined, as a result of attaching appropriate importance to the role of culture and literature-art, to overcome each difficulty and create the conditions needed to excellently complete their task.

On the Vinh Linh battle line, determined to "win victory over the U.S. invaders on the cinematography front," Ben Hai District Film Production Unit Number 1 (Binh Tri Thien Province) found ways to safely show films at night as well as during the day, outdoors as well as deep underground in tunnels, thereby meeting the need of the people and soldiers to view films. To promptly inspire our armed forces and people in combat and productive labor, the film makers at the Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise have constantly been present at places in the forefront of our turbulent revolutionary life recording valuable images of feats of arms, of achievements in labor, production, science and technology, of major changes in social life. In a spirit of intense and continuous emulation, the spirit that the entire plant is one battle position, the Tien Bo Printing Plant has printed mountains of political materials and documents, books and newspapers of high quality to promptly support the work of propagandizing and publicizing the lines and policies of the party and state and supply many publications of high value to readers.

Using cultural products to make an impact upon life and help to change the revolutionary thinking, feelings and actions of the masses is the common characteristic of the conscious activities conducted by these heroic units. Ben Hai District Film Projection Unit Number 1 selected films suited to the local people and showed films that easily penetrated to the innermost feelings of people at those times when puppet soldiers came across to stand guard on the northern side of the Hien Luong Bridge. The unit organized the application in the production and life of the masses of scientific experiences presented in its films, such as how to make duckweed, how to make improved vehicles, how to establish new cultural models... The Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise has produced hundreds of films with themes closely associated with our people's life of combat and productive labor and their activities in other fields, such as "Vinh Linh--Steel Fortress," "The Brunt of the Waves and Wind," "Unforgettable Days and Nights for Hanoi," "The Tragic Defeat of the Beijing Aggressors," "Power Line Up the Da River," "Diseases of the Intestinal Tract," "Aviation in Vietnam," "The Garden Economy," etc.

Through their brave and steadfast activities, the heroic units of the cultural sector have helped to build the cultural life of the laboring people and gradually implement the right of collective ownership of the laboring people in the field of culture in an effective way. Their thinking is that the cultural products in their hands are the property of the people and they have looked for every way to deliver these products to the masses quickly, in large numbers and with high quality. Ben Hai District Film Projection Unit Number 1 has continuously raised the norm on the number of persons attending films in the area of which it is in charge. The Tien Bo Printing Plant and the Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise have overcome very many difficulties with funding and supplies to continuously increase the number of attractive pages printed and the number of valuable news, documentary and scientific films produced. These units have properly maintained, made economical use of and achieved the highest possible returns from their cultural equipment. Their attitude of providing thorough support together with the interesting measures employed to bring cultural works to the masses, such as introducing films, holding seminars with persons of various age groups concerning cultural products, learning the language of the Van Kieu in order to annotate films in their language and so forth, have helped to gradually raise the cultural standards of the ethnic minorities and their ability to engage in cultural activities and create culture. The laboring people find in films, in the pages of books, materials, documents and so forth answers to their questions and a source of inspiration motivating them to strive for new achievements. As a result, they have actively participated in building material bases for cultural work, building cultural organizations and directly participated in cultural activities.

The conditions and circumstances of the heroic units of the cultural sector are no better and are frequently worse than those of other units. Thus, which factors, which moving forces have helped them to conduct highly effective activities? Ben Hai District Film Projection Unit Number 1 showed films continuously and safely under the harshest conditions of nature, of time and space filled with bombs and shells. The Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise has resolved shortages of raw materials, supplies, machinery and parts that once had to be purchased from foreign countries, constantly displayed initiative, conducted research and experiments on its own, steadily improved its film making techniques and achieved international standards. The Tien Bo Printing Plant, which is striving to free itself from the mode of operation based on state subsidies, has firmly adhered to the principles of economic management and financial management, met and exceeded labor productivity norms and norms on the payment of profits to the state, created jobs, maintained the income and stabilized the living conditions of workers, avoided negative phenomena... In the final analysis, it is because these heroic units know how to implement the system of socialist collective ownership within their unit. They have made every effort to display self-reliance in developing their potentials and have tapped the initiative and dynamism of their cadres and workers. In the face of difficulties, these persons, instead of sitting idly by, have always tried to move ahead and worked with one another to change circumstances in accordance with their needs. Displaying the spirit of collective ownership, they have made a positive impact upon existing objective conditions in order to create the new objective conditions needed for their work.

To effectively exercise ownership, the cadres and workers of these heroic units have always worked to improve their knowledge, thinking, sentiments, will and organizational skills. These sentiments and this will are the guidelines, are the inner force behind the conversion of their intellect into determination, into revolutionary actions taken to complete tasks. Many cadres and workers of the Central Documentary and Scientific Films Enterprise and the Tien Bo Printing Plant bravely sacrificed their lives while steadfastly remaining at their positions in work and combat. Despite every hardship and sacrifice, the film makers of the enterprise have remained in the areas of heaviest fighting and always been present at places fraught with danger to promptly record scenes of U.S. aircraft being shot down in the skies over Vietnam, record evidence of the crimes of the U.S. invaders and Chinese expansionists...

Besides knowledge, besides revolutionary sentiments and will, the persons of these heroic collective also possess the ability to organize actions. They know how to combine one person's skills with those of another, how to combine persons and material bases in order to give themselves more strength with which to excellently complete their task.

The process of these heroic units struggling to complete the tasks assigned to them in a way that yields high results has, therefore, also been the process of gradually building, forging and cultivating their sense of socialist collective ownership and their ability to exercise this ownership.

In summary, the heroic units of the cultural sector have used and developed to the fullest extent possible the means and methods of cultural activity and truly bound culture to the revolution and put it in the service of the laboring people. While making every effort to serve and help to improve the cultural life of the people, these heroic units have added to the national archives hundreds of thousands of meters of film and millions of printed pages--priceless volumes of living history that eloquently prove Vietnam's stand in recent decades, clearly portray how the Vietnamese act in the face of the challenges of history and record the process of the nation of Vietnam continuously elevating its stature in the new age. The heroic units of the cultural sector have supplied to us valuable lessons and experience and set a positive direction for the other units of the sector, thus helping to advance the cause of building and developing the new, Vietnamese socialist culture.

7809
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ECONOMY--ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 100-103

[Article by Yen Van]

[Text] During the early years of the 1980's, many unforeseen difficulties arose within Czechoslovakia's economy. Above everything else, these difficulties were caused by the worsening of the international situation and the majority of the imperialist countries intensifying their policy of discrimination toward the socialist countries. On the other hand, as observed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, there were also a number of weaknesses and deficiencies in economic leadership, which were most evident in the failure to make flexible and consistent use of the factors of intensive development and the slowness with which scientific achievements and technological advances were being applied. The consequences of this situation caused the rate of development of the Czechoslovak economy to drop during the first 2 years of the seventh 5-year plan (1981-1985).

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia promptly analyzed this situation and mobilized the entire party and all the people in a determined effort to find and make use of potentials and carry out the tasks set by the 16th Congress of the Party (April 1981) in a consistent manner. The party and government of Czechoslovakia enacted a number of emergency measures designed to maintain economic balance, both domestically and overseas, and lay the groundwork for restoring national income to its previous rate of growth. These measures included changes in the fields of investments and imports, changes in the structure of production and consumption, price adjustments, etc.

Thanks to these timely decisions by the Party Central Committee, Czechoslovakia managed, even in 1983, to restore development to its national economy and subsequently went on to complete its seventh 5-year plan (1981-1985) in fine fashion. National income rose at the average annual rate of 3.2 percent. Social labor productivity rose by approximately 9 percent between 1980 and 1985. Industrial production increased by 15 percent and agricultural production by 9.8 percent compared to the previous 5-year plan.

Between 1970 and 1985, national income rose by 80 percent (92 percent of which was the result of higher labor productivity); social production by 70 percent, agricultural production by 34 percent, the real income of the people by 109 percent and the average wage by 50 percent.

These achievements have laid real foundations for the steady and strong development of the economy in the years ahead.

Industry, the primary sector in the Czechoslovak economy, employs 40 percent of the country's labor force and produces 70 percent of national income. The mechanical engineering, power and metallurgy sectors account for more than 30 percent of total industrial output. The machine manufacturing sector, which is considered a "traditional" sector of Czechoslovakia, is endeavoring to supply the national economy with new production equipment and technologies. The chemical industry has established several new sectors which produce synthetic materials. The nationalization of industrial enterprises and the planned management of the national economy have enabled Czechoslovakia to achieve a high degree of centralization in production. Current industrial output is 13.5 times higher than during the period preceding World War II. This means that the volume of industrial products produced in the space of less than 1 month today is much larger than the volume produced during an entire year under the capitalist system, even though before the war. Czechoslovakia is one of the countries that leads the world in industrial development.

Through cooperativization and mechanization, agriculture has become a highly developed production sector employing advanced farming techniques. Agricultural output has risen at the annual average rate of 2 percent (at a time when agricultural output has risen by 1.4 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1.8 percent in France, 1.4 percent in Austria...). Czechoslovakia has surpassed many capitalist countries in the per capita output of some primary agricultural products. Compared to the period preceding the world war, Czechoslovakia's agricultural output has doubled even though the number of persons in agriculture now stands at only one-third of the population and the amount of farmland available has decreased. As a result of the increasing modernization of agriculture, Czechoslovakia has shifted and will continue to shift a significant number of agricultural laborers to other sectors of the national economy.

Special importance has been attached to the application of science and technology in production. The focus of this effort is areas of key importance, such as the application of electronics within the national economy, synchronized automation, the application of flexible production systems, the development of nuclear energy, the research and development of new building materials and new industries and the development of the biology industry. Czechoslovakia has built a large corps of scientific and technical cadres, a corps that consists of nearly 200,000 persons. Combined units consisting of manual workers, technicians and specialists from the Institutes of Science that have been established at enterprises to study ways to rationalize production have directly and quickly solved technical problems that have arisen in the production process, thereby creating the conditions for agricultural machinery to be operated with high efficiency. The innovations and inventions movement has been encouraged and promoted and has produced practical benefits. On the agricultural front, all cooperatives in

Czechoslovakia today are fully staffed with all types of technical cadres in the crop production, veterinary, economic management, machine repair and other sectors, all of whom have an academy or vocational middle school education.

As a country whose economy is developed but whose sources of raw materials and building materials are not abundant and whose domestic market is small, Czechoslovakia considers participating in socialist economic ties to be a matter of major importance in increasing the country's economic efficiency. Through increased economic trade with the fraternal socialist countries, Czechoslovakia meets 77 percent of its fuel and raw material import needs, 74 percent of its machinery and equipment import needs and 63 percent of its common industrial goods import needs. At the same time, Czechoslovakia exports to the countries within the socialist community many machines and pieces of equipment and many industrial goods. Between 1970 and 1985, the total value of foreign trade nearly doubled. In 1985, the member countries of CEMA accounted for more than 74 percent and the Soviet Union alone accounted for 55 percent of the value of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

It can be said that in Czechoslovakia today, in practically every field of production, strong material-technical bases have been built, socialist production relations have been established throughout the national economy and scientific-technical potentials are quite large.

On the basis of the comprehensive achievements that Czechoslovakia has recorded, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia maintains that the key issues facing Czechoslovakia today are to accelerate socio-economic development, significantly increase the efficiency of the national economy and, on this basis, raise the standard of living, meet the material and spiritual needs of the people at a higher level of qualitative development and create increasingly favorable conditions for the balanced development of man.

Based on an analysis of capabilities and needs in the continued development of society until the year 2000, the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which was held in Prague from 24 to 28 March of this year, set the following targets for the next 15 years: raising national income by two-thirds while reducing the consumption of energy by one-third and the consumption of metals by 40-50 percent and raising labor productivity by two-thirds. Under the eighth 5-year plan (1986-1990), national income will rise by 18-19 percent, 92 to 95 percent of which must be achieved through increases in social labor productivity. This demands that national income grow at the annual rate of 3.5 percent and that these increases be achieved without increases in the supply of raw materials, building materials or energy.

The congress confirmed that meeting these targets is the basic task of the party's economic strategy, a strategy based on the rapid and comprehensive development of the economy in depth. The primary measures to be taken here are: accelerating the application of scientific-technical advances and new industrial methods in production and reducing production costs to the lowest possible level; fully participating in the joint program of the CEMA member countries for the application of scientific-technical advances between now and the year 2000; bringing about changes in the structure of production; improving management and planning; applying economic mechanisms which insure the increased and effective participation of the worker in management; and raising the specialized standards and tapping the dynamism of the worker. The congress also set the tasks of establishing and strengthening the sense of organization and discipline everywhere; mobilizing each and every person to participate in productive labor; waging a determined struggle against formalism, conservatism, inertia, laziness, violations of public property, the lack of discipline and the habits of the old way of working; and changing the psychology and methods of activity of man.

More closely combining personal interests with the interests of society, providing increased material incentives to the worker and strengthening the principle of distribution in accordance with labor have been established as strict requirements in stimulating the development of the economy in depth. In the next 15 years, according to the resolution of the congress, the people's level of consumption will rise by at least 50 percent and approximately 1.5 million new apartments will be constructed. The output of consumer goods, especially high quality machine and electronic products, will rise rapidly. Civilized commerce and the services will be improved and expanded. Priority will be given to meeting the people's needs in the fields of education, public health, social services, housing, entertainment, the environment and other needs related to raising the standard of living.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia considers developing the economy in depth--which is the only way to move Czechoslovakia forward--to be a difficult and complex task. This task must be carried out with the effective and active participation of all the people. Therefore, people are the decisive factor in the implementation of the plan. For this reason, along with tapping the creativity of the worker with the aims of achieving higher labor productivity and further raising the standard of living, the party demands that each cadre and member constantly work as hard as possible to achieve higher standards in every field, set good examples in everything he does and in his way of life, be worthy of his role in the new stage and be determined to lead the masses in the successful implementation of the party's resolution.

Together with feeling a profound sense of enthusiasm over the brilliant results of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the people of Czechoslovakia are now joyously celebrating the 65th anniversary of the party's founding (16 May 1921-16 May 1986). During these memorable days, the communists, working class and people of Vietnam extend to the communists, working class and people of Czechoslovakia our heartiest congratulations. We wish the people of Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by the esteemed General Secretary Gustav Husak, success in implementing the resolution of the 17th Party Congress, success in moving Czechoslovakia ahead even more strongly in the cause of building developed socialism and advancing to communism, thereby making even more positive contributions to building the strength of the socialist community and strengthening the position of socialism in the peaceful emulation with capitalism.

7809
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SOME IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS IN ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 104-106

[Article by Le Tinh]

[Text] The Communist Party of Romania has set targets for the year 2000 that will make Romania, once a backward agricultural country and today a developing agro-industrial country, a developed agro-industrial country, a country that has an advanced industry, a modern agriculture, highly developed science and technology, a country in which all the people have a high standard of living, one consistent with scientific standards, and develop both materially and spiritually in a way that is wholesome. As planned, by utilizing the latest technologies, industry and the other key sectors of the Romanian economy will be brought to a high level of development in terms of automation, automated controls and robots. Romania's level of technology, labor productivity and product quality will rise and take their place among the most advanced in the world.

The main guidelines for achieving the above mentioned targets are: making every effort to apply the latest achievements of science and technology; further modernizing production, primarily industry and agriculture; constantly improving the structure of the economy and the management mechanism; rapidly raising labor productivity; making full use of raw materials and energy sources; sharply reducing the consumption of materials; constantly improving product quality; and improving the competitive position of Romania's exports in the world and the returns from these exports.

Of foremost importance in continuously improving the structure of industry is the need to further strengthen the domestic raw material and energy base so that Romania gradually achieves self-sufficiency in energy. Therefore, priority must be given to the development of the mining sector and the energy sector. On the other hand, importance must be attached to conserving on raw materials and energy in consumption and production. At the same time, special importance is being attached to the development of those sectors that have the effect of stimulating technological development, create high productivity and high product quality and are highly competitive, such as the electronic, computer and microelectronic equipment industries and the shipbuilding industry. The basic guidelines of industry are to carry out development in depth; tap existing potentials; focus efforts on retooling and upgrading existing technology; make very limited use of capital to increase production capacity; and make the greatest possible effort to reduce the consumption of energy and fuel to the lowest possible level with the aim of achieving the high standards of the world in this field.

In the space of the next decade, Romania plans to meet its own needs for energy by giving priority to the development of atomic power and diversifying the electric power sector.

Agriculture, which consists of crop production, livestock production and fishing, is the second basic sector of the Romanian economy. Together with defining agriculture as the dominant sector and deciding to modernize the entire economy, Romania considers agriculture to be the base of the national economy. To concentrate on developing agriculture, Romania has, over the period of several recent 5-year plans, given agriculture the highest rate of increase in capital investment of all the sectors of the economy and will continue to do so in the future. Today, a true revolution is occurring within Romania's agriculture. The objectives of this revolution are to further strengthen the technical bases of agriculture, improve the organization of labor and the structure of agricultural production and change the way of working, living and thinking of collective farmers with a view toward bringing their standards up to the requirements of industrialization and modern technology. On this basis, Romania will stimulate the strong development of agriculture and meet the rising requirements of the production and life of all society. Maintaining that the most important need in agriculture is to accelerate the improvement of soil by constantly expanding the amount of area under cultivation, Romania is endeavoring to put, by 1990, 60 percent of its agricultural land under a modern irrigation system and mechanize all agricultural production, with increasing amounts of fertilizer being used. With the constant improvement of breeds, the livestock sector will produce an increasingly large output of meat of increasingly high quality.

In conjunction with the process of developing the economy, the problem of centralizing capital has increasingly become an acute problem. Facts show that there is a very close relationship between the needs to develop the economy and raise national income--which are the only ways to raise the standard of living and expand production--and that portion of income allocated to meet the consumer needs of individuals and society. Establishing a reasonable ratio between consumption and capital formation per a given volume of national income has become the issue of foremost concern to all countries. Throughout the past 20 years, Romania has been devoting more than 30 percent of its national income to capital formation. This is a rather high rate and has been the most important factor in the economic achievements recorded by Romania today.

Today, Romania has built an economic potential which permits it to vigorously shift to development in depth, with importance attached to developing existing potentials, accelerating the upgrading of enterprises and equipment and allocating capital for key projects of long-range significance. Within the context of development in depth, Romania considers productivity and efficiency to be important and will make every effort to achieve the highest possible returns from each lei invested. The aim here is to insure that the economy grows at an average and stable rate while investment capital grows at a slower rate. In Romania, investment capital has grown at an average annual rate of more than 8 percent during the past 20 years. Now, it is projected to increase at the rate of only 1.3-2.5 percent during the years from 1986-1990.

Developing production forces must go hand in hand with constantly improving production relations and improving the organization and management of the economy. In this area, Romania is endeavoring to develop its economy in accordance with a unified, nationwide plan that combines, in a way that is balanced, the requirements of all economic sectors, most importantly of industry and agriculture, of heavy industry and light industry, and closely ties the development of the economy to the development of culture, science, technology, education and public health. Revamping the economic management mechanism is considered the basic factor in continuously improving production relations. The important principles being applied in the management mechanism are self-management in production and financial autonomy. In Romania, all economic units as well as the entire national economy are working to establish a mechanism that will make it possible to tap the spirit of initiative and creativity, the voluntary spirit and the consciousness of the masses and basic units, with the most important factors being to constantly raise labor productivity and develop production.

In the improvement of the management mechanism, Romania attaches importance to applying the law of value and the other objective economic laws and redoubling efforts to do away with everything that reflects economic management based on subjective desires, on voluntarism with no regard for objective laws while struggling against the lax approach of allowing laws to control production and the market. In this spirit, Romania is trying to build a new economic and financial mechanism based on the principles of firmly maintaining planning and combining, in a scientific way, centralism and democracy, administrative management and self-management by the masses. Under Romania's economic management mechanism, attention is given to making widespread use of economic levers, closely linking the income of the worker to the results of his work and using material and psychological incentives to constantly achieve higher productivity and efficiency.

Romania considers reforming the education system along the lines of combining education with practical application in production and with scientific and technical research to be the factor of decisive significance in socio-economic development. At the same time, it has increased the training of management cadres and technical workers and raised the cultural standards and scientific-technical knowledge of all the people. In recent years, Romania has invested a rather large amount of capital in education, the technical sciences and the social sciences.

Romania also attaches importance to developing its economic relations with foreign countries, most importantly with the socialist countries within CEMA. In keeping with the spirit of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania, Romania is trying to contribute to the activities of CEMA and striving to establish a good division of labor and good cooperation in production and in scientific research between itself and the other member countries, thereby helping to give CEMA an increasingly large role in the socio-economic development of its member countries.

The above are some important directions being taken under the eighth 5-year socio-economic development plan (1986-1990) and until the year 2000 that were approved at the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania held in November 1984. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania, the fraternal Romanian people are working hard to make the party's economic strategy a reality. At present, the people of Romania are joyously commemorating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Romania (8 May 1921-8 May 1986). On this occasion, the communists and people of Vietnam extend to the communists and people of fraternal Romania our hearty congratulations. We are confident that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania headed by Ceausecscu and despite the many difficulties that have been frequently pointed out by Romania's leaders, the people of Romania will record increasingly large achievements on the path to the targets that have been set. We sincerely look forward to further development of the cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Romania in the spirit of friendship and socialist solidarity that has always existed between the two parties and peoples of our two countries.

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CSO: 4210/10 END

INDEX TO TAP CHI CONG SAN No 5, May 1986

[The following index is provided as a service to JPRS consumers.]

A

Allende, Salvadore
  on Ho Chi Minh, 40
Andre, Max, 69
Auriol, Vincent, 70
Austria
  agriculture in, 125

B

Barjot, Admiral, 67, 68
Bidault, G., 65, 66, 67
Binh Tri Thien Province, 120
Blum, Leon, 68, 70

C

Cambodia, 42
Castro, Fidel
  on Ho Chi Minh, 40
Ceausecscu, N., 131
CEMA, 106, 108
  and Cuba, 81
  and Mongolia, 81
  and Vietnam, 81
  Vietnam's electronics industry and, 102, 104
China, 89, 90, 122
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, 124, 126, 127
  16th Congress of, 124
Communist Party of Romania, 128, 131
  13th Congress of, 130
CPSU, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42
  27th Congress of, 32, 38, 74, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 85, 86, 88
  Political Report at 27th CPSU Congress, 74, 75, 77, 80, 86
Czechoslovakia, 124
  agriculture in, 124, 125
  and CEMA, 126
  and Soviet Union, 126
  industry in, 124, 125

D

D'Argenlieu, Admiral, 65, 66, 72
Dong Trieu State Farm, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
Ducroux, Jacques, 65, 70

E

Ehrenburg, Ilya, 68
Eighth CPV Plenum
  resolution of, 3, 18, 27, 91
Eisenhower, D., 40

F
Federal Republic of Germany
  agriculture in, 125
Fifth CPV Congress, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 18, 90, 91, 95
  electronics industry and, 102
Fourth CPV Congress, 11, 12, 45, 58, 95
  electronics industry and, 102
FRANC TIREUR Newspaper, 68
France, 40, 41, 43, 44, 89
  agriculture in, 125

G
Gandhi, Indira
  on Ho Chi Minh, 40
Gorbachev, M.S., 81, 82
  at 27th CPSU Congress, 74, 77, 78, 79, 82, 86

H
Ho Chi Minh, 1, 7, 8, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
  1946 visit to France, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
  as Nguyen Ai Quoc, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53
  as Nguyen Sinh Cung, 46
  on culture, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61
  PRAVDA and, 47
  V.I. Lenin and, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47
Husak, Gustav, 127
Huynh Thuc Khang, 63, 72

I
Indochina, 60
Indochinese Communist Party, 42, 44

J
Juin, Marshall, 64, 65, 67

L
L'ORDRE Newspaper, 69, 70
Laos, 42
LE COMBAT Newspaper, 69
Le Duan, 58
  at 27th CPSU Congress, 82
Le Duc Tho, 9
Leclerc, General, 69
LIBERATION Newspaper, 70
Limonniere, Admiral, 68

M
Moliere, General, 72
Moutet, M., 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71

N
Ngo Thi Ut, 111
Ninth CPV Plenum
  resolution of, 3, 27

P
Poldes, Leo, 65, 66
Political Bureau
  Resolution 37: 102

Q
Quang Ninh Province, 112

R
Romania, 128
  agriculture in, 128, 129, 130
  and CEMA, 130, 131
  industry in, 128, 130

S
Sainteny, Jean, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71
Salan, General, 66
Second CPV Plenum
  resolution of, 18
Seventh CPV Plenum
  resolution of, 3, 18, 27
Sixth CPV Congress, 3, 14, 18, 25, 26, 31
  preparations for, 91
Sixth CPV Plenum
  resolution of, 3, 18, 27
Southeast Asia, 41
Soviet Union, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 60
  United States and, 38

T
Thorez, Maurice, 65, 70
Truong Chinh, 72

U
United States, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 56, 57, 89, 90, 120, 122

V
Viollis, Andree, 69

JPRS-SEA-86-148

27 AUGUST 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-148

27 AUGUST 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Nuclear Activist Senator Escorted Out of Chamber
(Kent Acott; THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 18 Jul 86) 1

Wheat Producers, Hawke Clash Over U.S. Grain Policy
(Anthony Hoy; THE AUSTRALIAN, 23 Jul 86) 2

Foreign Investment Guidelines Under Review
(Peter Hartcher; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 21 Jul 86) 4

Reserve Bank $1 Billion Windfall Aids Budget
(Robert Garran; THE AGE, 19 Jul 86) 5

Outlook for Business Investment 'Grim'
(Steve Burrell; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 18 Jul 86) 6

SYDNEY Editorial Decries Subsidized Food Exports
(THE AUSTRALIAN, 23 Jul 86) 7

Caucus, Ministers View Across-the-Board Budget Cuts
(Mike Steketee; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 23 Jul 86) 9

Oil Drilling Under Threat From Expected Price Cuts
(Mike Seccombe; THE AUSTRALIAN, 22 Jul 86) 11

Poor Nickel Prices Force Mine Closures
(Paul McGeough; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 18 Jul 86) 12

Defense Strategist Calls for More F/A-18 Fightercraft
(Patrick Walters; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 19 Jul 86) ... 14

Beazley Orders Military Out of Strike-Breaking Plan
(Margaret Simons; THE AGE, 21 Jul 86) 15

BURMA

Mon-Karen Fighting Reported, Negotiations Fail
(KHAO PHISET, 30 Jun-6 Jul 86) 16

FIJI

Soviet Trade Group Visit Planned, Dates To Be Announced
(THE FIJI TIMES, 21 Jun 86) 17

Paper Sees 'Significant Shift' Toward Trade With Soviets
(Editorial; THE FIJI TIMES, 21 Jun 86) 18

NFP, WUF Coalition Remains Intact for General Election
(THE FIJI TIMES, 21 Jun 86) 19

Labor Party Eschews Trade Union Label
(Firoz Shaheem; THE FIJI TIMES, 21 Jun 86) 20

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Comments on Proposal To Contact Portugal
(KOMPAS, 26 Jul 86) 22

Regional Governments Can Receive Foreign Loans
(KOMPAS, 21 May 86) 23

Foreign Criticism of Transmigration Program Countered
(PELITA, 30 May 86) 24

Lack of Ready-to-Plant Transmigration Land Reported
(SINAR HARAPAN, 26 May 86) 25

Effort To Promote Voluntary Transmigration Reported
(KOMPAS, 4 Jul 86) 27

Houses, Land in Transmigration Sites Unutilized
(KOMPAS, 4 Jul 86) 29

NU Members 'Defection' to GOLKAR Viewed
(TEMPO, 31 May 86) 31

Authorities Set Deadline for East Java PPP To Unite
(KOMPAS, 2 Jul 86) 34

Reconciliation Effort of PPP Dissident Reported
(TEMPO, 31 May 86) 36

Veteran Journalist Urges Government To Be 'Open' Toward Press
(KOMPAS, 3 Jul 86) 38

Briefs
Troubled Rubber Processing Plants 40
Private Plantations Neglected 40
1,000 Former PKI Members 'Missing' 41
Government To Help PDI 41
Oil Production in Kalimantan 41
GDR Envoy's Farewell 42

LAOS

Thai Commercial Attache Views Bilateral Trade
(BAN MUANG, 18 Jul 86) 43

Briefs
Thais To Bid on Project 44

MALAYSIA

Briefs
Trade Surplus Increase 45
Foreign Envoys Arrive, Depart 45

NEW ZEALAND

Details of France, New Zealand Greenpeace Negotiations
(Jacques Derogy, Jean-Marie Pontaut; L'EXPRESS INTERNATIONALE, 18 Jul 86) 46

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

End to Political Opportunism Seen by Writer
(Lexy Hamilton-Smith; THE BULLETIN, 15 Jul 86) 51

PHILIPPINES

Mock Meets Aquino, Government Officials
(DIE PRESSE, 1 Aug 86) 54

Briefs
Minister Hits 'International Information Order' 55

SINGAPORE

Petrochemical Trade With China Increases
(NEW STRAITS TIMES, 17 Jul 86) 56

Countertrade Firms Wooed With 5-Year Tax Concession
(NEW STRAITS TIMES, 18 Jul 86) 57

THAILAND

Supreme Command on U.S. Arms Depot, Weapons Procurement
(NAEO NA, 9 Jun 86) 58

Cartoon Scores U.S. Capitalism, Policy on Developing World
(DAO SIAM, 13 Jun 86) 60

ACM Sitthi Claims PRK Land, Sihanouk Wants Negotiations
(NAEO NA, 7 Jun 86) 61

SRV Naval Operations, Thai Response in Gulf Noted
(NAEO NA, 11 May 86) 62

Vietnamese in Yasothon Protest Envoy Spouse Treatment
(NAEO NA, 11 Jul 86) 65

Seminar Discusses Potential for Better Relations With Laos
(NAEO NA, 22 Jun 86) 67

Cabinet Approves Relaxation of Chinese Travel Ban
(NAEO NA, 25 Jun 86) 69

Malaysian Attack on Fishermen Continues To Draw Reaction
(MATICHON, 11 Jul 86; BAN MUANG, 12, 14 Jul 86) 70

Editorial Wants Solution 'In Spirit of ASEAN' 70
Fisheries Spokesman Notes Previous Dispute 71
Editorial Asks Naval Protection 72

Cartoon Views Relations With Indochina
(LAK THAI, 17 Jul 86) 73

Chaloem Yubamrung Notes Support for Athit
(Chaloem Yubamrung Interview; NAEO NA, 5 Jul 86) 74

Army Seeks Special Funds for Royal Project
(NAEO NA, 13 Jul 86) 76

Statistics Chief Fears Increased Unemployment
(NAEO NA, 27 Jun 86) 78

Briefs
Air Force Promotes Prem 80

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK Troop Presence in Thailand Noted, Weapons Seized
(BAN MUANG, 3 Jul 86) 81

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV, Laos Cooperate in Salt Production
(VNA, 3 Aug 86) 83

VNA on Nicaraguan Delegation's Visit to Laos
(VNA, 3 Aug 86) 84

Forestry Minister Heads SRV-Congo Amity Group
(VNA, 4 Aug 86) 85

Briefs
- New Envoy to Cape Verde 86
- Gift to Soviet Amity Group 86
- CPV Greets Bulgarian Communists 86
- Groups Mark Bulgarian Anniversary 87
- Greetings to Jamaica 87
- Shipbuilding Aid for Laos 87

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Closeness to People, Support of People Stressed
(Tran Dinh Van; DAI DOAN KET, 21 May 86) 88

Readers Submit Party Congress Suggestions
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 Jun 86) 94

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Insurance Premiums in Foreign Currency Encouraged
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 Jun 86) 98

VNA on Integrating Forest, Sea-Based Economies
(VNA, 4 Aug 86) 99

AGRICULTURE

Spring Rice Yields Around Hanoi Reported Lower Than 1985
(HANOI MOI, 14 Jun 86) 101

Fir Trees Help Boost Coastal Economy, Ecology
(VNA, 6 Aug 86) 102

Briefs
- Flood Control in North 103
- Northern Provinces Fight Floods 103
- Provinces Overcome Flood Consequences 103

/9986

NUCLEAR ACTIVIST SENATOR ESCORTED OUT OF CHAMBER

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Kent Acott]

[Text] **NUCLEAR disarmament senator Jo Vallentine was last night thrown out of State Parliament after trying to question the Premier, Mr Burke, from the public gallery.**

After she refused three requests by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Mike Barnett, to "cease disrupting the House", the police were called in to remove her.

Outside the Parliament, Senator Vallentine said that she was "pressured, pushed and kicked from behind" by a plain clothed policewoman who escorted her from the building.

Senator Vallentine's name and the name of another woman was taken by the police.

About 60 supporters of Senator Vallentine entered the chamber at 4.50pm. The police had been tipped off about their arrival and several, including at least three plain-clothed officers, were in the gallery.

Senator Vallentine rose at 5.35pm during question time to ask: "As the elected representative of 52,000 West Australians, I ask the Premier to release the port safety plan relating to the visits of nuclear-powered warships, because right now there are 12 nuclear reactors and dozens of nuclear weapons approaching Fremantle?"

She said she regretted using the parliamentary forum in "this unusual way."

Safety

Senator Vallentine said that she had tried repeatedly to see the Premier but he had refused to talk to her. He had also refused to release the port safety plan.

As she continued her questions, MPs yelled for her to sit down.

However, she was clapped and cheered by her supporters who began slow hand-clapping as she was led from the chamber.

Later, she said that 12 nuclear reactors (U.S. warships) were approaching Fremantle and recent nuclear disasters — including Chernobyl — indicated that a nuclear accident could occur.

She said the obvious reason why the port safety plan would not be released was because there were no precautions that could be taken to prevent a nuclear accident.

Nuclear reactors on ships were more dangerous than reactors on land because they were mobile, confined to a small space and highly enriched, she said.

Mr Barnett later told reporters that Senator Vallentine's actions were reprehensible.

He would now be considering taking action against her. He would also establish a review of security at Parliament House as soon as possible.

"It is bad enough for a member of the public to do this sort of thing but for an elected parliamentarian to take up the time of elected members of the WA Parliament is a disgrace," Mr Barnett said.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1287

WHEAT PRODUCERS, HAWKE CLASH OVER U.S. GRAIN POLICY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Anthony Hoy]

[Text] THE Australian Government is in conflict with the producer organisation representing Australia's 45,000 wheat production units over a protest by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, to President Reagan over plans to extend the United States wheat subsidy program to the Soviet Union and China.

The Grains Council of Australia will argue a view opposite to that of the Government at a September meeting with its US counterpart — indicating either that Mr Hawke is being poorly briefed in the grain area or that he has failed to adequately consult the industry.

The fundamental policy difference between the Government and its grain sector is expected to undermine the country's negotiating credibility in future discussions on US grains policy.

Rather than support the protest line taken by the Prime Minister, grains council delegates to the meeting in Washington of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers are being briefed to argue forcefully that the only way to deal with the structural imbalance of the world grain market is to get rid of surplus world stocks by way of subsidised sales to the Soviet Union, China and other countries.

Spiral

The irony of Mr Hawke's protest about subsidised sales of wheat is that Australia itself will be forced to subsidise its wheat producers, possibly by as much as $10 a tonne for the 1986-87 harvest under the formula by which the Government guarantees the minimum price of wheat to producers.

Although Mr Hawke and other Australian negotiators won agreement from the US protecting the volume of Australian grain targeted for traditional markets, there has been no associated agreement on price. The sheer volume of stocks in the marketplace has seen prices for both grain sourced to traditional markets and US subsidised product tumble accordingly.

While the US has honoured its agreement by insisting that purchasers accept their usual volumes of grain from traditional markets before taking subsidised US grain, it has proceeded to swamp the markets of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, the Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Zaire — and of most concern to Australia, Yemen and Sri Lanka — with 3.3 million tonnes of wheat and 340,000 tonnes of flour.

A Grains council economist, Mr Ray Jeffery, said his producer organisation's view was that Australian farmers should be prepared to suffer the resultant downward spiral in world prices in order to see some sanity return to the marketplace.

The grains council will look to the multilateral trade negotiations to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) later this year to ensure that agricultural subsidies are no longer exempt under GATT.

At the same time it will lobby to have the US and the European Community deal with the problems associated with their domestic grain programs to prevent subsidies and encouragement of grain production over and above market requirements.

US producers participating in an acreage reduction program are being subsidised $100 a tonne over and above the world market price. Although required to set aside 30 per cent of their land to qualify for this subsidy, US farmers are leaving aside their worst land and boosting inputs on the balance in order to maintain total farm production.

EC producers are being subsidised between $30 and $50 a tonne over the world market price.

Surpluses held by Australia's four main competitors — the US, the EC, Argentina and Canada — stand at 140 million tonnes, or 40 to 50 per cent more than world requirements.

Mr Jeffery estimates that if the US and EC took adequate measures to control their domestic production programs, it could take three years or more to clear surplus stocks. If domestic control measures are inadequate, the time span is expected to be more than seven years.

Grains council delegates, president Mr Mick Charles, of NSW, and the president of the National Farmers Federation, Mr Ian McLachlan, will be briefed to make clear to producer organisations representing the US and the EC that Australian producers will not be party to mooted production controls or market sharing arrangements.

The inevitable Australian subsidy for the 1986-87 wheat crop will come about as a result of the Australian Government's complicated Guaranteed Minimum Price (GMP) wheat arrangement with the Australian Wheat Board and producers.

Support

The GMP calculation uses the average of the two lowest of the previous three years' market returns, combined with the estimated market returns for the subject year. And the 1985-86 market prices, in the range $US100-$US140 a tonne, will initiate the calculation thanks to the Australian Wheat Board's impressive sales performance before the slump in world wheat prices.

It serves as a built-in support mechanism when prices decline substantially, as inevitably they will do for the 1986-87 wheat growing season.

April-May world prices of around $US135 a tonne have slumped to $US100, and may yet fall as low as $US85 for Australian Standard White.

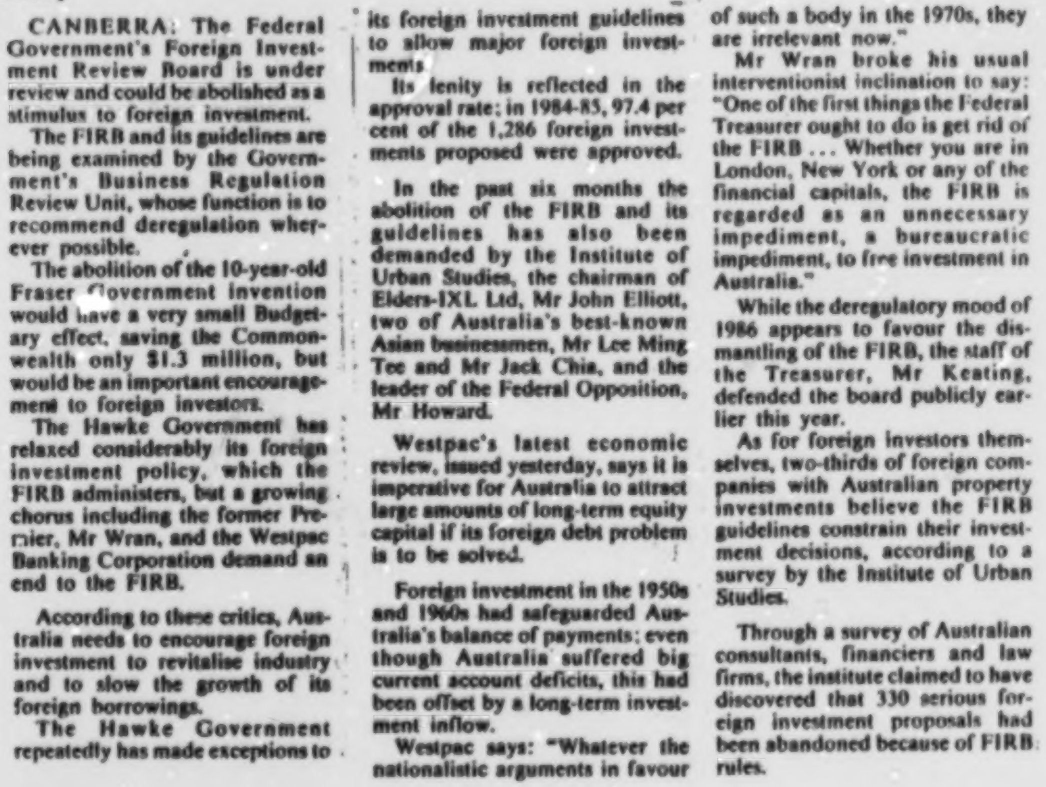
/9317
CSO: 4200/1287

FOREIGN INVESTMENT GUIDELINES UNDER REVIEW

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Hartcher]

[Text]



CANBERRA: The Federal Government's Foreign Investment Review Board is under review and could be abolished as a stimulus to foreign investment.

The FIRB and its guidelines are being examined by the Government's Business Regulation Review Unit, whose function is to recommend deregulation wherever possible.

The abolition of the 10-year-old Fraser Government invention would have a very small Budgetary effect, saving the Commonwealth only $1.3 million, but would be an important encouragement to foreign investors.

The Hawke Government has relaxed considerably its foreign investment policy, which the FIRB administers, but a growing chorus including the former Premier, Mr Wran, and the Westpac Banking Corporation demand an end to the FIRB.

According to these critics, Australia needs to encourage foreign investment to revitalise industry and to slow the growth of its foreign borrowings.

The Hawke Government repeatedly has made exceptions to its foreign investment guidelines to allow major foreign investments.

Its lenity is reflected in the approval rate; in 1984-85, 97.4 per cent of the 1,286 foreign investments proposed were approved.

In the past six months the abolition of the FIRB and its guidelines has also been demanded by the Institute of Urban Studies, the chairman of Elders-IXL Ltd, Mr John Elliott, two of Australia's best-known Asian businessmen, Mr Lee Ming Tee and Mr Jack Chia, and the leader of the Federal Opposition, Mr Howard.

Westpac's latest economic review, issued yesterday, says it is imperative for Australia to attract large amounts of long-term equity capital if its foreign debt problem is to be solved.

Foreign investment in the 1950s and 1960s had safeguarded Australia's balance of payments; even though Australia suffered big current account deficits, this had been offset by a long-term investment inflow.

Westpac says: "Whatever the nationalistic arguments in favour of such a body in the 1970s, they are irrelevant now."

Mr Wran broke his usual interventionist inclination to say: "One of the first things the Federal Treasurer ought to do is get rid of the FIRB ... Whether you are in London, New York or any of the financial capitals, the FIRB is regarded as an unnecessary impediment, a bureaucratic impediment, to free investment in Australia."

While the deregulatory mood of 1986 appears to favour the dismantling of the FIRB, the staff of the Treasurer, Mr Keating, defended the board publicly earlier this year.

As for foreign investors themselves, two-thirds of foreign companies with Australian property investments believe the FIRB guidelines constrain their investment decisions, according to a survey by the Institute of Urban Studies.

Through a survey of Australian consultants, financiers and law firms, the institute claimed to have discovered that 330 serious foreign investment proposals had been abandoned because of FIRB rules.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1287

RESERVE BANK $1 BILLION WINDFALL AIDS BUDGET

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Robert Garran]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Federal Government is expected to pick up a windfall gain of about $1000 million on foreign currency sales, which will significantly ease its belt-tightening task in the coming budget.

The gain comes from the profit made by the Reserve Bank on sales of Australia's foreign exchange reserves as part of its intervention in the currency market.

During the past financial year the Reserve Bank has sold reserves, including US dollar Treasury bonds, which it had bought at a lower price when the Australian dollar was much stronger. This gave the central bank big gains, which will be passed to the Government's coffers.

Australia's foreign exchange reserves were built up considerably before the dollar was floated in 1983. Under the fixed exchange rate system the Reserve Bank was forced to buy foreign currency whenever money flooded into the country.

Since the dollar was floated the Reserve Bank has drawn on these reserves to buy back Australian dollars at times when the currency has been under pressure.

As the Australian dollar has fallen significantly since 1983, from about $1US to 63 US cents, the Reserve Bank makes a big profit whenever it sells foreign currency bought at that time.

In last year's budget the Government gained an extra $800 million in revenue from Reserve Bank profits, mainly on foreign exchange dealings. This year the windfall is expected to be significantly greater, according to sources close to the Government.

The Reserve Bank sold about $2.1 billion of foreign reserves in 1985-86, compared with $1.52 billion the previous year. The currency fell from 65.0 at the end of June 1985 on the trade weighted index, which compares the Australian currency with those of our trading partners, to 56.3 in June 1986. This was a fall of 13.4 per cent. This has further lifted the Reserve Bank's profits from sales of foreign currency.

Financial market observers say the sales of Australia's foreign currency reserves do not yet pose a problem for the Government, as reserves are still at a healthy level. However if sales were continue at present rates the reserves could fall to levels which would cause concern.

Australia's foreign currency reserves have fallen significantly measured in other currencies, but because of the fall of the Australian dollar these reserves have fallen only slightly measured in the local currency. At the end of June 1986 reserves stood at $13 billion, compared with $13.5 billion the previous year.

The profit is no different to one made by a home buyer who buys a house (or foreign currency asset) at a low price, and sells it later for more.

Each year the Reserve Bank makes a transfer of profits to the Government, which become part of Government revenue.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1287

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS INVESTMENT 'GRIM'

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Steve Burrell]

[Text]

The outlook for business investment remains grim, with figures released yesterday pointing to little real growth this financial year.

The figures, from a survey of business during April and May, show that investment is likely to rise by only 8 per cent in nominal terms in 1986-87 — meaning either a fall or minimal growth after adjustment for price increases.

Investment prospects in the crucial manufacturing sector also are poor, with a fall in real terms of up to 3 per cent expected this year.

Significantly, business expectations failed to follow the pattern of recent years and showed little improvement on the previous survey taken in December.

The last time this happened was in the March 1982 survey, which preceded the recession.

If this pattern is repeated, as the slowdown in the economy and uncertainty undermine business confidence, investment performance could worsen considerably.

Business economists point to low returns on plant and equipment compared to fixed-interest securities as a reason for the poor figures. They say a fall in interest rates and continued wage restraint are necessary to lift investment.

The figures are a disappointment for the Government, which hoped for evidence of stronger investment and growing confidence in response to business opportunities created by the fall in the Australian dollar.

But Government spokesmen were guardedly optimistic last night, pointing to upward revisions of the preliminary figures released in May as evidence of some improvement in business confidence .

They questioned the Statistician's 8 per cent growth figure, saying that on the basis of the pattern of expectations over the past 10 years, investment growth was likely to exceed 10 per cent this financial year. After adjustment for inflation, this could give real growth of 3 to 4 per cent.

They conceded, however, that this rate of growth would be insufficient to underpin renewed economic growth and further reductions in employment.

The figures show a fall in private investment in the March quarter of 1 per cent after adjustment for inflation and seasonal factors.

This follows a fall of almost 3 per cent in the previous quarter.

When compared with the previous half-year the situation appears even grimmer, with capital expenditure falling at an annual rate of almost 2 per cent in real terms.

The overall fall was due to a sharp drop in investment in plant and equipment, which fell 2 per cent over the quarter and an alarming annual rate 11.3 per cent over the previous six months.

Investment in buildings rose by 2.6 per cent over the quarter, propping up up the otherwise disappointing figures.

The survey shows manufacturing investment was very weak, falling 3 per cent in the quarter before allowing for inflation.

A rise of only 5 per cent is expected this financial year, a decline of 2 to 3 per cent in real terms.

This is another blow for the Government, which is looking to the manufacturing sector to lead the way in any investment recovery.

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CSO: 4200/1287

SYDNEY EDITORIAL DECRIES SUBSIDIZED FOOD EXPORTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jul 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Wheat Mountain a Lesson to World"]

[Text]

THE Federal Government's protest against moves within the United States to sell subsidised American wheat to the Soviet Union and China is a restatement of the Australian position that by growing subsidised food the world is pursuing an irrational course which in the long term will seriously damage efficient food producers and ultimately lead to higher food prices for everyone.

As one of the most efficient producers of food in the world Australia suffers particularly from the European Community's apparent determination to protect its own inefficient agricultural industries.

However, the Grains Council of Australia has distanced itself from the Federal Government by arguing that the world surplus of grain must be traded away, and then the leading grain producers should take steps to ensure that this kind of surplus does not arise again. The United States Government is moving in this direction by tieing its subsidies to decreased production on the part of American farmers.

The Grains Council and the Federal Government agree on the insanity of the widespread subsidised grain production of the European Community and the possibility of such a trend emerging in the United States. Where they differ is only on how best to combat this trend. The underlying principle is that nations should not subsidise agricultural production for export sales, dumping their produce at below production costs onto other nations' markets.

This is a type of protectionism which inevitably leads to retaliatory actions by other countries. A distinguishing feature of the Great Depression was a radical decline in world trade and an accompanying rise in protectionism. The whole world benefits from having relatively free trade in which the countries which are the most efficient producers of various products are encouraged to produce them.

Subsidised food production penalises the efficient and rewards the inefficient. While there may be differences over short-term tactics, the Government is right to keep pushing this argument as hard and as often as possible. In particular, the European Community should be made to realise the short-term and counter-productive nature of policies which in effect encourage dumping.

At the same time we must look to ways of making Australian primary industry even more competitive. Frequently, Australia's primary industries are able to offer superior quality of product which can be a way of overcoming short-term price advantages which our competitors may enjoy. More attention should be given to aggressive and creative marketing of Australian primary produce. And finally, through reform of the tax structure and the injection of greater flexibility into the wages system, our agricultural industries should be given the opportunity to reduce costs.

If the world's principal trading nations revert to protectionism and the policies of the Depression they will penalise not only Australia but their own people as well. This message must be argued as effectively as possible by Australia's political and rural leaders, and by all those who value the prosperity which can only be obtained through international trade.

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CSO: 4200/1287

AUSTRALIA

CAUCUS, MINISTERS VIEW ACROSS-THE-BOARD BUDGET CUTS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Mike Steketee]

[Text]

CANBERRA: The Cabinet's Razor Gang has slashed hundreds of millions of dollars across-the-board from Government programs in the toughest budgetary action since coming to office.

Big cuts are believed to have been made in recent days in defence, transport, health, bicentennial programs and foreign aid.

There have been savings in scores of other areas, and more are under consideration.

Leading members of the Labor Caucus threatened a revolt yesterday over cuts in the welfare sector.

The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) of Cabinet has examined 50 individual items over the last two days as it finalises recommendations for the full Cabinet.

The Cabinet is due to sit for several days this week to make the main decisions aimed at producing a Budget on August 19 with a deficit of around $5 billion.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Beazley, spent several hours before the ERC on Monday night fighting against further cuts which will slow the growth in the defence budget from 3.25 per cent in 1985-86 to below 1.5 per cent this year, and possibly as low as zero real growth.

Most of the savings in health are understood to be in areas other than Medicare. The Medicare rebate will not be reduced from its present level of 85 per cent, and there has been no consideration of an increase in the Medicare levy, although this could still come in later Cabinet discussions on revenue.

Signs that there have been some torrid Cabinet battles came with delays of a day or more in ministers being called before the ERC.

The Minister for Social Security, Mr Howe, was one of the last ministers to face the ERC last night. He presented alternatives to the ERC's proposals, which would save more than $300 million by deferring or discounting the November rise in pensions and other benefits, cutting family allowances, and postponing measures to alleviate poverty traps for pensioners.

Mr Gerry Hand, the president of the Victorian ALP and a key left-wing organiser in the Federal Caucus, said yesterday he had received repeated assurances that there would be no cuts in welfare, and he felt betrayed by persistent reports to the contrary.

He refused to say who had made the promise, but he was one of the faction leaders to see the Prime Minister before his address to the nation last month. Mr Hawke told them welfare spending would be protected.

Mr Howe, in a strongly worded statement, said measures such as those being contemplated would be "an unforgivable attack on the poor".

"I feel the Government, if it makes these cuts, would be letting down a major and most disadvantaged section of its constituency.

"Already, I have been contacted by an unusually high number of individuals and organisations who are concerned, even panicked, by the prospect of welfare cuts."

Mr Hand said he intended registering "the strongest possible protest" to Cabinet over the next few weeks if reports of the welfare cuts proved correct.

He will be writing to all members of the Cabinet and the Caucus.

Left-wing MPs have been discussing collective action such as asking for a special meeting of the Caucus or making some other form of co-ordinated protest.

The concern extends beyond the Left, with the convenor of the Centre Left faction, Senator Peter Cook, saying there could be a case for directing welfare spending at the needy, but there was no justification for reducing the overall welfare budget. The Government's first priority had to be the support of the poorest members of the community.

Senator Cook said he would prefer to see the income tax cuts scheduled in September postponed rather than welfare cuts.

It is understood that cuts of up to $10 million have been made in $60 million worth of spending planned for 1986-87 by the Australian Bicentennial Authority.

Mr Hawke repeated yesterday that the Budget would be "very tough".

But he said he would not be following the advice of *The Sydney Morning Herald's* columnist, Maximilian Walsh, of calling a snap election before the economy deteriorated.

"I have clearly stated that as far as this Parliament is concerned, it will go its full term," he said.

"I can assure you that my mind has not changed."

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CSO: 4200/1287

OIL DRILLING UNDER THREAT FROM EXPECTED PRICE CUTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Mike Seccombe]

[Text]

AN EXPECTED drop in the Government's parity price for Australian oil threatens to dry up all onshore exploratory drilling, industry sources said yesterday.

Already, of a total of 46 operable exploration rigs in the country, only three are now active in new work. Another two are engaged in "work over operations". On previously drilled areas, 41 are idle.

Activity among offshore drilling vessels also has fallen dramatically. In March this year, all but one of the available eight rigs were actively engaged. As of last month, only three still were drilling, two others were idle and another three had been laid up.

The statistics, from the weekly report of the Australian Petroleum Exploration Association (APEA), indicate how severely the world slump in prices has hit the industry.

Cabinet yesterday reconsidered the price of locally produced oil. No announcement of a decision has been made, but over recent months the parity price has been adjusted downwards in line with falls in the international price of oil.

The international parity price, which is worked out on a forumula based on the average price of a basket of four other light crude oils similar to that produced in Australia, has stood at $18.73 a barrel since July 1.

The July figure was a decrease of $1.21 from the June price.

At the time the present price was set, the average spot price was $US10.78. Average prices during the past week have fallen by several dollars, to average about $US8 to $US9.

If the parity price follows the overseas drop, as it has in the past, a couple of dollars can be expected to be cut from the price of Australian crude.

Industry sources said yesterday that exploration contractors around the country were going broke.

"A lot of experienced staff have had to be laid off from drilling teams, seismic crews, and the service industries which work around these exploration teams," one spokesman said.

"These people are moving out of the industry and the chances are we may not get them back, if and when the recovery occurs, probably in a couple of years' time."

Industry sources expect a recovery in international prices may still be a year or two away, depending on the attitude of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to reducing the present oversupply situation.

Australia has known reserves to last about 10 years. A shortfall of supplies predicted in the late '80s or early '90s would become much more dramatic than previously expected if the exploration program continues its downturn, the spokesman said.

The APEA report also shows that of the total of 22 seismic crews available onshore and offshore in Australia only nine are presently active, while 12 are idle.

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CSO: 4200/1287

AUSTRALIA

POOR NICKEL PRICES FORCE MINE CLOSURES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Paul McGeough]

[Text]

Collapsed international commodity prices have knocked out yet another major Australian mining operation — BP Australia and MIM Holdings will announce in the next few days the closure of their Agnew nickel mine in Western Australia.

The decision comes hard on the heels of Western Mining Corporation's closure of five of its WA nickel mines.

The Agnew partners have been considering for some time investing $16 million in a new, more efficient open-cut operation at Agnew. But a visit to Perth this week by BP's director of coal and minerals, Mr John Austin, has confirmed the "mothballs" option.

The West Australian Government is believed to have been told of the decision, which will put more than 350 people out of work — but it was the *Sydney Morning Herald* which broke the news to WA unions.

The operators of the mine, 240 kilometres north of Kalgoorlie, have kept to themselves figures on accumulated losses.

However, it is believed that BP had lent $111 million to the project — on top of other debts — by the time it was decided to wind up the then operating company, Seltrust Holdings Ltd, in 1984.

In the last year, losses are said to have been as high as $20 million.

In Perth last night, Mr Austin said that information on the mine would be released in "due course".

It was premature to make any comment, but information could arrive in newsrooms as early as today, he said.

In a commodities market in which gold is the only shiner, Agnew's demise has been hastened by the added cost of operating underground.

Agnew was discovered in 1971 and by late 1972 a $400 million development to produce 30,000 tonnes of contained nickel a year was planned.

But low nickel prices delayed commercial production at the mine until 1979 and within a couple of years of start-up, prices once again started to fade.

In the past 12 months the price of nickel on world markets has dropped from $US2.40 a pound to $US1.75, well below the production costs for most operations.

Agnew, one of the world's richest deposits of nickel sulphide and with annual production of 10,000 tonnes of concentrate, came to light during the 1960s nickel boom, but it was almost another decade before the London-based Selection Trust, in partnership with MIM, brought it on-line.

A smart new town, Leinster — which also will go into mothballs — was built near the mine, but the future never looked good.

By 1982, significant losses were being chalked up and BP had acquired 75 per cent of the shares by buying out Selection Trust.

Workers in the town had been looking to the development of the planned 600,000 to 800,000 tonne-a-year open-cut operation as a guarantee for their future.

Last night, the WA secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, Mr Joe Keenan, said there had been "rumblings" on the future of the project and that there had been some talks on redundancy.

But, he said he had been "talking to the officials only 15 minutes ago, and they knew nothing of this".

"This is sad news. After the loss of 190 jobs at Kambalda, I don't know where we are going to put another 350 blokes."

The dissolution of Seltrust began almost two years ago, but fighting between BP and the minority shareholders dragged on until early this year.

The settlement gave the minority holders 9.5 per cent of BP's 60 per cent stake by the establishment of Paragon Resources NL. MIM holds 40 per cent.

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CSO: 4200/1287

DEFENSE STRATEGIST CALLS FOR MORE F/A-18 FIGHTERCRAFT

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 19 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Patrick Walters]

[Text]

CANBERRA: Australia's defence planners must consider buying at least an extra 25 F/A-18 fighters to preserve the RAAF's land strike capability, a leading defence strategist, Dr Desmond Ball, said yesterday.

Dr Ball, the head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the Australian National University, said it was a matter of great concern that the Government appeared to have paid insufficient attention to the RAAF's future long-range land-strike capabilities.

He said the Government should be prepared to acquire additional enhanced F/A-18s by mid-1989 at the latest. This would mean that the production line at the Government Aircraft Factories could be kept open until 1992.

Giving the concluding address at a conference on air power at the Australian National University, Dr Ball said there were some critical deficiencies in Australia's air surveillance and air defence capabilities.

The Jindalee over-the-horizon radar system needed to become operational. But it also had to be complemented with an airborne early warning system.

Dr Ball said the Dibb Report on Australia's defence capabilities had given inadequate consideration to both the acquisition of airborne early warning aircraft and air-to-air refuelling.

He said the Dibb strategy of denial was an inadequate basis for force structure planning. The requirement for counter-offensive operations in lesser contingencies had not generally been appreciated by defence planners.

According to Dr Ball, infrastructure could be the single most important deficiency in Australia's defence posture.

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CSO: 4200/1287

BEAZLEY ORDERS MILITARY OUT OF STRIKE-BREAKING PLAN

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Margaret Simons]

[Text]

A contingency plan for using the military to break strikes in essential services was drawn up by the defence forces in 1982 and kept confidential because of its political sensitivity.

'Plan Cabriole' laid down procedures for using military personnel and equipment to break strikes affecting more than 20 areas, including fuel supplies, air transport, hospitals, the Bass Strait oil and gas industry and air traffic control.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Beazley, ordered that Plan Cabriole be abandoned last February. He said improvements in the industrial climate made it unnecessary. In a letter to defence chiefs, he said: "While noting that under the previous Government it may have been deemed necessary to have such a plan, I believe that Australia's industrial climate is now so much better that there is no requirement to do so."

The plan and Mr Beazley's letter have been released to 'The Age' under freedom of information legislation.

The introduction to Plan Cabriole stated that the military would only be used to minimise hardship to the public, and not to force a resolution of disputes.

"The closest security is essential to ensure that public knowledge of such contingent preparations does not prejudice efforts to resolve the underlying dispute," the plan said.

Defence forces were to be brought into a dispute only at the request of a government. Military personnel would be allowed to defend themselves and their equipment from attack by trade unionists or other members of the public, but were not to carry any weapons or use unnecessary violence.

The plan listed possible industries and the types of military equipment and personnel that would be needed. Air transport strikes might involve the provision of military aircraft, military supplies of fuel could be used in fuel strikes and military police could take the place of striking civilian police.

The plan noted that the military had neither the ability or equipment to break rail strikes.

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CSO: 4200/1287

MON-KAREN FIGHTING REPORTED, NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 30 Jun-6 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "A War Between Minority Groups: Mon and Karen Have Turned To Killing Each Other"]

[Text] The civil war between the minority groups that live along the border and the Burmese government shows no sign of ending any time soon. Things became even clearer when it was learned that there has been a split between the minority groups. The Karen and Mon, which fought the Burmese government side by side for many years, have now turned on each other.

A news report stated that recently, the New Mon Party of Gen Sawechin and Maj Pakoman, the leader of the Mon Defense Forces near Tanaosi, showed displeasure and expressed their readiness to retaliate against the Karen using every means available. They claim that the Karen, or Kawthulay, are oppressing the Mon. They claim that the Karen are stealing land and collecting taxes that belong to the Mon. For example, the Karen have said that the area from Mo Lamloeng to Marit to the west of the highway, which is a very narrow area, belongs to the Mon and that the rest of the area on south, including Tavoy and Tanaosi, belongs to the Republic of Kawthulay.

Gen Sawechin said that the area stipulated by the Karen as belonging to the Mon state is even smaller than that stipulated by the government of Ne Win.

A report confirmed that recently, Gen Bo Mya, the Karen leader, sent a representative named Col Oliver to negotiate with Maj Pakhoman in the Tanaosi mountains. He told Maj Phakhoman that the area stipulated belonged to the Karen and that the Mon must withdraw their forces from this area. Or they can go join the National Democracy Front (NDF) if they want. But Maj Phakhoman refused and told the Karen to review the original agreement. When Sopa Uchi was the Karen leader, he signed a treaty with the Mon leader, Mr Holamong. That treaty states that after the Mon-Karen territory has been liberated, the area is to be divided into Mon and Karen zones based on the views of the Mon and Karen people.

The negotiations between the representative of Gen Bo Mya and Maj Pakhoman were a total failure. The conclusion of Maj Pakhoman, the head of the Mon Tanaosi forces, was that a "war between the Mon and Karen is inevitable."

11943
CSO: 4207/273

SOVIET TRADE GROUP VISIT PLANNED, DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] **A Soviet delegation will be visiting Fiji later this year to discuss trade links.**

The talks will include a fishing agreement allowing Soviet vessels to fish in Fiji waters and landing rights for vessels.

The Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr James Maraj, said yesterday the Government had already agreed to a Soviet trade delegation coming here.

But no firm date for the visit had been set.

"It will be some time this year but the exact date has not yet been fixed because we have had so many foreign dignitaries visiting us this year," he said.

Dr Maraj disclosed this after the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, told reporters in Honolulu on Thursday that Fiji was discussing a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union.

The *Honolulu Advertiser* reporters present when Ratu Sir Kamisese made this statement told The Fiji Times yesterday that he said the Fiji-Soviet discussions were at a preliminary stage.

Ratu Sir Kamisese, who was attending a Pacific Islands Development Programme meeting in Honolulu talked about the possibility of a fishing deal, while defending the right of Kiribati to negotiate a fishing treaty with the Soviet Union.

He was asked by a reporter whether Fiji had a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union.

"We are discussing it with them," he said.

"Marine resources were the only resources which could have any impact on development in the Pacific," he added.

He said he would allow Soviet ships to berth in Fiji ports if the Soviet Union agreed to pay the landing and port fees demanded.

They would be "most welcome" if they agreed to the charges by Fiji authorities he said.

But he said there was no draft agreement as yet.

Dr Maraj said there had been no meetings or discussions, apart from the initial proposals and the decision to receive a Soviet delegation.

A reporter who was present said it did not appear as if Ratu Sir Kamisese had planned to threaten the United States of America to provide more help for the island states by announcing that Fiji was negotiating a fishing deal with the Soviet Union.

It appeared as if he was asked an unexpected question which he answered truthfully.

But it would certainly frighten the American authorities as Fiji was regarded as one of the most anti-Soviet countries in this part of the world, the reporter said.

Dr Maraj said the details of the visit by the mission had yet to be worked out.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1284

FIJI

PAPER SEES 'SIGNIFICANT SHIFT' TOWARD TRADE WITH SOVIETS

Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Government's positive reaction to Soviet overtures for closer trade links marks a significant shift in our State policy towards this super-power.

Only a few years ago, the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, was saying that he distrusted and feared the Russians because of their so-called trouble-making propensities.

After the allegations of the infamous 'Russian Letter' — which have since been disproved — the Government banned virtually all contacts with the Russians.

But two days ago in Honolulu, the Prime Minister made the startling disclosure that Fiji was considering a fishing agreement with the Russians.

And yesterday, the Foreign Office in Suva disclosed that a trade delegation would be visiting Fiji some time this year for wide-ranging talks, including discussions on a possible fishing deal.

It is possible nothing may come of it. It is not inconceivable that the Prime Minister is sending a signal to our Western friends, particularly the Americans.

When the Prime Minister returned home from his official visit to Washington in 1984, he came back a happy man. He felt his shopping trip was successful, what with a bilateral trade agreement in the bag and promises of a better sugar quota and stepped-up aid.

But the Americans have been slow to deliver the goods, much to the chagrin of the Government.

The Prime Minister has now decided to play his Russian card. Washington would doubtless be feeling jittery.

As a small nation, Fiji should pursue a policy of friendship towards all countries. The new initiative on the Russian question reinforces this policy, and our independence.

On a more practical level, trade with the Soviet Union could be highly profitable for us.

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CSO: 4200/1284

FIJI

NFP, WUF COALITION REMAINS INTACT FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Text]

The National Federation Party and the Western United Front have announced that their coalition is still intact and would continue into the 1987 general election.

The announcement was made yesterday in a joint statement by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Harish Sharma, and WUF's president, Senator Ratu Osea Gavidi.

Leaders of the two parties met at Ratu Osea's home in Cuvu Village on Thursday night to discuss the future of the coalition.

Mr Sharma led the NFP delegation, accompanied by the former leader, Mr Siddiq Koya, parliamentarians Mr Shardha Nand, Mr Navin Patel, Mr Temo Sukanaivalu, Mr Anirudh Kuver, Senator Singh Golian and Senator Dr Balwant Singh Rakka.

The WUF was represented by Ratu Osea, parliamentarians Mr Isikeli Nadalo, Mr Filimoni Nalatu, The Tui Nawaka, Ratu Meli Naureu, the Tui Nasikawa, Ratu Epi Batirerega, Mr Inoke Momekaya, Ratu Samu Gonewai and Ratu Luke Nakulanikoro.

The joint statement said the NFP leaders were briefed by Ratu Osea on the progress of WUF's talks with the Fiji Labour Party about a possible coalition to contest the 1987 general elections.

It said similar meetings would be held in future between the two parties.

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CSO: 4200/1284

LABOR PARTY ESCHEWS TRADE UNION LABEL

Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Firoz Shaheem]

[Text]

Organisers of the Fiji Labour Party's first annual conference took pains to ensure it was seen as an event of a political party and not of the trade union movement.

The distinction was crucial because in derecognising the Fiji Trade Union Congress, which sponsored the FLP, the Government made it clear it regarded the FTUC as too politically oriented.

A senior FLP official said one of the reasons why FTUC national secretary, Mr James Raman, stayed away from the conference was he wanted to keep a low profile "in view of the TUC thing".

"We didn't want it to be seen as a TUC or workers convention," the official said.

Another trade unionist who actually attended, but also kept a low profile, was the general secretary of the Public Service Association, Mr Mahendra Chaudhry

He sat in the second row on the main dais at the Girmit Centre venue in Lautoka and kept pretty clear of proceedings, at least in the open sessions.

He is the assistant general secretary of the FLP but all the explanations and clarifications were done by the secretary-general, Mr Krishna Datt.

The front line on the stage was made up of the main officials of the party. All of them, except one, were unionists too, but they would be expected to be the front line men in view of their positions in the party.

The compositions of the crowd of about 900 who filled the hall in the morning session showed a predominance of Indian people over Fijians.

This would point towards the FLP pulling away supporters from the National Federation Party while the Alliance supporters remain largely intact.

But party officials maintain that "all" of the Fijian people at the meeting, including a crowd from Nasomo Village in Vatukoula, were formerly Alliance.

The FLP president, Dr Timoci Bavadra, has been involved with Nasomo people in a fight with the Vatukoula joint venture gold mining company over compensation claims for mining rights.

In his presidential address, Dr Bavadra heaped criticism on the Alliance Government — but also gave alternatives, which no other party has done before at its annual conferences.

In a speech which bore more resemblance to an election manifesto, he not only spoke of how a Labour government would function, but more importantly, what it would do.

In doing so, he has risked losing a lot of the FLP ammunition for the forthcoming election and giving the Government sufficient advance notice to set up a counter-attack.

One can imagine Alliance strategists busy poring over his speech, picking out nice juicy bits for even nicer and juicier bits of counter-attack.

Dr Bavadra dismisses any suggestions of losing any advantage, saying the ultimate aim is to serve the people.

"If they pick these things up and start implementing them, it's the people who will benefit.

"If we can get the government to move into doing some of these things, we are happy.

"Strategically it might be losing some of the things to them, but so what? It will be on record that we came up with it first."

What if the Labour platform is not stolen but gets criticised as too radical in outlook?

Dr Bavadra said it was not for the sake of nationalisation that the FLP wanted certain industries nationalised.

"We look at areas where it will directly benefit the people. In such case, it becomes the responsibility of the nation to do something for the people."

He said putting a label of 'radical' to some of the proposals was "negative thinking" because it was probably the first time such ideas had come up in Fiji.

The proceedings went on quite uneventfully, except for a flurry when the subject of coalition came up.

The message loud and clear from the floor was that coalition was not on. The official view was that options should be kept open at this stage.

But for the next conference the party will have to come up with an agenda which provides for motions. It was not made clear whether the constitution allowed motions at the annual conference or at the delegates conference.

Dr Bavadra acknowledged this, saying motions could be accommodated next time but only through the branches and with adequate notice.

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CSO: 4200/1284

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL TO CONTACT PORTUGAL

BK011458 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The proposal put forward by East Nusatenggara Governor Ben Mboi to the effect that Indonesia approach Portugal in its effort to seek a comprehensive solution to the East Timor issue is actually not something new. Following an initiative taken by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Indonesia has for the past 2 years had contacts with Portugal.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the remarks at the Pejambon Foreign Affairs Department on Friday [25 July] when he commented on the proposal presented by Ben Mboi at a seminar organized by SINAR HARAPAN on 22 July. The East Nusatenggara governor said that Indonesia should approach and request Portugal to delete the inclusion of East Timor as part of that country's territory in its constitution. If necessary, Indonesia should in return give some kind of concession.

Asked about the outcome of the contacts with Portugal, Mokhtar declined to elaborate apart from saying that he was optimistic about it. He said: "Please do not misunderstand me because the contacts were only aimed at dropping the East Timor issue from the UN General Assembly." He added that East Timor is no longer a problem for Indonesia, but is still an issue at the UN because there are other people who still like to raise it.

/9604
CSO: 4213/177

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS CAN RECEIVE FOREIGN LOANS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 May 86 p 12

[Text] Foreign loans for funding development projects will be determined more by provincial governments than by the central government, as has been the case up to now. Each provincial government can receive loans as long as it is able to make the matching rupiah funds available through its APBD (Provincial Expense and Development Budget). Eng Suyono Sosrodarsono, minister of public works (PU), made this statement to reporters Monday evening, 19 May, at a ceremony marking the end of the Muslim fasting day.

The minister said that this policy will take effect starting with the 1986-1987 fiscal year; its aim is give the provinces a bigger role and more responsibility. "Those provincial governments which can manage to provide the necessary rupiah matching funds can vie for these loans," he emphasized.

Suyono said that for each project receiving foreign aid the ratio of foreign loans to rupiah matching funds is usually 60 to 40. However, for the 1986-1987 fiscal year the ratio of foreign funds will be higher--about 70 percent of the total cost of the project.

He said that the central government is responsible for paying off the loan; as a consequence, the provincial government must go along with the loan regulations as determined by the central government, including the determination of the ratio of matching funds.

The minister said that projects using foreign loans for which provincial governments can compete include constructing provincial roads and small-scale irrigation projects, providing facilities for potable water, and handling garbage and waste water. He mentioned that the Netherlands, Japan and the World Bank are prepared to make loans for these purposes.

In this connection, a team from the Department of Public Works, headed by Eng Suryatin, Director General of Highways, visited Washington and Tokyo at the beginning of last week. The team held meetings on the size of possible loans from the World Bank and Japan, based on the provincial governments' willingness to provide rupiah matching funds.

9846
CSO: 4213/155

FOREIGN CRITICISM OF TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM COUNTERED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 30 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Foreign reports on the Irian Jaya transmigration program are an effort to separate that province from Indonesia. Todung Mulya Lubis, SH, made that statement to the press last night in the Adam Malik Room of the LBH.

Mulya Lubis, chairman of the Legal Aid Society Foundation of Indonesia [LBH], gave as an example the periodical THE ECOLOGIC which has written in an exaggerated and racist way about transmigration in Irian Jaya. Those articles, Lubis said, played off the transmigrants, who are the newcomers, against the aboriginal inhabitants of Irian Jaya.

Mulya Lubis, who just returned from Irian Jaya, said that he has seen a lot of progress in implementing transmigration projects in Irian Jaya. "We feel relieved at the government's actions," he said, holding on to the canes which he has been using since he came back from Irian Jaya last week.

Mulya Lubis, who has been to Irian Jaya three times, said that the Legal Aid Society went to Irian Jaya to help in development. "Irian Jaya is a challenge to the LBH; we want to help in Irian Jaya's development," he said. Lubis indicated his determination in speaking to Jakarta's legal reporters.

In addition, Mulya Lubis said he regretted that Pramoedya Ananta Toer's books "Footsteps" and "The Beginner" had been banned. He said that those books are important and should be read. "I think that banning those two books does an injury to the progress of our law," said Mulya, who has read the books.

Another source said the two books had been translated into Dutch, Japanese and English. In Indonesia the books were published by Hasta Mitra, Inc. Last week the attorney general banned those two books. The reason he gave is that the books "are historical novels which start from the premise of social contradictions and a class struggle based on socialist realism and therefore are a type of communist literature."

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INDONESIA

LACK OF READY-TO-PLANT TRANSMIGRATION LAND REPORTED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 May 86 p 11

[Text] Minister of Transmigration Martono revealed that as of the end of March there were 19,877 transmigration families still lacking type I [ready-to-plant] land of 1 hectare per family. There also are 119,310 transmigration families lacking type II land (which is to be opened up by the transmigrants themselves) of 0.75 hectares per family. These lands are located in transmigration areas in 17 provinces.

If this lack of land is not overcome quickly, training programs for transmigrants will drag on and there will be a delay in handing over transmigration projects from the Ministry of Transmigration to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The minister made these statements on Friday afternoon, 23 May, at a working meeting with Parliament's Commission on the Budget, headed by Darwin Abdullah, deputy chairman of the Commission, in the Senayan Building, Jakarta.

Martono said that the areas whose type-I and type-II land goals under the transmigration placement programs implemented between 1977-1878 and 1983-1984 have been conspicuously unfulfilled are West Kalimantan, which lacks type I land for 2,292 families and lacks type II land for 26,981 families and Riau which lacks type I land for 6,478 families and lacks type II land for 11,525 families.

South Sulawesi lacks type II land for 10,414 families and Southeast Sulawesi lacks type I land for 800 families and type II land for 8,095 families. Provinces which do not have these land problems are Jambi, South Sulawesi and NTB [West Nusa Tenggara].

There are various ways of overcoming these problems, including looking for alternative land, compensating the owners for it and increasing the quota of local transmigrants, looking for other possible land and accomodating the original plans to the final situation, giving compensation in the form of cattle, perennial crops or the like while coming to an agreement with the transmigrants if there is no replacement land. If there is no other way, move the transmigrants to other possible land.

Martono said that between 1982-1983 and 1985-1986 a total of 64,831.5 hectares of garden land had been prepared for 259,764 families (0.25 of garden land for each family) and 251,764 hectares of type I land for 254,761 families. This was 70.52 percent of the target.

The work to be completed consists of 23,630 hectares of garden land for 94,251 families and 101,463 hectares of type I land for 101,463 families.

The minister explained that at the beginning of the 1985-1986 fiscal year the task was to construct houses for 252,932 families and clean water facilities for 261,584 families. However, it was only possible to construct houses for 52,757 families and clean water facilities for the equivalent of 71,717 families. The result was that at the end of the 1985-1986 fiscal year houses for 201,175 families and clean water facilities for the equivalent of 189,867 families still remained to be constructed.

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EFFORT TO PROMOTE VOLUNTARY TRANSMIGRATION REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Article: "Voluntary Transmigration Implementation Agency To Be Formed This Year"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--This year the Department of Transmigration will form a Voluntary Transmigration Implementation Agency which will coordinate the handling of the transmigration program by and for the people themselves. With the formation of this agency it is expected that voluntary transmigration will develop more than general transmigration which is handled by the DEPTRANS [Department of Transmigration].

Martono, transmigration minister, provided this information when meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha [president's office] on Thursday [3 July]. He reported that the preparations for the celebration of Cooperatives Day on 12 July will focus this year on the Kuamang Kuning, Jambi, transmigration area.

According to the minister, the implementation agency is expected to further develop voluntary transmigration. In the first phase, the agency will coordinate the implementation of voluntary transmigration on Java, principally from the densely-populated and poor areas of West, Central, and East Java. "If voluntary transmigration improves, the DEPTRANS will organize general transmigration from areas in which there are victims of natural disasters or from areas whose residents must be moved because of reservoir construction, for instance," Martono added.

Regarding facilities that have been prepared by the government for voluntary transmigrants, the minister promised that 2 hectares of land would be prepared for them as for general transmigrants. Moreover, 2.5 hectares would be prepared for the PIR [People's Nuclear Plantation] transmigrants. "Other facilities such as a subsistence guaranty are still being discussed," he said.

He stressed that institutions or public volunteer organizations would be more and more involved in handling voluntary transmigration. The government would only make such handling operate more smoothly. "The public's interest in transmigration is still great," he said.

Exceeded the Target

Supporting this view, Martono disclosed that as of now the target for resettling transmigrants during PELITA IV [fourth 5-Year Development Plan] had been exceeded. During the first year of PELITA IV 101,888 families departed while the target was 125,000 families. This shortage was covered in the second year when 166,347 families departed while the target was only 135,000 families. In this third year, as of 1 July, 44,742 families have departed.

During PELITA IV, as of 1 July 312,977 transmigrant families were resettled while the overall target for the end of PELITA IV is 750,000 families.

Of the transmigrants who left during the first year of PELITA IV, some 49,000 families were voluntary transmigrants. Meanwhile, during the second year there were more than 86,000 voluntary transmigrant families.

In the month of June alone, the minister added, 155 voluntary transmigrant families departed. In the same period only 40 general transmigrant families departed. "The implementation of voluntary transmigration will continue to be supported. Later this will be done from, for, and by the public," he said.

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INDONESIA

HOUSES, LAND IN TRANSMIGRATION SITES UNUTILIZED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jul 86 p 12

[Article: "7,600 Transmigration Houses Unoccupied in Irian Jaya; Caused by Revision of 1986-87 DIP!"]

[Text] Jayapura, KOMPAS--As many as 7,600 houses built for general transmigrants in several resettlement sites in Irian Jaya Province are still unoccupied. Land around the houses and land for use I around those resettlement sites are now beginning to be covered with weeds.

Drs Kusnadi YS, chief of the Irian Jaya DEPTRANS KANWIL [Transmigration Department Regional Office] who was contacted by KOMPAS on Wednesday [3 July], confirmed that the placement of transmigrants in Irian Jaya had been postponed because the transmigration DIP [project schedule] for fiscal 1986-87 had been revised. This resulted in thousands of houses in five resettlement sites still being unoccupied.

Most of these houses were built a year ago. Some remain from housing constructed for the previous year when the transmigration placement plan was not realized.

Kusnadi explained that 7,600 houses were ready for occupation. They are located in the Merauke (4,183 houses), Sorong (1,466), Fakfak (466), Manokwari (978), and Jayapura Regencies (507). Without providing details on the cost of construction, Kusnadi said 7,474 of these houses were built in fiscal 1985-86. The balance were houses remaining from those constructed under the transmigration placement plans that were not realized in 1983-84, 1984-87, and 1985-86.

HUMAS Clarification

Meanwhile, Drs Hormat Meliala, chief of the DEPTRANS HUMAS [public relations office] who met with KOMPAS in Jayapura, explained that, in principle, the 7,600 houses that were built would not be wasted or permitted to be destroyed. "Transmigrants--general, voluntary, or APPDT [transmigration regional population placement allocation] transmigrants--will be placed in them," he said.

The DEPTRANS HUMAS chief has been in Jayapura since the end of June, accompanying a group of students from Task Force IX of the Foreign Affairs Department

Administrative Leadership and Staff School (SESPA) on an observation tour of the West and East Koya and Nimbokrang transmigration resettlement sites in Jayapura Regency. This observation tour, according to Hormat, is being conducted to teach the participants in the Foreign Affairs Department SESPA about the area so that they can evaluate incorrect overseas reports on the placement of transmigrants in Irian Jaya.

In Southeast Sulawesi

Earlier there were reports of cases similar to those in Irian Jaya in Southeast Sulawesi Province. It was recorded that 1,411 housing units for voluntary transmigrants were unoccupied because no candidates for these facilities had arrived.

Drs Ketut Berlin, Southeast Sulawesi KAKANWIL [chief of the regional office] of the DEPTRANS, explained that the housing was constructed under last year's budget. Nevertheless, to date no voluntary transmigrants have arrived to occupy them.

According to Berlin, this problem had been reported directly to Engineer H. Al Alala, the Southeast Sulawesi governor, and to Transmigration Minister Martono in Jakarta in May. In addition to expecting the arrival of voluntary transmigrants to occupy these houses, the governor spoke with the minister about the possibility of using some of the housing for local residents in the context of resettlement.

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NU MEMBERS 'DEFECTION' TO GOLKAR VIEWED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 31 May 86 pp 12, 13

[Text] The 1987 election campaign has not yet begun, but a number of NU [Muslim Scholars Organization] members from Central Java and West Java have crossed over to GOLKAR [Functional Groups Organization]. So, now, it is no surprise that in an analysis of the NU, Mustafa Zuhhad, deputy advisory chairman of the Central Java branch of NU, says, "The Muslim scholars are flanked by the Ansor Youth on the right and by AMPI [GOLKAR's Youth Organization] on the left."

Haji Mansur, the PPP [United Development Party] village commissioner from Jombor, Semarang, in a joyous ceremony attended by about 1,500 people who made the pilgrimage over to GOLKAR in droves at the Ibtidaiyah Muslim School in Jombor on 7 May, officially joined GOLKAR. "It felt just like a wedding," said Mansur, up to now a well-known figure in the Ansor Youth.

Lt Col (Ret) Suparbo, chairman of GOLKAR's DPD [Provincial Executive Board] for Semarang lead the ceremony. Mansur, wearing a short-sleeved Nehru jacket complete with various AMPI symbols, said, "Sincere in body and soul I enter GOLKAR." He handed over a list of 770 names of his followers, residents of the village of Jombor.

Jombor, located at the edge of Rawapening, Tuntang county, used to be known as a PPP base. For example, in the last election, of the 1,080 votes cast GOLKAR received 150, the PDI [Indonesia Democracy Party] 4, and the PPP got all the rest. "With 770 of my followers joining up, GOLKAR is sure to be the winner in this village," said Mansur, a self-defense instructor with about 1,000 students.

It is interesting that Mansur's move over to GOLKAR received a written blessing from KH Dimjati, chairman of the Indonesian Muslim Scholars Council (MUI), of Semarang. "MUI is neutral, you know. Anyway, nowadays we all have the same basic principles, Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation]," said Dimjati, head of the Al Masykur Religious Training Center in Jombor and advisor to Semarang's NU.

Why did Mansur, a violinist and head of the orchestra, move over to GOLKAR? "GOLKAR won the last election in Ambarawa and then the Islamic Center was built as a center for spreading the faith," he said. "The PPP won in this village, but they couldn't even afford to build a mosque. The proof is that the local mosque hasn't been repaired in 20 years, so why did we help the PPP win?" He then criticized the leaders of the MI [Indonesian Muslims] faction of the PPP saying that they did not give any thought to religious development. "They just backbite each other," said Mansur, chairman of the advisory board of NU's Jombor branch.

According to Mustafa Zuhhad only eight of the 37 NU branches in Central Java still clearly support the PPP. In fact, Syaikh Mas'ud, first secretary of NU's Cilacap branch, for example, has already issued a statement that there are religious reasons to vote for GOLKAR.

A climate of leaving the PPP is apparently getting stronger. "A year before the 1982 general election we were prepared as a group to stay away from KORAMIL [Military District Command], but no longer," said Zuhhad. Besides that, there are also NU preachers who don't hesitate to sneer at the PPP. "If GOLKAR asks us to campaign with trucks, we'll go along. The same if the PDI asks us. But if the PPP asks us to campaign with a crank-up bicycle, well, we'll say, 'just wait a minute,'" said Zuhhad imitating those insults.

NU figures in West Java, disappointed at the actions of the PPP's leaders, are also crossing over to GOLKAR. For example, KH Zarkasyi Nuch, second deputy secretary of NU's Karawang branch and head of the Panyingkiran Muslim School, crossed over, saying, "They have forgotten about religious affairs. This includes the NU Muslim scholars in the villages. It seems that GOLKAR is the only organization helping religion. And so at the beginning of May a pledge to support GOLKAR was issued at a conference of NU subbranches in Rawamerta.

Not all NU members have defected to GOLKAR because of disappointment in the PPP. KH Mohamad Ilyas Ruhiyat, head of the Cipasung Muslim School in Singaparna, Tasikmalaya, for example, said, "I haven't been politically active; I have never been a PPP director and so I haven't been disappointed."

Kiai Ruhiyat, 52 years old, has been head of the Cipasung Religious School since 1977. He took it over from his father. Founded in 1931, it now has about 4,000 students at various levels--SD [elementary school], SMA [Junior High School], SMA [High School], Aliyah [Senior High School] and the Cipasung Islamic Religious Institute [IAIC]. Kiai Ruhiyat himself is the president of IAIC. In March he stated his determination to help GOLKAR win in the upcoming general election. Why GOLKAR? "Up to now cooperation between Muslim scholars and government officials has been a help to the NU," he said. "Now government officials belong to GOLKAR, so I'm voting for GOLKAR."

Ruhiyat said that his view is based on what came out of the NU Congress held in Situbondo. "The NU has abandoned political concerns and the NU's Executive Council has not issued a statement about the direction they are headed in," said Ruhiyat, a member of NU's Advisory Executive Board. Zarkasyi's comment on NU members in Cipasung who are joining GOLKAR along with him was, "That is up to them as individuals."

Abdurrahman Wahid, general chairman of NU's Executive Board, thinks it only natural that some NU members crossed over after the 26th Congress in Situbondo. "That means there has been a political maturing process," he said. "Every NU member should vote according to his aspirations. If he can't make up his own mind, he should ask the Muslim scholar who is his guide, and not ask an organization." Abdurrahman believes that NU members' defection is "a reflection of the relations between the PPP and its former elements."

However, there are some who doubt that crossing over to GOLKAR is a decision with no ulterior motives. "We are not convinced," said Mardinsyah, secretary general of the PPP's Central Executive Board. His evaluation is that the exodus has probably come about because of the flow of various kinds of aid from GOLKAR. "But there is no guarantee that the voters will vote for GOLKAR after receiving that aid. Elections are free and secret."

Kiai Ruhiyah, for example, did in fact say to Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, coordinating minister for public welfare, that he would support GOLKAR. In fact Alamsyah was made Chief Advisor to the Religious School Foundation, and according to one source plans are to build a mosque and a library in the Cipasung religious school's complex. Haji Mansur, on the other hand, is reported to have joined GOLKAR because of his ambitions to become village clerk.

GOLKAR's comments on this? "We didn't program that," said Kardiman, general chairman of GOLKAR'S Provincial Executive Board for Central Java. "If the aid is accepted, it's accepted. But just see what happens during the voting later," said Utuy Sobandi, chairman of GOLKAR's Provincial Executive Board for Tasikmalaya.

In fact the meaning and motivation of the defection is not yet clear. Is it a sign of a shift in the political currents? It is not clear. There are some who suspect that it is only a superficial coopting, which usually happens just before an election.

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AUTHORITIES SET DEADLINE FOR EAST JAVA PPP TO UNITE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Article: "East Java PPP Must Unite by 20 July"]

[Text] Surabaya, KOMPAS--The government of the East Java Level I region and the LAKSUSDA [regional special executive officer] have set a time limit of 20 July by which the PPP (United Development Party) in its region is to unite, according to Hasril Harun, chief of the East Java Level I SOSPOL [socio-political] Directorate, and Colonel Pratiknjo, East Java SOSPOL assistant to the LAKSUSDA, who provided this information on Tuesday (1 July).

"The East Java PEMDA [regional government] and the LAKSUSDA have been trying hard to date to support the PPP in its efforts to save itself from disunity. Therefore, the PPP should avoid creating internal problems that could have a negative impact on the organization, disrupt socio-political stability, especially in the face of the 1987 PEMILU [general election]," explained Hasril Harun after meeting with the East Java PPP DPW [regional executive council] yesterday afternoon [1 July].

Both the East Java LAKSUSDA and the SOSPOL Directorate recommended that the United Development Party use the principle of discussion to reach a consensus in settling any internal problems that arise, but it also must be guided by its party constitution as well as laws in effect. The East Java PPP was also asked to prepare itself for the 1987 PEMILU along with other socio-political forces, in accordance with established preparation phases. "In a short while they must have decided on candidates," Hasril Harun said.

Different Opinions

Hasril Harun, chief of the East Java SOSPOL Directorate, repeated his clear and firm stance to avoid any impact from the SOSPOL Directorate appearing to interfere in the party's internal affairs. "Please settle the party's internal affairs in accord with the party's constitution and the government will tut wuri handayani [in Javanese--accept this and provide guidance behind the scene]," he explained.

He disclosed that since early 1986 the East Java PPP had held KONPERWIL's (regional conferences] and KONPERCAB's [branch conferences]. At these conferences the PPP organized its regional and branch structures. The East Java regional government appreciates and respects the party constitution and procedures for ratifying its organizational structure.

In reacting to the developments within the PPP, Hasril said, the government was aware of the need to revamp its structure so that it could more efficiently carry out the party's missions. In this connection, he explained that the government had some guidance for revamping the structure. Among other things, the results of the KONPERWIL's and KONPERCAB's should be stressed. Addition of new personnel should be coordinated with the regional government. The chairman, secretary, and treasurer were the key personnel and should be acceptable to the party. They should be made known to the local government in good time while other personnel in charge of the smooth operation of the organization were the party's affair.

Must Be Autonomous

The proposal to revamp the East Java PPP DPW has been submitted also to the PPP DPP [central executive committee]. Nevertheless, Hasril Harun said, 22 PPP DPC's in East Java still have not been legitimized through a decision from the PPP DPP, and only 15 DPC and DPW have been awarded a decision.

He added that the PPP DPP decision contained differing opinions from the PPP regional council members now in office. Therefore, DPC's that have not yet received a PPP DPP decision should decide on their organizational structures and procedures. "Do not just push things through," Hasril stated firmly, adding, "so that everything can be settled autonomously."

On another subject, both Hasril as well as Pratiknjo said they had worked toward having the East Java PPP DPW, headed by KT Soelaiman Fadly meet with the PPP DPP chairman (H. Naro, S.H. [master of laws]) to settle the party's internal problems.

This effort bore fruit in the form of agreement between the East Java PPP DPP and the PPP DPW as well as between Soelaiman Fadly and Ahadin Mintarum, who through their respective KONPERWIL's were elected chairman and secretary of the East Java PPP DPW. Unresolved internal problems apparently still exist in the organization. These could disrupt stability.

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RECONCILIATION EFFORT OF PPP DISSIDENT REPORTED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 31 May 86 pp 12, 13

[Text] The crisis in the PPP [United Development Party] is like a kung-fu story--long and endless. Last week the confusion which has been going on for 4 years entered a new stage. Syarifuddin Harahap, Naro's chief rival, moved away from the Soedardji clique. "Efforts made in the name of the Soedardji-Mokobombang DPP [Central Exective Board] are no longer effective. This can be seen as ruining the government's efforts to achieve a reconciliation," wrote Syarifuddin to Soedardji and Ismail Mokobombang, the gang he belonged to when he was actively seeking to steal away Naro's leadership.

That letter, written by Syarifuddin 3 days before the end of the fasting month, had a more or less advisory tone. For example, Syarifuddin said, the actions of the group, if continued, would put Soedardji and Mokobombang outside the political system, which could isolate them. Therefore, he went on, the only way to go is to return to the DPP resulting from the First Congress, which elected Naro general chairman. "I accept Naro, regardless of whether I like him or not," said Syarifuddin, an important figure in the SI [Islamic League].

Has Syarifuddin given up? "I'll accept whatever term you use. I lose or I give up or I give in. This is the best way," he said. Given Syarifuddin's attitude up to now, his action is not surprising. "He's like a night-and-day person," was Soedardji's comment, meaning he has always been changeable.

Many people, however, see the change in Syarifuddin's attitude as realistic. "Politicians must know which way the wind is blowing," said an FPP [United Development Faction] member to TEMPO, meaning Syarifuddin has calculated the government's position, which always refers to the reconciliation agreement of 17 June 1985 and only recognizes one DPP, under Naro. And, do not forget the nominations of candidates to the DPR [Parliament]. They will soon be drawn up by a team appointed by Naro and only they will be accepted by the government.

Syarifuddin has denied that his "desertion" has any connection with the question of candidacy. "This is merely a step in the direction of consolidation before the upcoming election," said Syarifuddin. He said that he wants the PPP to be as intact as the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party]. Syarifuddin said that the steps he has taken have no strings attached. "I was strong enough to begin and I am strong enough to finish. The question of a guaranteed place on the candidates' list didn't occur to me," he added. Syarifuddin said that he, not Soedardji as many people thought, was the puppet-master behind this long drawn-out PPP conflict. "I must bear the onus for that, because I was the one who urged Soedardji to join in."

Syarifuddin's admission appears to be making the Naro faction happy. Mardinsyah, secretary general of the PPP, praised him, saying, "Syarifuddin is a real man." Admitting that he had not yet received a copy of Syarifuddin's letter, Mardinsyah thinks it possible that the "defection" will be accepted by the DPP. "But not automatically," said Mardinsyah, meaning that the DPP will see how far the repentant preacher's "sins" have gone. "History has provided many lessons, and we will not be rash in this case," said Mardinsyah.

Syarifuddin's admission of guilt does not mean that the doors to candidacy will be wide open. One condition for candidacy is that the candidate must never have committed any act, direct or indirect, which could undermine the party's constitution, leadership or authority. Mardinsyah refused to say whether Syarifuddin or Soedardji belong to the group of people who have undermined the party's constitution or authority. People who have done those things will not escape," he said.

There is only a small chance that Soedardji and Syarifuddin will slip through the eye of the needle. Last week, when candidates for the central Candidates Determination Board (LANTAPPUS--a kind of screening committee) were announced, not a single candidate from Soedardji's group was elected. As usual, Soedardji was not quiet about it. "I will make up my own list of candidates," he said. He thinks that the PPP is not in a normal state right now. "The PPP is not yet harmonious, not yet united," he said.

Nobody knows which list of candidates will be accepted.

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VETERAN JOURNALIST URGES GOVERNMENT TO BE 'OPEN' TOWARD PRESS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Jul 86 p 12

[Article: "Mochtar Lubis: It Is Time for the Government To Be More Open Toward the Press"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--It is time for the government to be more open toward press reports and no longer worry about criticism or whether the public is capable of judging the accuracy of the news contained in the mass media.

Mochtar Lubis, an intellectual who has been involved in the world of journalism for scores of years, made note of this in a lecture entitled, "Idealism in Journalism," given on the campus of the National University (UNAS) in Jakarta on Wednesday afternoon [2 July]. The lecture was attended by Professor Dr Takdir Alisjabana, UNAS rector, and the teaching staff and students.

The lack of openness in news reports and the limits placed on the people in putting forth their ideas and views, according to Mochtar Lubis, will only harm the government, "because the people will become increasingly incapable of developing their creative and critical powers, whereas, this is greatly needed for current development," Mochtar continued.

Two Aspects

This intellectual looks with pleasure at the development of press agencies in Indonesia which, from the economic aspect, are becoming increasingly stable and, without fail, can compete with outside media. "Many press agencies at present are able to send their reporters abroad to cover events there. This indicates that the press agencies concerned are economically stable," he said.

However, from another aspect, Mochtar Lubic is concerned that the idealism of the press is fading. "Many things that happen cannot be presented in the mass media for the reason that they might disrupt national stability. The press, more and more, is losing social control because it lacks the courage to present criticism, which the authorities judge to be disruptive," he added.

Such a situation, according to this intellectual, makes a person reluctant to write, reluctant to express his opinions, reluctant to read. "Because all of this is controlled from above," he continued.

Mochtar Lubis also reminded his audience that it was time the government opened its eyes to the fact that things have changed if it did not want to become a coolie of other countries that had greater economic power. "The government has laid a good foundation for developing our economy and, in addition, the national defense and security situation is stable. Now, it is time the government was more open and did not always link everything to national stability. We need to let some fresh air into our ideas, attitudes and other things. The press plays a big role in this," he added.

The perplexing technology in the information and communications sector at this time, according to Mochtar, demands that the receptor be capable of making his own choices. "Only by being in command of both the hard and soft aspects of this perplexing technology can we assist in providing guidance and information to the public on the changes and breathe fresh air into ideas, attitudes and other things," he said.

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BRIEFS

TROUBLED RUBBER PROCESSING PLANTS--Jakarta, (PELITA)--Six rubber processing factories, each employing 300 workers and having an investment of 2 billion rupiahs per factory, closed in 1986 because they were not strong enough to face "competition." They lost money and "were fighting" overseas competition while at home they were scrambling against each other for raw materials to maintain their credit standing. In his office yesterday [30 June], Engineer Harry Tanugraha, executive director of the GAPKINDO (Indonesian Rubber Entrepreneurs Association), noted that factory closings would rise if steps to help them were not taken as soon as possible. At this time, 120 rubber processing factory licenses are on record but less than 100 are believed to be in operation. In 1984, 107 factories were operationg while prior to 1978 hardly 100 were licensed, Harry explained. "Those still operating are 'sick,' and it is believed they soon will follow these six factories by closing," Harry said. [Excerpt] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 1 Jul 86 p 3] 6804

PRIVATE PLANTATIONS NEGLECTED--Jakarta, KOMPAS--At this time some 400,000 hectares held by large national private plantations (PBSN) with long lease rights (HGU) are neglected. Seventy-seven percent of the total PBSN area is classed as being in poor or very poor condition. According to data obtained from the Plantations Directorate General, about 194,000 hectares of the total 400,000 hectares held by PBSN consist of Class V plantations or those in very poor condition. The largest Class V private plantations are located in West Sumatra and consist of 42,781 hectares, followed by 30,781 hectares located in West Java. Neglected plantations are found in 18 provinces. The current situation is better than that of 7 years ago when the second PBSN reclassification was made. In 1979, 289 plantations were recorded as being in Class IV and 222 in Class V. In 1984, there were 262 Class IV plantations and 136 in Class V. PBSN in Class I and II actually are of the same caliber as large state-owned plantations (PNP/PTP [State Plantation Company/Plantation Company, Ltd]). Together with the state-owned companies they are capable of helping large private and smallholder plantations develop. Meanwhile, Engineer Hasjrul Harahap, vice minister in charge of increasing hard crop affairs [UPTK], told the press in Jakarta last week that something good has been started to put the neglected HGU plantations in better order. We must not let what happened in the past continue and become a bigger problem. Of course, this problem may have been created by the entrepreneurs themselves by neglecting their plantations. Last

Wednesday [3 July], the UPTK vice minister, and Solihin G.P., SESDALOPBANG [Development Operational Control secretary], reported to the president on a plan to issue an INPRES [presidential instruction] to control the neglected HGU plantation land. Hasrul told the press that, as the first priority, lapsed HGU's would not be reinstated while another look would be taken at the neglected plantations whose HGU's were still in effect. The minister did not explain when the HGU's of these neglected plantations would be revoked. However, he did say that if the holders of HGU's were incompetent, their HGU's would be transferred to those who had the skills and capital needed to manage them. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jul 86 p 2] 6804

1,000 FORMER PKI MEMBERS 'MISSING'--Lt Col Sonny Sudarsono, head of the East Kalimantan Sociopolitical Directorate, explained to the press that by comparing the 1982 figures for former PKI [Communist Party of Indonesia] members with those recently listed at the registration for the 1987 general election it turns out that 1,000 former PKI members are missing and nobody knows where they are. Registration figures obtained before the 1982 general elections showed 6,870 former PKI members, while the recent figures showed only 5,870, meaning 1,000 fewer. The Minister of Internal Affairs, acting as Chairman of the Election Committee, believes that it was confirmed that only 5,561 actually voted, said Lt Col Sonny, secretary of the East Kalimantan PPD [Provincial Election Commitee]. "However, not more than 100 were reported as having died," added Lt Col Sonny. He believes that perhaps the other 1,000 have disguised their identities by, for example, moving to another place; however, what is certain is that there is no information about their present whereabouts. [Text] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 21 May 86 p 9] 9846

GOVERNMENT TO HELP PDI--Minister and Secretary of State Sudharmono stated that the government will assist the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] in carrying out the technical operational tasks of the PDI's DPP [Executive Committee] in accordance with its increased activities, especially in view of the upcoming general election. Soerjadi, general chairman of the PDI's DPP, told the press after being received along with other party leaders by the minister in his office yesterday afternoon that his party is expecting sufficient aid for equipment in accordance with its increased workload. The more so because the number of DPP members is greater than before. Soerjadi also revealed that the DPP's office at 60 Diponegoro Street in Jakarta, as well as its contents, is a loan from the government. He said that Soedharmono, as a leader of a sociopolitical force, knows precisely the challenges to a sociopolitical force and also what it can contribute to national development. Soerjadi said that aid is expected not only from the government or from members of the PDI but also from anyone sympathetic to the PDI. Nevertheless, such aid has one conditon: that it not lessen the PDI's independence, meaning that aid comes through sympathetic feelings and no other commitments. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 May 86 p 1] 9846

OIL PRODUCTION IN KALIMANTAN--According to the chief of state oil and gas company Pertamina 4th division covering Kalimantan, the current crude oil production from Kalimantan inclusive of Sulawesi Province has reached 267,000 barrels per day. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 28 Jul 86] /9604

GDR ENVOY'S FAREWELL--The East German ambassador to Indonesia, Werner Petersen, in Jakarta today called on Information Minister Harmoko to bid him farewell as his term of duty in Indonesia is coming to an end. On the occasion, Minister Harmoko reiterated that information cooperation which had been developed between East Germany and Indonesia should be able to promote economic growth of both countries. Meanwhile, Ambassador Werner Petersen expressed appreciation for development of Indonesia's information system. He feels the information system in Indonesia has been well developed and is capable of supporting economic growth and bringing prosperity to the people of Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4213/177

THAI COMMERCIAL ATTACHE VIEWS BILATERAL TRADE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 18 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Laos Makes Large Purchases and So Thailand Enjoys Advantage"]

[Text] During the first 3 months of this year, the value of trade between Thailand and Laos reached 136.77 million baht. Thailand exported goods worth 132.27 million baht to Laos, a 76 percent increase as compared with the same period last year. At the same time, Thailand imported only 4.5 million baht worth of goods from Laos, a decline of 62.4 percent. Thus, Thailand enjoyed a trade surplus of 127.77 million baht.

As for why Laos has been importing larger quantities of goods from Thailand, the Thai Commercial Advisory Office in Vientiane City stated that this stems from the fact that last year, Laos implemented various construction projects, such as road and bridge projects, and these have not yet been completed. Thus, they have had to import more building materials and equipment. Besides this, their new plan calls for dispersing power from the center to the localities. This has given the work units greater power in making decisions and speeded up the import of goods.

Lao imports from Thailand include textiles and ready-made clothing, engine parts, building materials, office equipment, and glutinous and nonglutinous rice. Thai imports from Laos include "krabak" [a tree of the family Dipterocarpaceae] lumber, rattan, and "makham piak." It is worth noting that during the first quarter of the year, Thai-Lao border trade was worth 30.58 million baht, which was 22.3 percent of the value of total trade. Thailand's share of the Lao market is 85.1 percent of the total value of imports.

Thai-Lao trade has increased greatly during the past 2 years. And during that period, Thailand's share of the market has increased to 85.1 percent. This is an indication that in the coming period, trade between Thailand and Laos will be even brighter.

11943
CSO: 4207/291

BRIEFS

THAIS TO BID ON PROJECT--Laos is allowing Thailand to bid on selling raw materials for an animal feed plant. A report from the Commercial Advisory Office in Vientiane City stated that the Lao Trading Company, Ministry of Trade, Lao People's Democratic Republic, invited Thailand to bid on selling animal feed plant materials such as soybeans, powdered fish, and tamarind. The Lao Trading Company will accept bids until 1400 hours on 31 July. Any exporter who is interested may request forms for tending bids from the Lao Trading Company in Vientiane. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Jul 86 p 6] 11943

CSO: 4207/291

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS INCREASE--Malaysia's trade surplus for the first 5 months of 1986 increased to 3,810 million ringgit from 2,660 million ringgit for the same period in 1985. According to the Statistics Department, export fell by 1,330 million ringgit to 14,730 million ringgit, while import was 2,480 million ringgit to 10,920 million ringgit during the period. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 86] /9604

FOREIGN ENVOYS ARRIVE, DEPART--Kuala Lumpur, 3 Aug (BERNAMA)--The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (the Malaysian king) Sunday received the credentials of the new heads of mission of Brazil, Italy and Papua New Guinea to Malaysia at Istana Negara (palace) here. They are Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Alberto Pereira Pinto, Italian Ambassador Stefano Alberto Canavesio and Papua New Guinea High Commissioner Sir Alkon Tololo. Later, at Istana Johor here, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong granted audience to the Malaysian High Commissioner-designate to Papua New Guinea, B. Rajaram. His majesty also granted a farewell audience to outgoing Argentine Ambassador Juan Marcelo Gabastou. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0745 GMT 3 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/1285

DETAILS OF FRANCE, NEW ZEALAND GREENPEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Paris L'EXPRESS INTERNATIONALE in French 18 Jul 86 pp 15-17

[Article by Jacques Derogy and Jean-Marie Pontaut: "Shady Deal"]

[Text] A pat of antipodean butter has saved the skins of two DGSE agents. Chirac did a fine job of softening New Zealand's intransigence. Does that mean that the whole episode has been consigned to oblivion?

There are coconut trees there, and a lagoon where the natives fish for mother-or-pearl shell. Even so, Hao is nobody's idea of Club Mediterranean. The atoll is a military post, 900 kilometers west of Tahiti, that handles logistics for the nuclear test center on Muruoa. Eventually there will be 300 men stationed at a 3,600-meter landing strip there, with the capacity to accommodate American space ships in trouble.

Within the next few days, between 21 and 25 July, Maj Alain Mafart and Capt Dominique Prieur will leave their New Zealand prison cells to fly to Hao. Out there, in the heart of the Tuamotu archipelago, Maj Alain Mafart and Capt Dominique Prieur , alias the Turenges, DSGE agents masquerading as husband and wife, will languish for 3 years in silence and solitude.

Hao is the merest speck on the map of the Pacific. But it is unquestionably the last act in the "Greenpeace Affair" that cost an ecologist-photographer his life, a defense minister his job, and the top man in one of the intelligence services his career and, incidentally, brought down the Socialist government.

Less than 3 months after the release of the nine French nationals held hostage in Lebanon, Jacques Chirac chalked up yet another major diplomatic coup. Of course, the New Zealanders' stubbornness is not by any standard in the same league as Shiite terrorism. Even so, it was not what you might call a piece of cake, either. Matignon's strategy, which involved posting private emissaries and secret advisors off to help along negotiations at the summit level has paid off.

When, in the aftermath of 16 March, the new majority took over, the situation seemed to be deadlocked. The Tourenges were sentenced to 10 years in prison for involuntary homicide and destroying a ship.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange let it be known that the Turenges would have to serve at least half their sentence. His countrymen were solidly behind him. Negotiations opened by Roland Dumas. then minister for foreign relations, came to grief on the rocks and shoals of British sticklers for the rules in Aukland, and got nowhere.

That led France to stoop to a petty customs war over imports from New Zealand. Shipments of frozen lambs'brains were thawed for microscopic examination, and thereupon promptly declared unfit for human consumption. At the border, bales of compressed wool were undone, and instantly doubled in volume. Northern wool manufacturers, who were the major market for New Zealand wool, had to mobilize whole convoys of trucks to pick up the wool. Spiteful little rear-guard actions like that, though, could never make David Lange cry "uncle!"

French Threaten Veto

Butter is something else again. The French have the absolute upper hand there. Europe imports some 80,000 tons of New Zealand butter a year, and pays a stiff price for it: $2,000 a ton. That mounts up to an annual tab of about $160 million (1.1 billion francs). A princely gift indeed, when you remember that Europe dumps some of its enormous surplus (a million tons) in the USSR at $400 a ton. That exceptional favor was bestowed on Great Britain which, upon joining the Common Market, promptly found room there for all its little Commonwealth "cousins." As a result, Europe butters more than a third of its bread with New Zealand butter. And even the British, some say, would be quite content to let the tab run indefinitely and unrestricted. Provided, of course, that the French go first and denounce the treaty. There you see a prospect calculated to send shock-waves all the way to Wellington, leaving it with no alternative outlets for its farmers staring bankruptcy in the face.

The New Zealand contract, which may be renegotiated every 2 years, expires on 1 August. That crucial deadline would be Matignon's strategic lever. All it would take would be a veto from Paris, and Lange would again be facing the wrath of his farmers. As elections draw nearer. the French threat could well prove fatal to him among his farmer electorate, the essential trump card in New Zealand politics.

Behold a new player onstage, one destined for stardom. The new face is that of Ruud Lubbers, Christian Democrat prime minister of The Netherlands and, at the time, acting president of the European Community.

Early in May, Francois Mitterrand invited him aboard the Concorde to attend the industrial nations' summit meeting in Tokyo, along with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. President Mitterrand apparently convinced his guest of his determination to continue his butter wars to the bitter end. When Lange went to The Hague at the end of that same month, in the course of a European tour that studiously avoided Paris, Lubbers made it quite clear to him that the Twelve would not be averse to a French veto, hinting that it would be well for him to find some ground for an understanding.

The man who had always stalwartly refused to "sell out" [his term] his backers for a fat firkin of butter would change his mind. His political situation was precarious. With the general elections only a year away, he opted to get the Turenges sprung from prison rather than face a showdown with his farmers, who are the prime movers in the New Zealand economy. He is aware that his constituents, who are fanatically anti-French, would not take kindly to an about-face. He has time, though, to turn that around before the elections.

In other words, the hard part was over. Still ahead of him lay finding an honorable way out for everybody concerned. Lubbers, once again, suggests a third-party settlement of the dispute. The name of former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau, whose country is both French-speaking and a member of the Commonwealth, was bruited about for a time. Chirac's nominee was Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is a personal friend of his. The moral stature of the Secretary General of the United Nations is beyond question. The New Zealanders went along.

For Perez de Cuellar, this was a major issue. As successor to Kurt Waldheim, whom he replaced in 1982, he chalked up defeat after defeat in 4 years. On the Faulklands, he failed to prevent a war. In Namibia, in Afghanistan, on Cyprus, his intervention was to no avail. The Franco-New Zealand dustup, albeit less bloody, was his chance to demonstrate, at long last, his skill as a diplomat, only 6 months before his mandate would expire.

The negotiating team began falling into place. At the Matignon: cabinet director Maurice Ulrich, and chef de cabinet Michel Roussin who was right-hand man to Alexandre de Marenches at Sdece. De marenches was, incidentally, the man who on 21 June brought home from Damascus and debriefed the two hostages freed from Lebanon: ANTENNE 2 reporters Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen. At the Quai d'Orsay, Jean-Bernard Raymond is in direct contact with Perez de Cuellar. Cabinet director Eric Demarest and his deputy, David Levitte, handle liaison. Meanwhile, up in Geneva, Gilbert Guillaume, who has been in the trenches since September 1985, and Chris Beeby, Wellington's deputy foreign affairs secretary, keep the direct lines of communication busy. The Elysee, through Jean-Louis Bianco, is kept abreast of the developing situation.

The French have pulled out all the stops in their efforts to soothe the New Zealanders, recalling all that the two countries have weathered together. Nothing is overlooked—the battle of the Dardanelles, the march across Tuscany afoot, and the taxis they shared on the way to Tobruk...

After each team had provided a memorandum summing up its position (the New Zealanders, as the "injured party" submitting theirs first, in strict adherence to duelling etiquet), the two sides on 19 June consented publicly, for the first time to abide by Perez de Cuellar's decision, whatever it might be.

Three of the four points at issue were quickly settled. An official letter of apology? France agreed. Chirac would rectify Fabius' missteps in the name of government continuity, not without a visible degree of satisfaction. Financial indemnification? The New Zealanders demanded $9 million. The French countered with an offer of $4 million. Perez held out for $7 million (50 million francs). The trade war? What trade war? France would not oppose granting European visas to New Zealand butter shipments.

That left the Turenge business. David Lange said he had no objections to their leaving New Zealand territory, but balked, on principle, at simply releasing them. What do do now? Turn them over, perhaps, to the French authorities for confinement in some remote, secure place, isolated, and under constant surveillance? A military post would do. France provided Perez de Cuellar with a list of isolated and distant posts. The mediator won Wellington's consent to the atoll of Hao. "Broadway, it's not," David Lange told reporters. "There are no tourists, no bars, no restaurants. Mururoa is not all that far away. Three years will be ample time for them to contemplate the effects of radioactive fallout."

Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur will be officially assigned to a 3-year tour of duty at the base on that tiny island. They will have no contact with the outside world, except for their immediate families. They will be watched constantly. They are not to make any statements to the press, nor may they allow themselves to be photographed.

Satisfaction Right and Left

Shortly before 0800 hours on 7 July, Jacques Chirac got the news: the deal was on. In the car taking Francois Mitterrand to the airport to catch his plane for Moscow, Chirac gave him the news. On his return to Matignon, he called a press conference, to which he also invited Dominique Prieur's husband, informing him of his wife's new duty post: Hao atoll.

In New Zealand, at the same time, David Lange had his hands full coping with reporters. They were tough. "A sordid deal!" said the NEW ZEALAND HERALD, drawing a somewhat tenuous parallel with the execution of the two young Australians hanged in Malaysia for possession of k80 grams of heroin. An opinion poll revealed that 63 percent of New Zealanders polled disapproved of the way the whole business had been handled, and the same number believed that Lange had gone back on his word.

Alain Mafart heard news of the deal over the radio in his cell. The chief jailer at the prison is going to miss him. Mafart had the best voice in the prison choir. Besides, he was learning Maori.

In France, hearty congratulations were exchanged all around on the happy outcome of the affair: Chirac, of course, and obviously Mitterrand, and Giscard d'Estaing, Rocard, Fabius, Hernu...

Is the case officially closed, then? Transporting the Turenges to an obscure French-owned atoll called Hoa, though, is certainly not likely to shed much light on the mystery surrounding that act of sabotage in Aukland...

Setting them free could lift the self-imposed vow of silence taken by the only people who know who gave them their orders to sink the Rainbow Warrior.

6182

CSO: 3519/220

END TO POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM SEEN BY WRITER

Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 15 Jul 86 pp 102-103

[Article by Lexy Hamilton-Smith]

[Text] THE DAYS of political bed-hopping — where members of parliament and those who would be, swap allegiances at a whim — are drawing to an end in Papua New Guinea. Prime Minister and leader of the People's Democratic Movement Paias Wingti puts it bluntly: "If a man doesn't have my mark then he won't be able to use my name to win."

Sir Julius Chan, the Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the People's Progress Party, has also chided the opportunists of politics. Addressing the party faithful Chan said: "You should choose one political party and actively support it."

Even the Pangu Pati, PNG's longest surviving and most cohesive political party led by Michael Somare, has been urging political candidates to demonstrate party loyalty.

All of the major parties have reason to fear the influence of the legions of "independent" candidates who will come out of the wood work now that the national general election is only eight months away. Despite claims to the contrary none of the major parties enjoys enough support to govern outright. It will be the "Independents" who will decide election 87 by auctioning themselves to the power brokers. That is why Wingti, Chan and Somare are determined to force them to show their hands before the election campaign proper begins in March next year. If they succeed this time, it will bring on a fundamental change to the style of politics in Papua New Guinea.

Until now, rigid party-political candidature and voting has not really existed. Only Pangu Pati can claim the loyalty the average Australian politician or voter would understand. But Pangu's solidarity was born of a desire to make Papua New Guinea independent from its colonial masters rather than a generic political philosophy.

If "independents" can largely be eliminated there will be two main spin-offs for Papua New Guinea politics:

- Votes of no-confidence in the parliament such as the one Wingti used to unseat Somare, will become distinctly more difficult.
- Pork-barrelling electioneering, common in Papua New Guinea since the first free elections back in 1975, will begin to diminish.

Parliament itself may also become more stable. In every election since Independence, more than 60 percent of members have been defeated at the next election. Most who have fallen victim are "independent" MPs who aligned themselves with a major party purely as a matter of personal convenience and personal power. These are the men who fear no evil when contemplating crossing the floor to bring down a prime minister. These are also the men who know no bounds to pork-barrelling in their desperation to get re-elected.

At election time, candidates can bald-facedly be politically ambidextrous. One candidate for the 1982 election had this political history: He had been a People's Progress Party candidate, helped form the United Party, supported the Somare government as an independent and then joined the "national alliance" government headed by Chan. In 1982 he ran as an independent who supported the Melanesian Alliance headed by Father John Momis.

The independents are being put under pressure now, because in Papua New Guinean terms, election 87 has already begun.

Wingti's Democratic Movement hopes to capture a block vote in the Highlands to give the party a strong central core to dominate any coalition that may have to be formed next June.

It is most unlikely the Democrats, or any party for that matter, can win enough seats in the 109-seat parliament to govern in its own right, although Somare is publicly saying Pangu can secure 80. Wingti will need at least 25 seats to be sure he can dominate any new coalition. He says he is confident he can capture 25 of the 39 seats in the Highlands. The problem confronting Wingti is to ensure as many people as possible "know" his face in the electorate. To this end he has been touring province after province, devoting up to a month away in the bush where 85 percent of the population live.

Ostensibly Wingti's tours are to allow the people to know their Prime Minister. They are, in fact, a way of electioneering. Chan's People's Progress Party has also begun subliminal campaigning with tours of the provinces and plenty of pictures in the press dancing with matrons of assorted women's organisations.

Of all the parties Chan's is probably in the best shape to fight an election. He says he can expand his solid base of 12 seats to 35 by making in-roads into the Highlands, Sepik and Madang provinces.

Two smaller parties, the rightish National Party headed by recently knighted Sir Iambakey Okuk, and the leftish Melanesian Alliance headed by Momis are busy fighting internal battles and have not started active campaigning.

The last and smallest party, the League for National Advancement, which is a breakaway Pangu group, is trying to rally support among the intelligentsia and business bosses.

The League may play a vital role in Morobe province based on the city of Lae where it thinks it can divert the traditional Pangu vote. It is headed by Tony Siaguru, a one-time contender for the leadership of the Pangu party who became tired of Somare's style. Disillusionment with Somare also gave birth to Wingti's Democratic Movement. At various times in the past three years Wingti and Siaguru were Somare's heirs apparent. Both became frustrated when the "chief" showed no clear intention of stepping aside.

Three weeks ago, Somare's latest obvious successor, deputy Pangu leader Rabi Namaliu, went on record saying it is likely Somare would be asked to step down after the election, win, lose or draw. Somare himself says he will quit if his party wishes — but only after he becomes prime minister once again.

For Somare and Wingti the next six months are crucial as their launch-pads into the election campaign proper. Wingti has to somehow keep a disparate coalition, made up of his Democrats, Chan's Progressives, Okuk's Nationals and two smaller parties and some independents, from shattering into an ineffective collection of minor parties. The Democrats have no solid grass roots machine, yet they must devise a way of using Wingti's leadership strengths to full advantage.

For Somare September-October will be the testing time. He has the findings of the Pelair commission of inquiry hanging over his head. Somare established the inquiry himself in 1985 after the Opposition claimed he intervened in a drug search aboard a Pelair aircraft at Port Moresby's Jackson's Airport in March that year. The Australian-based Pelair Pty Ltd has been accused of having connections with drug traffickers. The findings of the inquiry, which will be handed down on September 30, could make or break Somare.

Somare still has enormous respect at the grass roots level. More than 3000 people turned out to meet him recently when he arrived in Madang for Pangu's annual convention and its 19th birthday celebrations. He was carried head-high for at least two kilometres. The Father of Independence is, in the common man's mind, due much respect.

If the Pelair inquiry proves highly critical of Somare it may arouse new pressures for him to resign as Pangu leader, leaving the party in the hands of deputy Namaliu. If Somare survives Pelair, election 87 will come down to a three-way presidential-style battle between Wingti, Somare and Chan. □

/9317
CSO: 4200/1289

MOCK MEETS AQUINO, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU010847 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Aug 86 p 2

/Special DIE PRESSE report by "hs"/

/Text/ Manila/Vienna--"In talks with all party leaders who have responsible functions in government I will personally speak for letting supportive action follow words." This promise to work on the international level for the granting of economic aid to the Philippines was given by OEVP Chairman Alois Mock after talks with President Corazon Aqunio in Manila. Mock is staying in the Philippines on a factfinding mission in his capacity as chairman of the International Democratic Union (IDU).

Prior to the meeting with Aquino, Mock had talks with representatives of the government, the military, the opposition, the Constitutional Council, and the church. He met, among others, with Cardinal Sin, Defense Minister Enrile, Army Commander-in-Chief Ramos, and opposition leader Ople. Mock will present the Philippines request for economic aid to the delegates of the meeting of the IDU Steering Committee, which will begin next Monday /4 August/ in Sidney, Australia.

In his talks with DIE PRESSE Mock stressed that he will particularly ask the United States to give the Philippines the benefit of a "small-scale Marshall Plan" because the government in Manila is tackling the future seriously and with democratic credibility.

After his talks the head of the conservative international organization was impressed by the unanimous support for Corazon Aquino. Mock found that his interlocutors also agreed with Aquino's course of action concerning the strategy toward the communist rebels.

In addition to economic support and low-interest loans, democratic aid from abroad could also consist in political solidarity because the Philippines is in a transition period, Mock said. the IDU chairman was also particularly impressed by the "openness toward foreign visitors" demonstrated in Manila.

/12228
CSO: 4620/63

BRIEFS

MINISTER HITS 'INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER'--The Ministry of Information does not trust the so-called new international information order which was announced by the Third World. This was proclaimed by Information Minister Teodoro Locsin in a luncheon given by him to 30 ASEAN journalists. According to Locsin, developmental journalism is what he refers to as envelopmental journalism, for the money it uses comes from the government. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 28 Jun 86] /9604

CSO: 5500/4331

PETROCHEMICAL TRADE WITH CHINA INCREASES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jul 86 p 10

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Wed. — China has substantially increased its purchase of petrochemical products from Singapore, helping the island state to double its exports to that country in the first five months of this year.

According to a Trade and Development Board (TDB) statement released yesterday Singapore's petrochemical complex companies were now exporting about 25 per cent of their total production to China.

Export of petrochemicals accounted for the bulk of increase in the island's domestic exports to China, which in the first five months totalled S$[illegible]62 million, the TDB said.

During the same period last year, Singapore's exports to China were S$133 million.

The statement said TDB chairman Chandra Das, who met a visiting six-member Sinochem delegation yesterday, had urged China to increase its volume and scope of business with the island republic.

China buys petrochemicals direct from Singapore and rubber through its Hong Kong company, China Resource Co. It sells petroleum, petroleum products, crude oil, chemicals, dye stuff, agro-medicine and rubber products to Singapore.

Sinochem has since 1985 set up a representative office in Singapore, which largely buys the petrochemicals and handles the refining of Chinese crude at the refineries here.

Between five to six million tonnes of Chinese crude were processed by the Singapore refineries last year, which also accounted for about 15 per cent of their total capacity of operation, the TDB said.

During the first months of this year, bilateral trade between the two countries was estimated at over US$1 billion (M$2.6b). — ST.

/9317
CSO: 4200/1288

COUNTERTRADE FIRMS WOOED WITH 5-YEAR TAX CONCESSION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 10

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Thurs. -- In a bid to lure international countertrade services companies to Singapore the government has approved a five-year tax concession for pioneers in the industry.

A Trade and Development Board (TDB) statement yesterday said the move was in line with the government's desire to develop Singapore into a countertrade services centre.

The tax scheme is now actively being promoted among international countertrade companies identified by the TDB's overseas offices, the statement said, adding that this was the first time trading activity had been granted pioneer status here.

Announcing the guidelines for the tax incentives, the board said a separate company should be formed here to engage only in countertrade activities and at least either the financial or physical movement of goods must be through Singapore.

The incentives offer full income tax exemption on profits arising from countertrade activities for five years, with extension based on favourable review.

TDB Chief Executive Officer Yeo Seng Teck said that with the incentives the board would be in a better position to attract major international countertrade companies to base their operations in Singapore.

He said countertrade activities would have substantial spin-offs for other sectors of the economy such as banking, insurance, telecommunications, shipping and port-related services.

With their international trade network, countertrade companies will also help to export Singapore manufactured products and services. But the incentive is not aimed at only international firms.

Mr Yeo also said the board was keen on encouraging more established Singapore trading companies to venture into countertrade activities.

"We will even relax our conditions and make it easier for them to qualify for pioneer status," he added.

He acknowledged that Singapore was competing with other equally attractive and low-tax locations in Europe and, specifically, Hong Kong in this region.

But he added that a free trade environment, and excellent infrastructure and international communication links made Singapore an ideal place for international trade.

The establishment of countertrade services in Singapore was among recommendations made by the powerful Economic Committee which looked into the ills of Singapore's economy early this year.

Singapore's gross domestic product declined by 1.8 per cent in 1985 and the republic has since been restructuring its commercial and industrial set-up. — Agencies

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SUPREME COMMAND ON U.S. ARMS DEPOT, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 9 Jun 86 pp 1,3

[Article: "Joint Arms Depot Nearly Settled, Thailand Requests a Reduction in Funding"]

[Text] The Thai-U.S. arms depot project which will soon be a reality has run into a major problem. The United States wants to split the costs. Thailand bargained very little over those parts of the law certain to pass the U.S. Congress. Arms merchants come in high spirits to meet the new army commander.

A highly placed source in the Supreme Command Headquarters revealed the progress made in establishing an arms depot after the U.S. Defense Department sent an initial draft proposal via the U.S. ambassador in Thailand to General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, in his position as Minister of Defense since the end of last April.

After that the project group which was headed by Vice Admiral Yongyut Suphakalin, Director of Joint Logistics, quickly studied the U.S. proposal in detail in order to find ways of bargaining which would gain the greatest possible advantage for the Thai side from the establishment of this joint arms depot.

The high official in the Supreme Command Headquarters revealed that the important area on which the Thai side will bargain with the United States concerns the expenses. Initially the United States recommended that the two sides each pay half the cost of supplying the depot. The Thai side will bargain to pay as little as possible.

"We do not have a budget of many hundreds of millions sufficient for this expenditure," the source insisted and said that Thailand must also bargain about the type of military equipment which will be stored at the arms depot because the weapons used in the armed forces are not just bullets or spare parts. Some are used just once such as the various kinds of rockets.

The source said that the United States had indicated that it would take care of the difficulty over the U.S. law forbidding the establishment of arms depots in foreign countries with which there was no agreement [for a depot]. This is not considered to be a major obstacle.

Now the Thai side is studying ways of bargaining seriously with the United States, and it is thought that a reply accepting the proposal will be ready to be sent to the U.S. Defense Department at the end of this month.

"There probably will not be any difficulty. The arms depot must definitely be set up. But we will have to bargain over details to gain the maximum advantage," the official in the Supreme Command Headquarters insisted.

With regard to the procurement of weapons for the armed forces a source in the antiaircraft artillery division said that early in July Major General Wirot Saengsanit would travel to England to buy a number of 40 mm antiaircraft guns.

"In this purchase we are looking for old weapons from England because the armed forces do not have the budget to buy new equipment," the officer in the antiaircraft artillery division said.

The officer also revealed that now many arms merchants have started to come to propose sales or propose improvements in weapons systems for the armed forces since General Chawalit Yongchaiyut became army commander; they believe that the weapons procurement policy will change after so many projects were halted during the period when General Athit Kamlangek was the army commander and the army budget was limited.

This is especially true of the project to recondition the 200 M-41 tanks. Many companies have begun to make proposals to the army to recondition the fire control equipment and the tank cannon.

In any case this source revealed that the army still has not shown any great interest in reconditioning as it is assessing whether purchasing a number of medium tanks in addition would be more advantageous that reconditioning old equipment.

"As soon as we began to think about it, many companies who have brought tanks for demonstrations began to get in touch again." the official said in closing.

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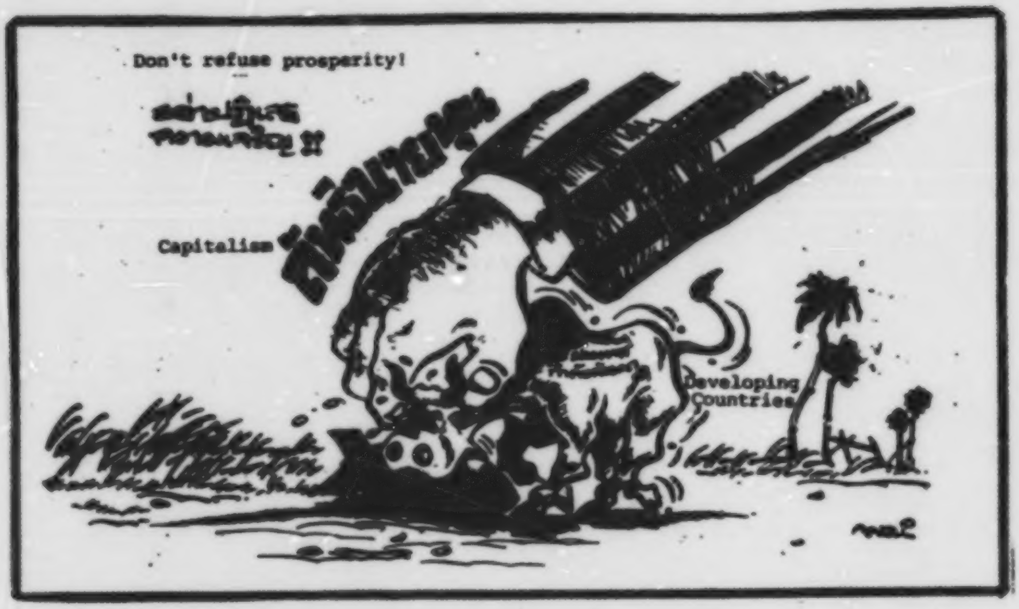
CSO: 4207/274

CARTOON SCORES U.S. CAPITALISM, POLICY ON DEVELOPING WORLD

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 13 Jun 86 p 5

[Cartoon]


Don't refuse prosperity!
Capitalism
Developing Countries

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CSO: 4207/288

ACM SITTHI CLAIMS PRK LAND, SIHANOUK WANTS NEGOTIATIONS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Wait Until the Khmer Win Then Discuss 'Khao Phra Wihan'"]

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs answered questions about an unusual goal of the Prime Minister expressed when he emphasized that Khao Phra Wihan was Thai, that we would like to get it back, and that Sihanouk had agreed that if the Vietnamese were beaten then he would have Khao Phra Wihan become a joint historic site of Thailand and Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry emphasized that it probably was Thai and that after the situation in Kampuchea was past there would be further talks about it.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila, a Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave an interview to reporters on the morning of 6 June about the view of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, that Khao Phra Wihan was Thai and Thailand would like it returned. He said that Prince Sihanouk, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, had said that if the three Kampuchean groups were able to save their country then he felt that Khao Phra Wihan should become jointly Thai and Kampuchean.

"In this regard if the three Kampuchean groups win there might be a change to joint ownership, and we will wait until that time to have new talks," the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs said.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi expressed the opinion that Khao Phra Wihan ought to belong more to the Thai side when one considers the natural setting along the Thai border. But a treaty was signed involving a map of the area and Khao Phra Wihan ended up as Kampuchean according to the veredict of the World Court.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi answered a question about the possibility of correcting this unfair treaty so that Khao Phra Wihan would return to Thailand: he said that we should wait until the situation in Kampuchea quiets down and then talk about it again.

As concerns Khao Phra Wihan, when General Prem Tinsulanonda went to Sisaket Province on 5 June, he tried to question the villagers about Khao Phra Wihan and emphasized to the citizens who came to see him that Khao Phra Wihan was Thai and that Thailand would like to get it back.

8149/12951
CSO: 4207/274

SRV NAVAL OPERATIONS, THAI RESPONSE IN GULF NOTED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 11 May 86 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Thai Territorial Waters Near the Cambodian Border, the Navy's Task of Defending the Country"]

[Excerpts] The 260-km sea border from the tip of Khao Ta Kok in Chanthaburi Province to Ban Hat Lek in Trat Province, which forms Thailand's eastern border, can be crossed easily be foreign invaders and so it the responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Forces, which are presently commanded by Vice Admiral Kasem Mekloi, the commander of the Marine Corps. The main duty of these forces is to defend the border here. The combat forces have been divided into two units, the Marine Special Action Unit and the Trat Special Action Unit. A strategic plan has been formulated in order to close the entire Cambodian-Thai border.

Besides this, these forces must also intercept Vietnamese refugees coming in by boat, suppress piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing activities such as fishing out of season, and provide help to Thai fishermen.

The reason why the navy has to monitor the border here is that along the mountain ridge that separates Thailand from Cambodia, we are at a great disadvantage from the plains to the ridge. On our side, the slope is very steep. If fighting broke out, either as a result of an invasion or harassing actions, we would be at a disadvantage if we used ground forces only. Thus, we have to use naval forces, that is, the patrol boats Sukrip and Adam, to provide support fire using flat trajectories. These boats are constantly on the alert.

Statistics show that during the period October 1985 to May 1986, 106 Cambodians who had crossed into Thailand illegally were arrested in 25 different incidents. A total of 968 Vietnamese were arrested in 105 different incidents. A total of 18 Vietnamese soldiers were captured in 11 separate incidents. This shows that the situation along the border here is not quiet or safe. Also, by itself, Vietnam would not have enough money to purchase sufficient weapons and war materials to carry on such operations without the support of a great power.

What is disturbing about the situation today is that there is much activity at the Cambodian naval bases in Ream and Sihanoukville, which are only about 30 nautical miles from Ban Hat Lek on the Thai border. Their naval forces are holding many training exercises. That is, every 7 days, about seven warships and one submarine hold maneuvers.

Because the Thai government's policy is defensive rather than offensive, all activities, regardless of whether it is increasing manpower or providing additional weapons, depends on higher echelons. The soldiers stationed on the border can fire at the enemy only if they are fired on first. As a result, the enemy frequently carries on harassing activities. Because of the nature of the tasks assigned it and because of budgetary restrictions, our navy is at a disadvantage as compared with our neighbor, which receives much support from a great power. However, none of our sailors has ever complained or become discouraged. Instead, they have shown great courage. They are proud of being sailors, and they are proud of their role in defending Thailand's territorial waters.

This is the rainy season and so the Vietnamese cannot launch a major operation against the Khmer coalition forces. This is because they can't use tanks along the border, and logistics is difficult. Besides this, the Khmer coalition has strong forces that are capable of operating as far inside Cambodia as Battambang and the Tonle Sap. Because of this, the Vietnamese have reduced the number of border operations.

"If the Vietnamese manage to suppress the Khmer coalition, Cambodians will probably stop fleeing to our country. If they don't succeed in suppressing them, who won't have to take care of them and our crops and villages won't be damaged. Last year, when the Vietnamese launched heavy attacks against the Khmer coalition forces, tens of thousands of Cambodians fled across the border, which resulted in heavy crop losses," said Rear Admiral Dilok Phatthonkoson, the secretary of the navy, when he took reporters to observe the situation along the Chanthaburi-Trat border on 8-9 May.

During the past 2 months, there have not been any clashes as serious as that at Ban Chamrak on 22 April 1985 when Vietnamese forces intentionally invaded Thailand, claiming that they were pursuring Cambodian forces. On that occasion, it took marines, thahan phran irregulars, and border patrol police forces 15 days to retake the occupied territory and expel the Vietnamese forces.

"The Vietnamese have installed two 155-mm guns on Yo Island near Khlong Yai District. They sometimes fire the guns at us just to practice. Our patrol boats have to return the fire. But they are at a higher elevation and so they can see us clearly. We are at a disadvantage," said Cpt Krayim Phichaikun, the commander of the 1st Border Patrol Squadron, to the reporters about the situation along the sea border.

Vietnam, which has begun building up its forces at the port of Kompong Som, has not yet taken any action that poses a threat to our security. As long as we maintain strong forces and have a strong fence, the enemy won't dare launch an attack. But if we are weak, the enemy might launch an attack. Thus, if our naval forces aren't ready and don't go on patrol frequently, the enemy might take the opportunity to launch an invasion. For this reason, the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Forces must continue to carry out their duties. Everything depends on the situation in Cambodia.

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CSO: 4207/284

VIETNAMESE IN YASOTHON PROTEST ENVOY SPOUSE TREATMENT

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Vietnamese in Yasothon Unhappy Over Arrest of the Wife of the Embassy Secretary"]

[Excerpt] About 100 Vietnamese refugees in Yasothon held a demonstration to protest the arrest of the wife of the Vietnamese embassy secretary. They claimed that she has diplomatic privileges and can travel anywhere she wants without having to inform Thai officials. But Thai officials insist that, by law, she must keep them informed. The police sent detectives to monitor things out of fear that things might turn violent. But the Vietnamese refugees remained peaceful for the most part. The Vietnamese ambassador met with the director-general of the Political Department and said that the woman arrested had gone to see her parents after a separation of more than 10 years.

After police officials from the Yasothon provincial police station in Muang District arrested Mrs Nguyen Thi Thuat, a Vietnamese refugee who was initially thought to be the wife of an official accompanying the secretary of the Vietnamese embassy, on charges of being a Vietnamese refugee who had left the designated area without permission on 8 July, a report from a senior official in Yasothon Province stated that Mrs Nguyen actually was the wife of Mr Do Can Duong, the third secretary of the Vietnamese embassy. At present, police officials are waiting for orders from the Ministry of Interior before taking any further action in the case.

A news report from Yasothon Province reported the reaction of Vietnamese refugees to the arrest of Mrs Nguyen Thi Thuat. The report stated that approximately 100 people held a meeting at the home of Mr Lee, a Vietnamese refugee who works as a furniture maker in Yasothon City. The report said that these Vietnamese refugees complained that Thai officials had acted improperly, because Mrs Nguyen was carrying a document issued by the embassy and could travel anywhere she wanted without having to inform Thai officials in advance. But the demonstrators acted peacefully and waited to see what action Thai officials would take. However, police officials sent agents to keep a close watch on the Vietnamese refugees in order to ensure that the situation did not turn ugly.

One senior official in Yasothon Province discussed the charge against Mrs Nguyen. He said that even if she did have a document from the embassy, according to the law, she is still required to inform Thai officials 3-5 days in advance before leaving the area. Thai embassy officials in Vietnam are treated the same way by Vietnamese officials. He said that a background investigation on Mrs Nguyen revealed that she is 40 years old. She is the daughter of Mr Phuc Nghien Van and Mrs Kit Nghien Thi, who work as hog butchers and pork sellers.

11943
CSO: 4207/284

SEMINAR DISCUSSES POTENTIAL FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH LAOS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 2, 16

[Article: "Improve Thai-Lao Relations for the Peace Year"]

[Text] At the seminar of the international peace year project in Bangkok there were demands that Thailand and Laos improve relations. The scholars felt that if [Thailand and Laos] gave up their philosophical differences they could achieve peace and would be able to cooperate in trade and cultural exchanges. And an economist from Germany pointed out that the shutting off of trade across the border from Thailand forced Laos to depend on Vietnam even more.

The seminar was organized by the Chulalongkhon Social Research Institute and the committee to organize the 1986 peace year project at Chulalongkhon University and was held on 21 June. Scholars, writers, historians, correspondents, representatives of international organizations, students and representatives of the Lao embassy joined in--between 40 and 50 people. There were presentations about Thai-Lao relations with regard to history, international relations, culture and economics.

Assistant Professor Dr Surachai Sirikrai of the Political Science Department of Thammasat University gave a wide-ranging talk about Thai-Lao relations at present, pointing out the four problems which are causing the conflict: the refugees, the rightist Lao movement in Thailand, the problem of Laos giving sanctuary and support to the new communist movement, the problem of the border and the problem of foreign policy, which all cause "mutual distrust."

Mr Songuan Bunrot, an expert in art and culture who had worked in Laos for 10 years, gave a talk on Thai-Lao relations in this field. He pointed out in closing that even if the political ways of the two sides are different nevertheless in cultural relations there are no difficulties and that this could be used to create good relations by having cultural exchanges between the two sides.

Dr Surachai said that "the obstacles for good Thai-Lao relations are large and can only be overcome by political talks between the two countries." He stressed that the leaders of the two countries must maintain the principle of equiality and respect their different political philosophies.

But at the same time Dr Surachai pointed out that improving Thai-Lao relations would be easier "if the problem of Kampuchea was over and the conflict between China and Vietnam and the Soviet Union was over."

Dr Hans Luther, who is a German economist and a professor in the Economics Department of Thammassat University cited an important principle of trade which was that each day that trade to Laos is blocked Laos must unavoidably depend on Vietnam more and more.

Dr Luther said that Thailand and Laos have had trade relations for a long time and many opportunities have been lost in the past year because of "difficulties of the systems of government and political considerations," In his opinion the Thai side should consider reducing the number of "strategic goods" in order to help Laos develop its economy.

At the same time this economist felt that a free market policy would help reduce the political tension in the region and would help improve the atmosphere of peaceful coexistance for both sides. This would help bring peace to Southeast Asia.

The seminar concluded that the Mekong River should be a peaceful border as specified by the Thai-Lao joint communique of 1979 and demanded that both sides be sincere and demonstrate their intentions of creating a friendly atmosphere and holding talks to solve all the problems between them by diplomatic methods.

The seminar also proposed a concrete course of action: educate the people of both sides so that they know each other better, have exchange visits, cultural exchanges, performance exchanges, scholar exchanges, student exchanges and have joint regional celebrations.

The committee to organize the 1986 peace year project also had a project to "launch a Thai-Lao peace boat" at the end of the year, but there has been no progress yet.

8149/12951
CSO: 4207/274

CABINET APPROVES RELAXATION OF CHINESE TRAVEL BAN

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "The Council of Ministers Changes the Law Concerning the Children of Chinese Returning to Thailand"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers approved the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to review the proclamation of the Revolutionary Council forbidding native-born children of Chinese who have gone to China from returning to Thailand. The reason given was to encourage investments especially from Hong Kong.

Mr Trairong Suwansiri, a spokesman for the office of the Prime Minister, announced that the meeting of the Council of Ministers held at 1600 hours on 24 June at the government building passed a resolution approving the proposal of the Secretariat of the National Security Council. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had recommended that the Secretariat of the National Security Council review the resolutions of the Council of Ministers defending against communism as announced by the Revolutionary Council specifically that section forbidding Chinese and native-born children of Chinese who have gone to China from returning to Thailand. The reason for this was that the government has a policy of promoting investment by allowing foreign investors, especially from Hong Kong, to invest in Thailand.

The spokesman for the office of the Prime Minister also announced that since relations between Thailand and China were good now unlike the past, we ought to relax the regulations making Chinese and native-born children of Chinese unable to enter Thailand because they were in a forbidden category so that they could return to invest and earn a living. What are being considered are those cases involving temporary residence in Thailand. Permission will be considered according to exist-laws and regulations and must be coordinate with the National Security Council and the Office of National Intelligence in order to supervise the entrance of these people so that they do not affect national security.

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CSO: 4207/274

MALAYSIAN ATTACK ON FISHERMEN CONTINUES TO DRAW REACTION

Editorial Wants Solution 'In Spirit of ASEAN'

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Malaysia Has Fired on Thai Fishing Boats"]

[Excerpt] At present, it's impossible to say whether Malaysia has begun implementing a harsh policy in order to crush Thai fishermen. A report in the NEW STRAIT TIMES stated that the Thai fishing boat resisted arrest and tried to ram the Malaysian patrol boat. Because of this, the Malaysian police had to use their guns. In this matter, Thailand has to listen to the testimony of the Thai fishermen who underwent this ordeal before it can decide whether Malaysia has implemented a policy of suppressing Thai fishermen.

Actually, Thai and Malaysian officials have been working to solve this problem for a long time. It has been agreed that Thailand and Malaysia will invest jointly in fishing operations. This agreement is just an agreement in prinicple. No concrete action has been taken. This is because of opposition by Malaysian fishermen in Kelantan State. They oppose this agreement, claiming that Thailand's fishing equipment is superior to that used by Malaysian fishermen, who do not use mechanized means.

We would like to stress once again that as close neighbors, Thailand and Malaysia should take quick action to solve the problems that have arisen. The fishing problem is just a thorn in the foot. But if force is used in suppression operations, it will mean that the wound has become infected and could become very serious. Both sides must take urgent action to remove the thorn before it becomes infected.

In the past, Thailand and Malaysia have overcome even greater obstacles to relations than this. Examples are political problems, the Chinese communist problem, and border problems. These are all much more sensitive matters than the issue of Thai fishermen fishing in Malaysia's territorial waters. The two sides should cooperate in solving this problem and find a way to share the fishing profits fairly. Thailand has modern equipment, and Malaysia has the resources. Public relations activities must be carried on to make Malaysian fishermen understand. This should be possible if we cooperate in the spirit of ASEAN.

Fisheries Spokesman Notes Previous Dispute

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Department of Fisheries Confirms Rights to Territorial Waters, Protests Malaysia's Use of Force"]

[Text] On 9 July, a Thai fishing boat was fired on by a Malaysian warship near the sea border between the Kolok River and the Malaysian city of Kota Bahru. The Malaysian ship fired several rounds, killing one man and injuring another. Five men were arrested.

Mr Plotprasop Suratwadi, the deputy director-general of the Department of Fisheries, talked with reporters on 11 July 1986. He said that the area where this took place is a problem area. The agreement reached by the governments of the two countries states that both Thai and Malaysians can make use of this area. In particular, they can operate as in the past in order to avoid disputes. This is a problem area, and an agreement has been reached in order to avoid problems. But violence occurred even though those who were armed should have showed understanding. Because fishermen are not criminals. It would be a different matter if they were smuggling goods or contraband items. In the name of the Thai government, he asked Malaysia to help relax matters. Because we are neighbors.

The deputy director-general of the Department of Fisheries said that we have to engage in fishing operations in that area. "We have the right to fish there. As for their claim that our boat rammed them and then tried to escape, that seems unlikely. How could a Thai fishing boat ram a warship? That's like a samlor ramming a truck. How could it escape after such a collision?" Recently, senior Thai officials conducted negotiations with them and reached an understanding. But unfortunately, their navy was not informed of this. We were expecting something like this to happen. Thai fishermen have constantly been warned not to oppose those with weapons. It's unlikely that our fishermen offered resistance.

A reporter asked whether something like this had ever occurred before. Mr Plotprasop said that 2 weeks ago, armed men robbed two Thai boats in Malaysian waters. Malaysian officials were informed. To solve this problem, the two governments must hold talks. One solution is to conduct fishing activities jointly, as was agreed on previously by the prime ministers of the two countries. But Malaysian officials have not respected the agreement reached by their prime minister and so this can't be done. The Department of Fisheries has recommended that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs file a protest about this. An urgent meeting, chaired by the governor of Songkhla Province, will be held in order to solve the Thai-Malaysian territorial water border problem. Those at the meeting will discuss long-term solutions to this problem.

Editorial Asks Naval Protection

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 14 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Thai-Malaysian Territorial Waters Problem"]

[Text] Mr Khli Ruangrong, the president of the Songkhla Provincial Fishing Association, talked about the incident in which a Malaysian patrol boat fired on a Thai fishing boat, killing one of the crewmen. He said that that Thai boat was definitely fishing in Thai territorial waters. The two countries have not yet reached a definite decision about where the sea boundary is and so Malaysia overreacted in this case. In cases involving Malaysia's territorial waters, the Thai government is very weak and doesn't do as much as it should to protect Thai fishermen. Malaysia, on the other hand, has seized tens of Thai fishing boats. Thai patrol boats rarely go out on operations to monitor things in these waters. But when they do, Malaysia doesn't dare interfere with Thai fishing boats.

This territorial waters issue has been a problem for many years. Most of the losses have been suffered by Thai fishermen. Many Thai fishing boats have been seized. Fishermen have been arrested and jailed and forced to pay fines. Frequent requests have been made to have the government or officials, including the marine police and navy, protect the lives and property of Thai fishermen. But neither the government nor the officials responsible has shown much interest in this. They have allowed Thai fishermen to be harassed constantly even though Thailand and Malaysia have good relations. The government should negotiate an agreement. And because it has not been possible to demarcate the sea border clearly, the government should take steps to protect the fishermen by sending boats out on patrol instead of just squeezing taxes from people.

Mr Plotprasop Suratwadi, the deputy director-general of the Department of Fisheries, said that this incident took place in an area that has had problems before. According to an agreement reached by the governments of Thailand and Malaysia, people from both countries can make use of these waters. And it was agreed that the use of force would be avoided in this area. But Malaysia sent an armed boat to fire on a Thai fishing boat. Malaysia overreacted and violated the agreement. As for their claim that the Thai fishing boat rammed the Malaysian warship, that is impossible. That's like saying that a samlor rammed a truck. Besides the fact that Malaysia has sent warships into this disputed area, acts of piracy have been committed against Thai fishing boats. Thailand has asked for cooperation but to no avail. This shows that the Malaysian government and Malaysian officials are not being sincere with Thailand. Thus, the Thai government should quickly reach a new agreement with Malaysia.

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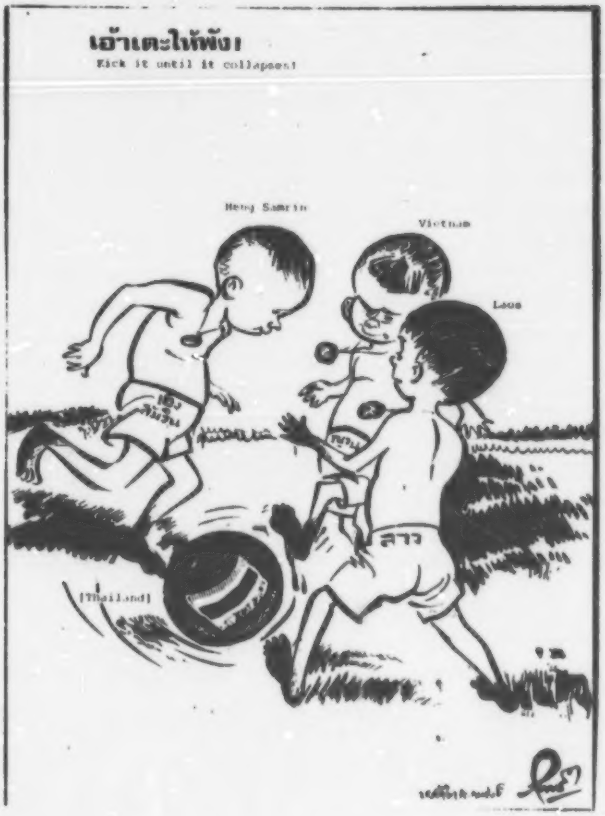
CSO: 4207/288

THAILAND

CARTOON VIEWS RELATIONS WITH INDOCHINA

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 17 Jul 86 p 12

[Cartoon]


เอ้าเตะให้พัง!
Kick it until it collapses!
Heng Samrin
Vietnam
Laos
เฮง สัมริน
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[Thailand]

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CSO: 4207/288

CHALOEM YUBAMRUNG NOTES SUPPORT FOR ATHIT

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 5 Jul 86 p 7

[Interview with Police Cpt Chaloem Yubamrung, the leader of the Mass Party, by Wanchai Wongmichai; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Ever since Gen Athit was dismissed from his position as RTA CINC, there have been rumors that the parties that support Gen Athit, including the Mass Party, have begun to waver and decline. Is this true.

[Answer] I have written than I do not support Gen Prem, and I have constantly said that I support Gen Athit. There has been increased support. Because Thai people feel sorry for those who have been persecuted. I think that the government acted too hastily when it dismissed Gen Athit from his position as RTA CINC. That was a very important policy for a caretaker government. People feel that this was done in a bid for political power.

Another thing is that the people have shown great interest in the party that supports Gen Athit, because I have a clear standpoint. Even though Gen Athit now holds the single position of supreme commander, I still support him. He has said that he has not interfered in politics. Thus, the military can't place itself above the political parties if the RTA CINC is against that.

[Question] Is it true that Gen Athit has given financal support to the party that supports him and used his influence on its behalf?

[Answer] Here, at this temple (Wat Ratchaburana), I want to say that he has never given us any financial support. I am not close to him personally. But I admire him for having the courage to act and speak out. I like people like that.

Actually, if our party won a majority of the seats, I would like to be prime minister. But I don't have the prestige or qualifications. Some people have said those things in an attempt to smear us. My bank account has been audited on the order of senior people in the government. They found that I got the money to engage in politics from mining activities. And I have mortgaged land. They audited my accounts. Everything has been cleared up.

The government thinks that we have received money from Gen Athit. I swear that he has not given us 1 baht. We don't need to discuss money. We have our own standpoint. If we play politics, whom we support is a matter of political direction rather than profits or assets. And the people of Bangkok can't be bought. As for influence, no one wields influence in Bangkok. No one can compel others to do something. No matter what your rank, you can't get the people here to do something unless they want to.

But some people who like Gen Athit are supporting the Mass Party. During speeches, when I have voiced support for Gen Athit, people have come and shaken my hand and said that they like Gen Athit. This is the influence. The last time that I saw Gen Athit was before I announced my candidacy and gave my first speech. We are not close personal friends.

[Question] When you talked with Gen Athit, what did he say concerning the Mass Party supporting him for prime minister?

[Answer] At the time that I talked with him, I had not yet announced my support for him. I went to see him before parliament was dissolved. I went with MPs from the northeast. I have not seen him since parliament was dissolved.

[Question] Will Gen Athit become involved in politics in the future?

[Answer] He will retire soon. He is probably interested in politics. Just before the election, I will try to see him. I will tell him what the campaign situation is like and tell him that I support him. I will tell him what the response of the people has been. He can then decide whether to become involved. I definitely plan on seeing him just before the election.

[Question] How likely is it that he will get involved and become the leader of the Mass Party?

[Answer] I am sure that he is thinking about getting involved in politics. As for whether he will become the party leader, we have never discussed that and so I can't speculate on what he will do.

11943
CSO: 4207/284

ARMY SEEKS SPECIAL FUNDS FOR ROYAL PROJECT

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 13 Jul 86 pp 7, 10

[Unattributed report: "Army Requests Special Funds for the 'Kaset Ruam Chai' Project in Honor of the King"]

[Text] The army has requested special funds totaling 27 million baht for fiscal year 1987 in order to implement the Kaset Ruam Chai project, which calls for establishing various agricultural development centers in the Khao Cha Ngok area near the new site of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. This project is in honor of the king's 60th birthday.

A news source in the army told NAEO NA that the army has requested 27 million baht in special funds in order to implement a project in honor of the king on his 60th birthday. This project is called the "Kaset Ruam Chai" project. It involves establishing various agricultural centers in the Cha Ngok foothills in Phromni Subdistrict, Nakhon Naiyok Province. The project area totals approximately 2,150 rai.

The king once thought about developing the Khao Cha Ngok area, which is a wilderness area that is unsuitable for farming, using the army as the activist in developing the area. The other units concerned were to cooperate with the army. But then the army used part of this area to build a new CRMA campus. Thus, the area to be developed has been shifted closer to the Cha Ngok foothills.

Besides this, the army has also turned the project into an all-round agricultural development project. Producers and consumers will live in the same area. The middlemen will be eliminated. Producers who will be allowed to live in the project area include reservists and villagers from that area. They will produce various types of agricultural products, including vegetables, fruit, and upland field crops, and raise aquatic animals and livestock. There will also be a rice farming system and modern demonstration plots. Besides this, some of the produce will be processed for direct sale to the consumers. The consumers in this project include the CRMA campus at Khao Cha Ngok and some units of the 1st Army Region.

Another objective is to have this area serve as an important provisions support area for the military during wartime.

The same news source said that the 27 million baht requested are special funds that must be used in fiscal 1987. And these funds must be used as project revolving capital that can be recovered so that the army can use the money for other projects in the future.

A senior official in the Budget Bureau told NAEO NA that the Budget Bureau has received the army's request. After the Budget Bureau has considered the matter, it will be submitted to the cabinet. If the cabinet approves this, it must then be submitted to the House Budget Subcommittee, which will consider cutting the fiscal 1987 budgets of various projects and units in order to provide funds for this special project.

11943
CSO: 4207/284

STATISTICS CHIEF FEARS INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 27 Jun 86 p 9

[Article: "Fears of a Labor Crisis, Three Groups Forced Out of Work"]

[Text] The Secretary General of the National Office of Statistics has projected that the problem of unemployment will become more serious in 2 to 3 years if the government does not hurry to improve its economic policy. It was revealed that there were three groups which caused alarm: those who lost their jobs, those who sought their fortunes abroad and then returned to look for work in this country, and those workers with an education.

On 25 June Thammasat University together with the Human Resources Institute organized a seminar on the "policies toward and problems of unemployment" at Thammasat University.

Mr Niyom Parakham, the Secretary-General of the National Office of Statistics was one of those leading the seminar. He said that there are now 27 million people of working age but only 25.3 million have work. There are 1.7 million people out of work or 6.3 percent of all the people working age.

Of these people of working age 50,000 are employers, 3.6 million are day laborers, 1.5 million are government officials and government employees, 2.7 million are employees of state enterprises, 8 million are self- employed and 13 million work in their household without pay.

Of those of working age, three out of four work in the agricultural sector. The rest work in the industrial, trade and service sectors.

Of the jobless the group which causes concern includes the 110,000 who have finished professional training and the 56,000 who have received degrees.

The total unemployment of this group is increasing because the demand for labor of the government sector does not increase more than 2 percent per year and the economy is dropping so that the demand for labor by the private sector is limited.

The projection for unemployment in 2 to 3 years is that it will be worse if the government does not change its economic policy and take quick steps to solve the problem of unemployment.

The workers whose futures cause concern make up three large groups: 1) workers in the private sector who were fired or let go and government workers who were let go because the government used up its budget to hire temporary workers, 2) workers who went to work in foreign countries and have returned to look for work in this country, and 3) new workers who have completed a good education and total more than 250,000 while the job market can only take 20,000 to 25,000.

8149/12951
CSO: 4207/274

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE PROMOTES PREM--The air force held a ceremony to present an air chief marshal's uniform to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister. The ceremony was held in the courtyard in front of air force headquarters at Don Muang on the morning of 4 July. Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, the RTAF CINC, presided at the ceremony. Gen Prem was also given the insignia of an air force pilot and the air base defense insignia. The prime minister then inspected the troops before leaving. Gen Prem was appointed air chief marshal and admiral on 26 May 1986. [Text] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 5 Jul 86 p 16] 11943

CSO: 4207/284

DK TROOP PRESENCE IN THAILAND NOTED, WEAPONS SEIZED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Suppression Division Stages Jungle Raid, Seizes Weapons"]

[Text] Suppression Division officials staged a raid in Trat Province along the border with Cambodia. They found a large number of weapons hidden in a forest preserve in an area where Khmer Rouge troops had been present just 2 days before. Quartermaster Division officials, who are experts concerning explosives, had to be called in to clear the area using mine detectors. Officials had to walk more than 10 km through the jungle.

Acting in accord with Police Department Order 1/317 to mobilize forces to suppress crime involving hired gunmen and war weapons both before and after the election, Police Lt Gen Samoe Damaphong, the commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau ordered Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wankanon, the commander of the Suppression Division, and Police Col Phat Duangrit, the deputy commander of the Suppression Division, to conduct investigations in each of the police precincts where they had jurisdiction. Police Col Naret Kunwat, the superintendent of Precinct 4, Suppression Division, and Police Lt Col Prasan Thanasukan, the deputy superintendent of Precinct 4, learned that weapons had been hidden in the Khao Noi area, a national forest preserve located near the Cambodian Border in Dan Chumphon Subidstrict, Bo Rai District, Trat Province, and that this was a meeting area where weapons transactions were conducted.

On 1 July 1986, the team of police officials led by Police Lt Col Prasan Thanasukan asked for support from the Quartermaster Division. The Explosives Section sent Police Cpt Keyun Chaocharoen, the deputy inspector for explosives, Precinct 3, Quartermaster Division, Police Department. They went into the jungle by foot and used mine detectors to clear the area. Because just 2 days before, Khmer Rouge troops had been present in the area. It was feared that they had planted mines. After the police officials had walked about 10 km into the jungle, the mine detectors began emitting signals. The jungle there was not too dense. The trunks of large trees that had been felled long ago were lying about, and some showed signs of having been cut up for lumber. The police searched the area for 3 hours. They found fertilizer bags and gunny sacks hidden beneath the logs. Inside these they found 4 AK rifles, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 magazines, and 28 grenades of the M-46 type (made in Red China). These were taken to the Suppression Division for examination in order to determine whether they belonged to the Khmer Rouge or to traffickers.

At 1400 hours on 2 July, acting on orders from the commander of the Suppression Division, Police Col Phat Duangrit, the deputy commander of the Suppression Division, announced this news to reporters. In conducting this operation, our officials did not know the exact location of the weapons. They could not use vehicles to get to the area and had to walk. Khmer Rouge soldiers had been in the area shortly before and so it was feared that mines had been planted. The seizure of these weapons followed the seizure of weapons and the arrest of suspects on 6 April 1986. In that case, each of the suspects was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

11943
CSO: 4207/291

SRV, LAOS COOPERATE IN SALT PRODUCTION

OW030835 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--The production of fossil salt has made headway in Laos with Vietnamese assistance.

Laos is a land-locked country. In the past when fossil salt had not been found the Lao people had to depend on imported marine salt.

Survey and exploitation of fossil salt have been stepped up right after liberation. Over recent years, besides the old salt mines in Bo and Con hamlets, with the assistance of the Vietnamese geologists, Laos has found several new salt mines. They are the Na Toi mine in Savannakhet Province with a reserve estimated at billions of tons and the Boten mine in Louang Namtha Province with tens of millions of tons of deposit.

The Khoocxaat mine in Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, is the biggest operative salt mine in Laos. Its largest seam if 40 meters thick and spreads over 30 hectares. At the present rate of extraction, it would take from 100 to 200 years to exhaust this mine.

Exploitation started in 1977 and in 1982, Vietnam sent cadres to help produce salt by drying method, increasing markedly productivity.

In 1985, the mine yielded 5,200 tons of salt or one-fifth of the total salt production of the country. This year, the enterprise plans to produce 6,200 tons.

Also at Khoocxaat salt mine, a caustic soda and calcium chloride factory has also been set up with the assistance of Ho Chi Minh City.

/9604
CSO: 4200/1286

VNA ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO LAOS

OW030829 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Nicaraguan Government led by Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership, on 1 August concluded a 2-day official visit to Laos.

While in Laos, the Nicaraguan guests were received by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks were held between the Nicaraguan delegation led by Henry Ruiz and a Lao party and government delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two sides discussed measures to further promote the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations in the coming period.

They expressed their concern over the situation in Southeast Asia and held that the source of the prolonged tension in this region was the hostile policy pursued by the imperialists in collusion with other international reactionaries. The Lao side stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's practical and constructive proposals and Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July statement in Vladivostok as well as of the proposals of other socialist and nonaligned countries, aimed at easing tension, and strengthening peace and security in Asia.

The two sides held that any regional issue must be peacefully solved through dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries without outside interference.

/9604
CSO: 4200/1286

FORESTRY MINISTER HEADS SRV-CONGO AMITY GROUP

OW041840 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnam-Congo Friendship Association made its first public appearance in Hanoi today with Phan Xuan Dot, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of forestry, as president.

Present on this occasion among others was Angri Ebundi, head of the visiting delegation of the Congo-Vietnam Friendship Association.

In his opening speech, Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the international department of the CPV Central Committee and general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, pointed out that closely binding by the common struggle against imperialism for national independence and construction, the Vietnamese and Congolese people have forged their friendship and made it constantly develop. The establishment of the Vietnam-Congo Friendship Association has met the earnest aspiration of the two peoples, marking a new development of their close solidarity and multi-sided cooperation.

President of the association Phan Xuan Dot, in his address, recalled the process of the development of the Vietnamese and Congolese peoples' traditional friendship and highlighted the achievements recorded by the Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour and the Congolese Government in national construction and defence. He reaffirmed that the Vietnam-Congo Friendship Association, together with the entire Vietnamese people, will do its best to promote the friendship, cooperation between Vietnam and Congo in the interests of the two peoples.

For his part, the head of the Congolese delegation expressed the fine feeling of the Congolese people toward the Vietnamese people. The Congolese people, he stressed, have always sided with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. He said that the friendship associations of Congo and Vietnam would perform well their noble missions.

/9604
CSO: 4200/1286

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO CAPE VERDE--Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--"Although geographically far apart, Cape Verde and Vietnam have long been bound by a friendship, militant solidarity and mutual support, especially through their struggle for national liberation," remarked President Aristides Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huy Loi who presented his credentials in Praia capital recently. President Aristides Pereira expressed the deep admiration of the Cape Verde party, government and people for the great efforts and glorious victories made by the Vietnamese party and people in the anti-U.S. war of resistance in the past as well as in national construction and defence at present. These achievements, he noted, have energetically encouraged the struggle of peoples all over the world in general, and in Cape Verde in particular, for national independence and social progress. He said he believed that the friendship and cooperation between Cape Verde and Vietnam would be constantly consolidated and developed. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 1 Aug 86] /9604

GIFT TO SOVIET AMITY GROUP--Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--The Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society jointly organized a ceremony in Moscow on 31 July to receive 10 tons of tea sent by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association as a gift to the people in the Chernobyl area. Speaking on the occasion, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem said that this small gift showed the Vietnamese people's fraternal sentiment and sympathy with the Soviet people in overcoming the aftermath of the Chernobyl incident. He also voiced full support for the Soviet stand as presented by Soviet Party General Secretary M. Gorbachev in his 20 July speech, which was aimed at preserving peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. He expressed his gratitude for M. Gorbachev's high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's struggle against imperialism and for socialism in this region. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 1 Aug 86] /9604

CPV GREETS BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS--Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) today sent warmest greetings to its Bulgarian counterpart on the 95th anniversary of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) at present. [sentence as received] The message says that the Communist Party and people of Vietnam are highly elated at the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people during the past 95 years, particularly (?since) the BCP Central Committee's historic congress in April 1952. "We are confident that by successfully carrying out the important regulations of the BCP's 13th Congress, the fraternal Bulgarian people will (?surely) attain [words indistinct] in the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, thereby making a worthy contribution to strengthening the socialist community and the struggle for peace and security throughout the world," it continues. In conclusion, the message expresses the wish for a constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria on the heads of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 1 Aug 86] /9604

GROUPS MARK BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--A talk was arranged here today to mark the 95th anniversary of the Social Democratic Party of Bulgaria (now the Bulgarian Communist Party). The talk, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association, was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and general secretary of the host committee; Ms Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice president of the host association and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Georgi Todorov Vasev. Speaking on this occasion, Ambassador G.T. Vasev brought out considerable achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party over the past decades and Bulgaria's close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He expressed the hope that the time-honored friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria would further consolidate and develop. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 2 Aug 86] /9604

GREETINGS TO JAMAICA--Hanoi, 5 Aug (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warm geetings to Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga on his country's 24th independence day (6 August). The message wishes for further development of the friendship between the two peoples. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Jamaican counterpart, Hugh Shearer. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 5 Aug 86] /9604

SHIPBUILDING AID FOR LAOS--Hanoi, 4 Aug (VNA)--A 220-seat passenger ship, the second of its kind built with Vietnamese assistance, has been launched in the Vientiane shipyard, Laos. The ship named "Mekong 2" is 41 meters long and 6.2 meters wide, and is driven by two 290 hp diesel engines. The ship was completed in 2 and a half months, or a month ahead of schedule, with the help of the Tam Bac shipyard in Haiphong. Earlier on 25 July a cargo ship was also completed with Vietnamese assistance. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 4 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/1286

CLOSENESS TO PEOPLE, SUPPORT OF PEOPLE STRESSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 21 May 86 p 5

[Article by Tran Dinh Van: "Having the People is Having Everything"]

[Text] Early in 1964 a leader of a southern province came to the North and talked to a number of cadres at the central level. About the strategic hamlets, he talked about the strong and ruthless enemy repression machinery in some areas that had succeeded in separating our cadres from the people and preventing our cadres from establishing connection with the bases inside the strategic hamlets. Working during the day in the fields where enemy agents had kept strict watch, the people and cadres were unable to get in touch with one another. He himself had spent days hiding in the thick leaves of dua nuoc (Nipa frutucans) while being very tense and lonely and afraid of being caught by the enemy at any time. As many other people who had been in the same situation pointed out, no suffering was greater than losing the people, being the people's orphans, feeling lonely among the enemy as a child losing his mother's milk, and having nobody around who would supply food, give direction, provide shelter for avoiding the enemy, and give information and reports on the enemy's situation.

In the years of the resistance against the French, we usually said we were "as fish in the water" to show the close relationships between the army and the people, between cadres and the masses; in the years of the resistance against America, at the height of the fierce war, every party member and cadre realized after he had temporarily lost the people how deep was the people's love and how much he was lacking--lacking the love of the mother as felt by an orphan.

For more than 10 years now, as the country has become reunified and the power now belongs to us, after the enemy's repression machinery had been eliminated, a gap has gradually appeared in the relationships between the people and cadres and party members, with many cadres no longer wanting to be close to the people, even looking down on them, oppressing them, and forcing them to become subservient and to bribe before doing any work for them. The people compare these cadres with the notables and mandarins of the olden days.

As we discuss the qualities of cadres and party members, we find that being close to the people and wholeheartedly serving them is the top criterion.

President Ho had constantly urged cadres and party members to be the true servants of the people, as he always remained their loyal servant. He was very sensitive to the special privileges, large or small, that the central sectors and localities had given him. In 1960, in a trip to Son La, before his party reached the capital of the province, he told them to stop under a roadside tree to eat the rice and bread that they had brought along so as to avoid the trouble of having the provincial officials entertain the entire party. In those years when he was still healthy, on his birthdays he usually went to a secluded location to avoid the crowds having to come to wish him longevity. Before visiting a cooperative, he usually discussed the matter with his bodyguards and advised them to keep it secret so as to avoid the trouble for the locality concerned having to welcome him and even to leave village cadres with too little time to make any arrangement for his reception. He preferred to meet with the people in a more natural manner and thus to talk with them more comfortably.

As he visited a work site, factory, collective zone, etc., President Ho usually avoided the places that had been designated for his reception and instead went to see kitchens, toilets. A cadre who had worked for many years near President Ho had a very keen observation: He always attached more importance to quality than health and, if he had to choose one or the other, would choose the former even though the latter might be affected. Toilets were where all sorts of microbes existed, but he still wanted to see them for himself in order to get to know all facets of the living conditions of the people, cadres, and workers.

In recent years special privileges and special interests were being developed in so many forms ranging from meticulous and secret to open and legal ones, with beneficiaries in some cases enjoying them openly as some sort of standard conduct. Special privileges and special interests were about material things, discipline, the law, promotion, awarding of bonuses, and so on. People having power, positions, and money got together and helped one another. The cadres who were permitted to buy high-level consumer goods at almost-free prices did not seem to be deprived of anything, for each and every one of them made several trips abroad, did not work so hard and yet had much greater income than those white- and blue-collar workers, who were working as hard as they could to build the country.

Although the number of cadres who enjoyed special privileges and interests was not very large, they have already damaged the prestige of the party and created indignation among the people and cadres.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, Boris N. Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau, made a speech, which contained the following passage:

"We feel painful when we hear about the angers created by the injustices of today or in the past. But it is particularly painful when we must hear people talk frankly about the special properties that belong to leaders. If party members and leaders lose such necessary qualities as fairness, simplicity of the party, and utmost sacrifice, this loss is, as Lenin put it, 'the destruction of the democratic nature and the source of division within the party and lowering of the prestige of communists.'

"We cannot tolerate such a happening. That is why my opinion is that if the properties of all leaders at any levels cannot be positively identified, they must be rejected. This will certainly lead to the growth of everybody's hard working and social character, and nothing will be left for our ideological enemy to take advantage of. For us, the standard of social justice must always be the foremost interests of the worker class."

In our country today the same thing exists--special privileges and interests usually go hand in hand with social injustice, and very many people who work hard and with good intention, use their brain, and sweat in order to make products for society have very little enjoyment and find themselves permanently in a "worrying about dinner at breakfast time" situation. When the new currency was exchanged in Minh Hai, 25,000 families there did not have any money to exchange because they were too poor. Minh Hai has been known for being the rice granary and a shrimp mine--every year its rice was supplied to other localities and Minh Hai shrimp brought tens of millions of dollars to the state each year. In Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, and so on, quite a few families had no money left to exchange for the new currency lately. Farmers grow rice and hogs, which they usually sell to the state at official prices, but when they buy consumer goods, prices are not officially fixed and can be increased freely. As we went to many villages, in both the North and the South, we found that large houses were occupied by a number of village leading cadres who, as cooperative members put it, "worked very little, were mainly busy eating and drinking, and carried their pocketbooks around, but [they] could always obtain bricks, tiles, and cement." The materials and goods that were sent to the people were partially taken away as they arrived at the province, were taken away some more at districts and then villages by officials, and did not amount to anything much by the time they came to cooperative members, sometimes only as unsaleable items. They even "ate" phosphate fertilizer and insecticide.

Whether they lose or still have the people, i.e., whether they still have the love and trust of the people, is something they do not bother to find out, for they only want to satisfy their limitless greed. The fact that so many disgraceful practices are becoming common makes everybody seriously worry and be aware of this happening: A new class is taking shape and class division will not fail to occur if those people who work less but enjoy more and those who live at the expense of other people continue to live an easy life on the sweat and energy of millions of working people.

The people's committees at all levels everywhere, from the North to the South, have recently altered the signs that bear their names on entrance doors: On top of the words, "People's Committee," we now read, in larger and more serious looking words, "People's Council of ... Municipality, Province, District, or Village." At the entrance of the Hanoi People's Committee office last year the sign was altered at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dong to replace the words, "People's Committee of Hanoi Municipality," with these words, carefully made in relief, "People's Council of Hanoi Municipality," and with, below them and in smaller size, "People's Committee."

This is a matter of form but it is a commendable one because it makes everybody who enters an administration organ fully understand that the organ that holds the highest power in a locality is the people's council. This is also a way to teach everybody to respect elected organizations and the people's voice.

As we had bureaucratic centralism for decades, we have been so used to waiting for orders from our superiors and have been underestimating the extremely important role of elected organizations at all levels, from central to village level. Quite a few cadres in positions of power consider elected organizations a sort of "flowers and leaves" used as decoration to make activities look democratic from the outside. Howver, in reality, the plans and norms set forth by the administration are to be approved in a passive manner, and if critical ideas are sought, they generally are quite vague. The people's ideas and aspirations are seldom fully and truthfully reflected. As I went to a province, I asked a member of its people's council why it had allowed the sector chiefs to continue committing wrongdoings, which the people had vehemently complained about, and whether the council was powerless. He pointed out in his reply that the provincial CPV committee always discussed things only among its members and asked people to wait when they sought its decision, and that anybody who wanted to bring a problem to the people's council would be reluctant to do so because they did not want to be criticized as unprincipled and willing to "voluntarily admit one's own weaknesses." The wrongdoings that the people were complaining about involved a couple of standing committee members; therefore, nobody would want to bring the matter to the people's council.

In another locality, the people in a number of industrial crop-growing areas specialized in supplying products for export complained that they could not make a decent living because purchase prices were too low, the goods that were given to them in exchange for their products both came late and did not suit their taste, and the organs that came to pick up their products acted in an authoritarian manner and sometimes did not even show up at the appointment time, which created even more losses for farmers because of their wasted time; as a result, many of them have switched to another line of business and no longer produced goods for export. I asked a people's councilman why committee reports did not mention such negative aspects, which both caused losses for the state and created difficulties for the people. He answered:

"The gentlemen of the committee have said that there are measures they are taking to overcome the difficulties and that it is unwise to mention them openly because the bad elements can take advantage of them and slander our system. The truth is, just as the people and cadres have said correctly, a few people have used the imported goods in an unlawful manner and do not want anybody to mention it."

It is obvious that in the last several years elected organizations here and there, at central and local level, have operated just for the sake of form, with meetings being held only twice a year and some cadres in positions of power wanting to operate them that way so that they could continue to act in an authoritarian manner as absolute rulers giving themselves the right to criticize others and not to be touched by anyone else. This is one of the main reasons behind the fact that these negative aspects still continue to exist and get worse, for although the people know very well the names of those individuals being involved in negative acts, the legal forum--elected organizations at all levels--where the people's representatives can speak the truth is controlled and it is therefore difficult for them to fully express their opinions and aspirations.

As a preparation for the Sixth Party Congress, the period of criticisms and self-criticisms that is going on has brought about some initial results at the basic level.

Offering their opinions to the party committee echelons who are conducting criticisms and self-criticisms, the people and cadres do hope that the party and state organs and key cadres and party members try to be close to the people and to listen to their opinions. Many people have pointed out that "the people and cadres know many negative acts right at the time they have just started, but the superior echelons have refused to listen and even have accused the persons who spoke the truth of slandering cadres and party members." Now and in the past, during the time of war or of peaceful construction, failing to rely on the people has always led to defeat. The bad people who are protected always cause more and more damage and never leave the people who have unmasked them alone. The bad people who are in positions of power usually use very shrewd tricks against the people who have denounced them. Quite a few cadres, party members, and people who are righteous, talented, and virtuous find themselves neutralized, put in minor positions, or banished from the staffs and are likely to suffer for a long time, up to their children's generation. The masses and a large number of cadres, workers, and civil servants are greatly disappointed when they find that many cadres and party members whom they like and respect are not utilized in an appropriate manner and thus have their talent wasted, and that some people whom they dislike are utilized in important positions.

Under such pretexts as not to follow the masses, not to be demagogic, and not to expose your own shortcomings to allow the enemy to slander you, many degraded cadres who want to resolve internal problems quietly now turn their back to the people and choose to close their eyes and to cover their ears and to let bad people act freely. We have paid very dear prices and it is time for us to look straight at the very basic mistake, the root of all mistakes: to be far from the people, to underestimate the people, and to underestimate elected organizations, or the highest organs of power at both central and local levels.

In the spirit of respecting the truth and openly talking about any strengths and weaknesses, we must make sure by every means that our elected organizations at any levels fulfill the tasks that voters entrust them with, carry out the functions of the highest organs of power that the Fifth Party Congress clearly points out, and firmly avoid operating as a matter of form. From now on the meetings of National Assembly deputies and people's councils with the people and voters must be realistic and serious political activities in which participants are equal, rather than meetings between superior echelons and subordinates, and should not be as dull as they often appeared.

As we trust the people and truthfully rely on them, we must be open and straightforward, particularly toward the activities of elected organizations at all levels, which must be widely disseminated, except for anything that must be kept secret. The people and cadres have long hoped that the meetings of elected organizations at all levels, newspapers, and radio stations at the central level and in provinces and municipalities would be fully reported, including details about their discussions and debates, instead of being reported in articles that always are similar to one another, dull, and formalistic.

We believe that with the success of the periods of criticisms and self-criticisms now going on the above hope will come true.

5598
CSO: 4209/663

READERS SUBMIT PARTY CONGRESS SUGGESTIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

['Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress' column:]

[Text] By Every Means, Greatly Increase the Amount of Social Property

A decisive factor in the existence and development of a society is the amount of material property produced, calculated on a per capita basis, and constantly increasing. Revolutionary struggles in the final analysis are to liberate the production forces and to create greater social labor productivity. A new regime can only prove its superiority if it creates greater labor productivity.

Unfortunately however, during the past countless years, due to conservative policies, a bureaucratic and backward management mechanism, and an ineffective administrative apparatus, production strength has been severely restricted. The laborer has no enthusiasm or peace of mind in production because he lacks confidence in the policies and is fed up because he works much and gains little. It is truly painful to see farmers reducing the amount of rice, hogs, chickens, etc. they are raising. Previously, they diligently withstood the difficulties through rain or shine and gave concern to production, but now they operate leisurely, get by from day to day, and have no interest in production. They say, "It you make 10 and don't receive 5, relaxation is more pleasant and moderate production is enough to live." Who in the world would think that a nation with more than 2,500 kilometers of coastline would have the people occasionally suffering shortages of salt and having to purchase salt in fixed amounts with food ration stamps! Because the policy dealing with salt producers is irrational, they have abandoned their trade.

Moreover, a number of leaders still have a viewpoint of "fearing wealthy people." When they see someone doing a good job (legitimately) who is well off and able to build a house and buy a radio and car, they note and consider them "sinful" because of their "get rich ideology" and consequently, cause them all sorts of difficulties. Everyone has a production ideology of moderation and enough to live through the day.

Where will a society, in which the laborers no longer have production enthusiasm, go?

As the population steadily increases and production does not, it is obvious that living standards will gradually decline.

The people fervently hope that the party and state have clear and specific policies for creating every condition to stimulate production. The producer must be caused to enthusiastically work day and night and the laborer to ardently produce goods. To achieve this, a decisive factor is the need for laborers to clearly recognize their own interests. The true interests of the producer must be ensured. In production without true benefits to himself, no one will have sufficient "socialist spirit" to produce constantly.

There are presently many collective production organizations but regretfully, a number have not created greater labor productivity. Thus, what is the objective of production collectivization? Production collectivization can only have a reason for existing if it creates labor productivity that is greater than the individual laborer. Any form of production with greater labor productivity is a better form. The primary issue is labor productivity. The cases of beginning collective labor with mutual dependence, no one responsible, everybody's business is nobody's business, low and poor productivity, cumbersome red tape procedures, incessant meetings, etc. must be promptly resolved.

Ba Hung
Subward 4, 1st Precinct

Resistance to Internal Negativism Must Originate from the Source

There are negative occurrences here and there, daily eroding the confidence of the masses in the party and state. The laboring people are asking: Why is the party calling for life and work in accordance with the law when there are cadres and party members openly embezzling public funds and exploiting public property without being disciplined and continuing to be promoted in position and salary while still being known for their "ability to make a living?" Why does the state constantly appeal in the newspapers and on the radio for us to conserve in order to build socialism and that conservation is a national policy when many cadres are giving no attention to this major position. Ultimately, the laboring masses, the real salary-earning workers and civil servants, are experiencing increasingly greater hardship. This situation demands immediate resolution by the party. The first thing to partially improve the lives of the people, in my opinion, is to resolutely and thoroughly resist the spreading negativism within the party. Specifically, we must:

1. Legally prosecute the serious incidents adversely affecting the prestige of the party and the lives of the people. We must consider them as economic crimes. And we must bring all criminals to the witness stand in a equal and common manner. I remember that during the past, we have conducted this aspect too slowly. On the other hand, openness before widespread public opinion is also lacking. Frequently, the people only know about negativism in agency X, enterprise Y, etc. through rumor. Naturally, it has been exaggerated slightly. Why didn't we immediately and straightforwardly tell the masses about the fire at Refrigeration Plant 6 in December 1985? Internal negativism, which has always been serious, was further blackened. Some people think that because they have "borne responsibility" for establishing the system, they should not have

to boldly speak the truth. Prompt admission before the public of internal negative occurrences must be conducted. We must study the experience of the Soviet Union in the recent accident at the Chernobyl Plant to see the importance of open admission.

2. We must not wait for negativism to occur before eliminating and blocking it right from the source. This means we must pinch out the first sprouts and buds. This is the primary step in resisting negativism at the present time. To achieve this, is it necessary to seek out the causes? Why has it occurred? Due to subjective or objective reasons? We know that the bureaucratic management and state subsidization mechanism created many loopholes giving birth to negativism. If we know it, why don't we immediately eliminate it?

Screening out from the current ranks of cadres, workers and civil servants those who are even slightly related to negativism is a necessity to be carried out immediately and systematically from top to bottom. A socialist nation is superior to one that is capitalist in that it dares to struggle against and eliminate every negative aspect under any form because the state is of the people, for the people and because of the people. By properly accomplishing this, we will dispel some of the adverse thinking about our country.

We must streamline and strengthen the control and supervision system of the masses regarding the state. It is necessary to truly create conditions for collective ownership by the people. We see that in the mechanism of the party leading, the state managing and the people in control, the final segment is the weakest. Once we only appeal for high development of the collective ownership spirit of the laboring people and closely connect slogans for this or that project with the fine statement that truly within the people there can only be collective ownership when working, while in contributing opinions, struggling and discussing plans, we are "ineffective," we have ourselves gone contrary to the genuine interests of the broad masses and denied their historic role. Thus, our future course must be to correct the following shortcomings:

a. Restore full powers and functions to people's council delegates. Legal documents have stipulated that the people's council is the representative of the people and the highest agency of state power in the local area but unfortunately, we have not yet created full conditions for the people's council to develop its responsibility. Many state agencies still have an improper attitude concerning the people's council. In a number of locations there recently occurred situations in which the people's council delegates only appeared when elected, sometimes only for form's sake, and finally when summarizing their term of office.

At the subward, village, precinct and district levels, the people's council delegates in my opinion are authorized to inspect every administrative and economic management task. Naturally, there is overall supervision--if the local administration wishes to construct some project or carry out an economic policy, there must surely be discussions and decisions from the people's council at that level. Avoid a situation of placing the people's council before work already accomplished, forcing them to raise their hands in approval of the resolution.

b. Promote work by the people's control unit aimed at effectively blocking from the beginning the plans of degenerate and deviant cadres to misappropriate socialist property. The steering committees of factories and enterprises are responsible for submitting monthly public reports to the people concerning plan achievement, expenditures for welfare funds, awards, etc.

c. Improve the work of the State Inspection Commission at all echelons. We must mention that during the past, the activities of the inspection apparatus have still been fairly bureaucratic and have still not answered to the proper degree the complaints of the people. I think that every complaint presented should be properly examined, not falling into a situation of skimming over and for form's sake. There are things that are initially insignificant but if not immediately handled could result in immeasurable consequences. Many people wonder why we are still so slow in resolving the complaints of the citizens. This is a question that must be answered quickly. All echelons of the State Inspection Commission should coordinate with the people's councils in establishing legmen to maintain close contact with each nook and cranny of the agencies and enterprises.

Certainly the cadres engaged in inspection work must be truly pure and skilled in their profession.

--Immediately eliminate the market dealing in various types of strategic and rare materials of which the state has forbidden individual trading. They are gasoline, oil, fertilizer, insecticide, grain, etc. Those who intentionally violate state policies and positions must be forced to engage in concentration labor and possibly forbidden from returning to the city for a period of at least 3 years. Organize efforts to thoroughly and permanently eliminate the smugglers and speculators. Establish coordination between the public security forces, market management, the navy, etc. There is no difficulty now at all in pointing out the focal points of illegal trading. The problem is in our movement. When those trading in illegal materials are swept out, the task of resisting internal negativism will be easier.

--Truly firmly manage the various types of strategic materials and grain. Control and inspection must be conducted from the receiving to the distribution steps. Stipulate specific responsibilities for each individual. Anyone allowing losses or damage to occur must be prosecuted in accordance with the law. Anyone properly completing his mission must be rewarded. Award levels must be realistic with a stimulating effect.

As Comrade M. X. Gorbachev said: time has constantly supported us. The negative occurrences at the present time distress everyone. However, we believe that the party will resolutely eliminate the bad and filthy things in a number of locations and a number of cadres and party members. The author of this article wishes to contribute his small part to this work which is also aimed at an objective of seeing our party become increasingly stronger.

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INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY ENCOURAGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Q.V.: "Expanding Use of Foreign Currency for Insurance in Export-Import Business Activities"]

[Text] Implementing Directive 255 of the Council of Ministers and Directive 2535 of the Municipal Party Committee on insuring export-import goods, the Ho Chi Minh City Branch Insurance Office (of the Vietnam Insurance Corporation-Vietnam Insurance) is broadly motivating and advising export and import business units to insure their export-import goods with foreign currency.

Previously, many export-import business units insured with Vietnamese currency. This way is only a form in which, if losses occur, there is no foreign currency to compensate for the lost goods or to purchase other goods. Losses in business that cannot be correspondingly compensated harm the business unit. On the other hand, insuring with Vietnamese currency does not help the insuring unit to offset the foreign currency for reinsuring in export-import activities. Because a number of units have not yet recognized the interests of the state in domestic insurance, they have not actively tried to have their insuring done by Vietnam Insurance with the purpose of saving foreign exchange expenditures in import and export goods.

There are to this time 27 centrally and locally operated export-import business units regularly paying their insurance premiums with foreign currency. During 1985 alone, foreign currency insurance premiums amounted to 325,910 dollars. A number of units actively engaged in this procedure may be related such as: CONERALIMEX, SHIPCHANCO, RUBEXIM, NAFORIMEX, ARTEXPORT, etc. The Ho Chi Minh City Branch Insurance Office has compensated for 402 cases of lost import goods, and a number of instances of lost export goods, and has served as an agent for foreign insurance companies in 57 cases.

At a customer conference on 4 June 1986, held at the Ho Chi Minh City Branch Insurance Office, representatives of many export-import business units praised the insurance of export and export goods with foreign currency. A number of units unable to pay in foreign currency have proposed that the state institute insurance policies consistent with the operating characteristics of these units.

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VNA ON INTEGRATING FOREST, SEA-BASED ECONOMIES

OW040809 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Aug (VNA)--Integrated sea and forest economy is developing in Vietnam where these two elements are found in almost all localities, especially in coastal provinces of central Vietnam.

Travelling along the seaside in many provinces, we found that besides big and medium-sized fishing boats and trawlers, a large number of rafts with sails were used in fishing. They are 32.8 feet long, made of bamboo--a locally available material--by one or two workers in only one day and can be used for a year at a very low cost.

Fishermen sold their products to highland areas with large bamboo forest to get bamboo trees in return for making fishing rafts. The rafts are put in the charge of groups of fishermen who brought about big incomes, thus contributing to enlarging production. Refrigerating houses imported from Japan are installed right on the seashore, especially at rivermouths, in service of production.

In Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi, we saw millions of big bamboo trees, the tallest of them over 30 feet high, and 78-117 inches in diameter. They grow up in a few years, giving each year dozens of shoots half of which are cut off for the rest to grow up fully. Bamboo shoots are a very good food appreciated by customers in many countries. Thanh Hoa is the first province in Vietnam to have signed contracts with foreign countries to export thousands of tons of fresh bamboo shoots.

Maize, another subsidiary food crop, is successfully grown on hilly land. Thanh Hoa, formerly a poor province, has a dense population (2.7 million). However, by developing the cultivation of food and export crops, it has increased its annual food output by 10 percent on the average, since 1981, the province's food production per capita has exceeded 300 kilos, considerably helping increase live stock breeding. Its food procurement to the state has trebled compared with the previous years, not counting the amount of food it provided to public employees working in the locality.

Trinh Ngoc Chu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, told us that the province planned to develop its commodity economy by making full use of agricultural land, practicing intensive farming and crop rotation, reclaiming hilly land, rearranging the workforce, creating favorable conditions for farmers engaged in crop and cattle farming to develop food production, especially farm products for export.

He said the province also planned to develop local industry in service of agriculture, as well as processing industry. Farm tools and farming machines were made by the local industry, such as rice threshing and husking machines, motor pumps and equipment for fishing boats and trawlers.

Adequate attention has also been paid to family economy, especially in the growing of cinnamon, a well-known pharmaceutical herb grown in mountain areas.

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SPRING RICE YIELDS AROUND HANOI REPORTED LOWER THAN 1985

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Jun 86 P 1

[Article: "As of 13 June, 30,000 Hectares of Fifth-month, Spring Rice Harvested City-wide"]

[Text] Since the beginning of June, energy has been concentrated in the suburbs on harvesting fifth-month and spring rice and preparing to work the tenth-month crop. According to still incomplete statistics, 30,000 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice, about 50 percent of the crop area, had been harvested city-wide as of 13 June. The harvest is nearly finished in some districts where the crop ripened early, such as Ba Vi, where 5,600 hectares, nearly 85 percent of the area, have been harvested, and Son Tay City, where 1,300 hectares, or 85 percent of the area, have been harvested. Thach That, Me Linh, Soc Son, and Dong Anh Districts each harvested 2,200 to 3,100 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice. The latest harvests are in Thanh Tri District, where only 373 hectares, 15 percent of he area, have been completed, and Tu Liem District, where 470 hectares, 21 percent of the area, have been harvested. It is estimated that districts will have to finish harvesting between now and the end of June in order to start working the tenth-month crop.

Due to bad weather, pests, and crop disease, yields are generally lower than those of the fifth-month and spring rice crop of 1985. In key rice-growing areas, average per-hectare yields have been 39 to 52 quintals. Specifically, Hoai Duc achieved 40-45 quintals per hectare; Phuc Tho achieved 43 quintals per hectare (with Phung Thuong Cooperative achieving 48). Dan Phuong District achieved the highest yields of all: 52 quintals per hectare. The district with the lowest yields was Soc Son, where only 16.5 quintals were achieved per hectare.

In parallel with the fifth-month harvest, most of the districts have begun plowing and tilling seedling beds in preparation for the tenth-month crop. Hundreds of tons of seed paddy have been sown on time. In many places, such as Ba Vi, Son Tay, and Dong Anh, 50 to 65 percent of the seedling area has been sown. In some places, seedlings have been attacked by rice armyworms and white leafhoppers. District crop seed protection enterprises and vegetation protection units are readying materials and equipment to apply pesticides for the tenth-month crop.

Districts must finish planting seedlings between now and the end of June in order to complete transplanting the tenth-month crop in July.

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FIR TREES HELP BOOST COASTAL ECONOMY, ECOLOGY

OW060813 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Aug (VNA)--Growing fir trees to prevent sand encroachment has proved to be very beneficial on both the economic and ecological planes. Vietnam has 462,700 hectares of sandy coastal land located chiefly in the provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, and Thuan Hai. In the past, during the southwest monsoon from April to August and the northeast monsoon from October to March these regions were subjected to heavy sand encroachment which sometimes buried whole villages and blocked traffic on the north-south railway and motor road.

Building on experiences of the local population, Vietnamese scientists have conducted a number of research projects and come to the conclusion that growing fir trees is the best way to control sand encroachment and protect the environment on the coastal land.

Fir trees, if grown densely, can form solid protective shields along the coast. The trees also retain salt vapours carried by the monsoon and reduce the heat carried by the hot wind. The roots of the tree retain humidity for the soil and its dead leaves provide an excellent fertilizer.

The natural shield formed by fir trees has changed the face of Binh Duong village in Quang Nam-Danang Province. Where there was only sand dunes, grassland is extending to increase rapidly the bovine cattle. Fir trees have also been planted along embankments of ponds dividing the land into regular-shaped fields for the planting of rice and other food crops. Binh Duong has increased its rice yield by three-fold and the productivity of sweet potatoes by two and a half times. In addition, cash crops like sesame and groundnut are interplanted with rice for export.

In Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province, the acreage of cropland has increased four-fold in the past 5 years thanks to the newly planted forests of fir trees.

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CSO: 4200/1286

BRIEFS

FLOOD CONTROL IN NORTH--There have been very heavy rains over the past 2 days in the delta and midland regions of Bac Bo, with the rain concentrating primarily in Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh Provinces and Hanoi on the night of 18 and 19 June, causing floods in some areas of fifth-month and spring rice and tenth-month rice seedlings. According to preliminary local-area reports, 18,500 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice and 1,500 hectares of tenth-month rice seedlings have been flooded, mainly in Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. The Ministry of Water Conservancy opened gravity sluices at Nhat Tuu, Luong Co, Diep Son, Van Dinh, and La Khe to drain water from Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces and Hanoi and opened the Cau Xe and An Tho sluices to drain floods in central Hai Hung. Localities are also using electricity to pump water from flood areas, while quickly harvesting ripe rice to limit the damage caused by heavy rain. [Excerpt] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 p 1] 9830

NORTHERN PROVINCES FIGHT FLOODS--The Vietnamese people are working hard to combat floods which hit several areas in the northern border provinces. In the northernmost province of Ha Tuyen, about 10,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops were lost to floods. The peasants of Ha Tuyen are concentrating on tending 30,000 hectares of rice in high-lying fields to make up for the losses. Meanwhile, effects are being made in all Red River Delta provinces to strengthen the dike system because the rivers are in spate. The peasants are also draining water from the fields which were submerged following heavy rains in late July. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Aug 86] /9604

PROVINCES OVERCOME FLOOD CONSEQUENCES--Efforts are being made to fight floods and overcome difficulties caused by natural calamity. Top priority in power supply is given to the hardest hit provinces of Ha Bac, Hai Hung, and Ha Nam Ninh. The communications and transport service in the flood-stricken provinces are mobilizing all means available to reinforce dikes. Many ministries namely the ministries of Public Health and Home Trade have sent medicine, mobile teams, and youths and other necessities to the stricken areas. Some 20,000 people in Thai Binh are now engaged in anti-flood work along the Red, the Thai Binh, and the Tra Ly rivers. Every day, about 2,000 people of the province take turns to patrol along the dike system. In Kim Mon, Nam Khanh, and Phu Loc districts, Hai Hung Province, six damaged sluices on dikes have been timely spotted and repaired. Many Vietnamese leaders made inspection tours of this flood-stricken provinces. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 86] /9604

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